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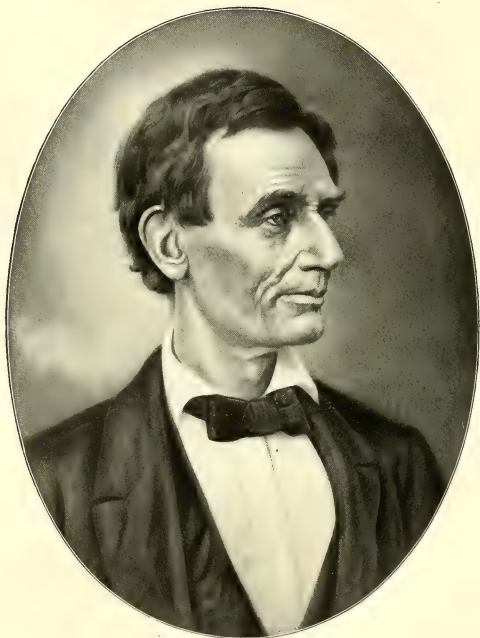
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Historical encyclopedia of
Illinois



A. Lincoln

HISTORICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
ILLINOIS

EDITED BY

NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D.

PAUL SELBY, A. M.



AND HISTORY OF

McDONOUGH COUNTY

EDITED BY

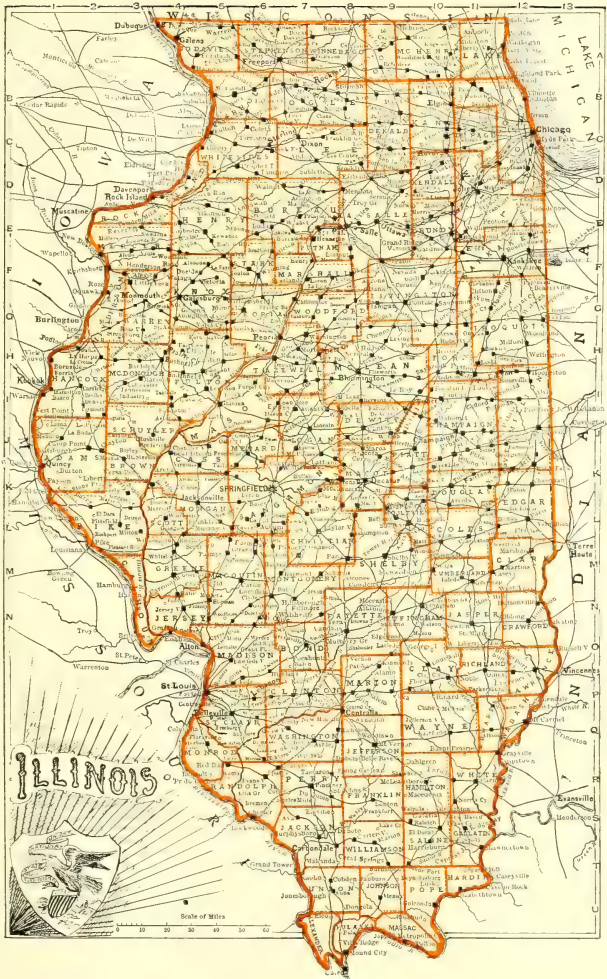
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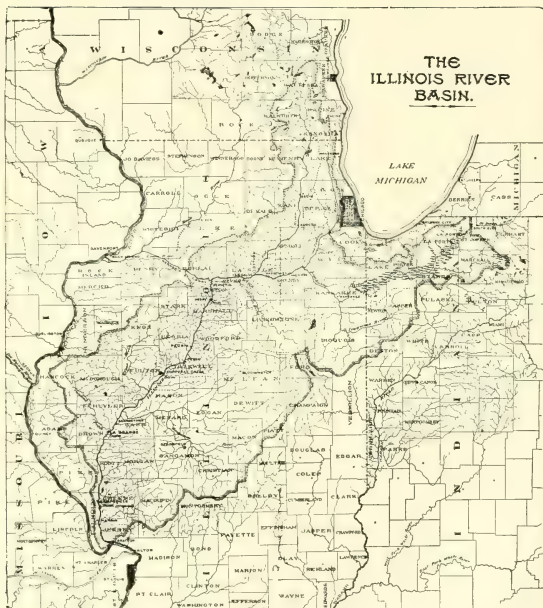
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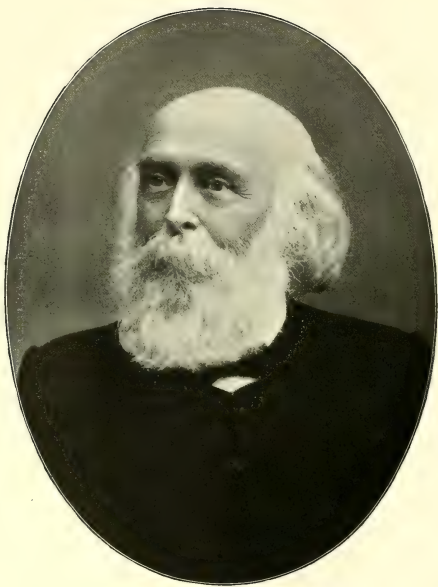
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TERRITORY DRAINED BY THE ILLINOIS RIVER.



Newton Bateman

PREFACE.

Why publish this book? There should be many and strong reasons to warrant such an undertaking. Are there such reasons? What considerations are weighty enough to have induced the publishers to make this venture? and what special claims has Illinois to such a distinction? These are reasonable and inevitable inquiries, and it is fitting they should receive attention.

In the first place, good State Histories are of great importance and value, and there is abundant and cheering evidence of an increasing popular interest in them. This is true of all such works, whatever States may be their subjects; and it is conspicuously true of Illinois, for the following, among many other reasons: Because of its great prominence in the early history of the West as the seat of the first settlements of Europeans northwest of the Ohio River—the unique character of its early civilization, due to or resulting from its early French population brought in contact with the aborigines—its political, military, and educational prominence—its steadfast loyalty and patriotism—the marvelous development of its vast resources—the number of distinguished statesmen, generals, and jurists whom it has furnished to the Government, and its grand record in the exciting and perilous conflicts on the Slavery question.

This is the magnificent Commonwealth, the setting forth of whose history, in all of its essential departments and features, seemed to warrant the bringing out of another volume devoted to that end. Its material has been gathered from every available source, and most carefully examined and sifted before acceptance. Especial care has been taken in collecting material of a biographical character; facts and incidents in the personal history of men identified with the life of the State in its Territorial and later periods. This material has been gathered from a great variety of sources widely scattered, and much of it quite inaccessible to the ordinary inquirer. The encyclopedic form of the work favors conciseness and compactness, and was adopted with a view to condensing the largest amount of information within the smallest practicable space.

And so the Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois was conceived and planned in the belief that it was *needed*; that no other book filled the place it was designed to occupy, or furnished the amount, variety and scope of information touching the infancy and later life of Illinois, that would be found in its pages. In that belief, and in furtherance of those ends, the book has been constructed and its topics selected and written. Simplicity, perspicuity, conciseness and accuracy have been the dominant aims and rules of its editors and writers. The supreme mission of the book is to record, fairly and truthfully, historical facts; facts of the earlier and later history of the State, and drawn from the almost innumerable sources connected with that history; facts of interest to the great body of our people, as well as to scholars, officials, and other special classes; a book convenient for reference in the school, the office, and the home. Hence, no attempt at fine writing, no labored, irrelevant and

long-drawn accounts of matters, persons or things, which really need but a few plain words for their adequate elucidation, will be found in its pages. On the other hand, perspicuity and fitting development are never intentionally sacrificed to mere conciseness and brevity. Whenever a subject, from its nature, demands a more elaborate treatment—and there are many of this character—it is handled accordingly.

As a rule, the method pursued is the separate and topical, rather than the chronological, as being more satisfactory and convenient for reference. That is, each topic is considered separately and exhaustively, instead of being blended, chronologically, with others. To pass from subject to subject, in the mere arbitrary order of time, is to sacrifice simplicity and order to complexity and confusion.

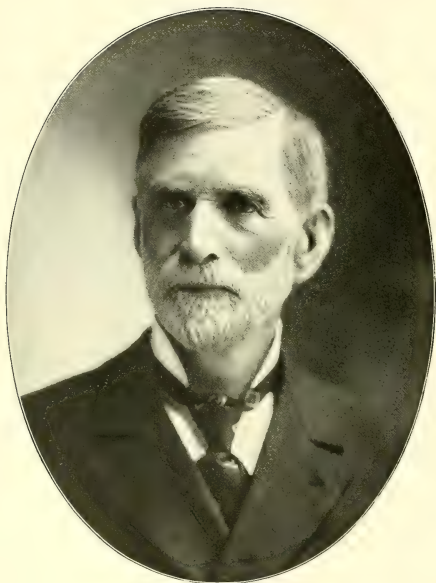
Absolute freedom from error or defect in all cases, in handling so many thousands of items, is not claimed, and could not reasonably be expected of any finite intelligence; since, in complicated cases, some element may possibly elude its sharpest scrutiny. But every statement of fact, made herein without qualification, is believed to be strictly correct, and the statistics of the volume, as a whole, are submitted to its readers with entire confidence.

Considerable space is also devoted to biographical sketches of persons deemed worthy of mention, for their close relations to the State in some of its varied interests, political, governmental, financial, social, religious, educational, industrial, commercial, economical, military, judicial or otherwise; or for their supposed personal deservings in other respects. It is believed that the extensive recognition of such individuals, by the publishers, will not be disapproved or regretted by the public; that personal biography has an honored, useful and legitimate place in such a history of Illinois as this volume aims to be, and that the omission of such a department would seriously detract from the completeness and value of the book. Perhaps no more delicate and difficult task has confronted the editors and publishers than the selection of names for this part of the work.

While it is believed that no unworthy name has a place in the list, it is freely admitted that there may be many others, equally or possibly even more worthy, whose names do not appear, partly for lack of definite and adequate information, and partly because it was not deemed best to materially increase the space devoted to this class of topics.

And so, with cordial thanks to the publishers for the risks they have so cheerfully assumed in this enterprise, for their business energy, integrity, and determination, and their uniform kindness and courtesy; to the many who have so generously and helpfully promoted the success of the work, by their contributions of valuable information, interesting reminiscences, and rare incidents; to Mr. Paul Selby, the very able associate editor, to whom especial honor and credit are due for his most efficient, intelligent and scholarly services; to Hon. Harvey B. Hurd, Walter B. Wines, and to all others who have, by word or act, encouraged us in this enterprise—with grateful recognition of all these friends and helpers, the Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, with its thousands of topics and many thousands of details, items and incidents, is now respectfully submitted to the good people of the State, for whom it has been prepared, in the earnest hope and confident belief that it will be found instructive, convenient and useful for the purposes for which it was designed.

Newton Bateman,
Editor-in-Chief.



Paul Selby

PREFATORY STATEMENT.

Since the bulk of the matter contained in this volume was practically completed and ready for the press, Dr. Newton Bateman, who occupied the relation to it of editor-in-chief, has passed beyond the sphere of mortal existence. In placing the work before the public, it therefore devolves upon the undersigned to make this last prefatory statement.

As explained by Dr. Bateman in his preface, the object had in view in the preparation of a "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois" has been to present, in compact and concise form, the leading facts of Territorial and State history, from the arrival of the earliest French explorers in Illinois to the present time. This has included an outline history of the State, under the title, "Illinois," supplemented by special articles relating to various crises and eras in State history; changes in form of government and administration; the history of Constitutional Conventions and Legislative Assemblies; the various wars in which Illinoisans have taken part, with a summary of the principal events in the history of individual military organizations engaged in the Civil War of 1861-65, and the War of 1898 with Spain; lists of State officers, United States Senators and Members of Congress, with the terms of each; the organization and development of political divisions; the establishment of charitable and educational institutions; the growth of public improvements and other enterprises which have marked the progress of the State; natural features and resources; the history of early newspapers, and the growth of religious denominations, together with general statistical information and unusual or extraordinary occurrences of a local or general State character—all arranged under topical heads, and convenient for ready reference by all seeking information on these subjects, whether in the family, in the office of the professional or business man, in the teacher's study and the school-room, or in the public library.

While individual or collected biographies of the public men of Illinois have not been wholly lacking or few in number—and those already in existence have a present and constantly increasing value—they have been limited, for the most part, to special localities and particular periods or classes. Rich as the annals of Illinois are in the records and character of its distinguished citizens who, by their services in the public councils, upon the judicial bench and in the executive chair, in the forum and in the field, have reflected honor upon the State and the Nation, there has been hitherto no comprehensive attempt to gather together, in one volume, sketches of those who have been conspicuous in the creation and upbuilding of the State. The collection of material of this sort has been a task requiring patient and laborious research; and, while all may not have been achieved in this direction that was desirable, owing to the insufficiency or total absence of data relating to the lives of many men most prominent in public affairs during the period to which they belonged, it is still believed that what has been accomplished will be found of permanent value and be appreciated by those most deeply interested in this phase of State history.

The large number of topics treated has made brevity and conciseness an indispensable feature of the work; consequently there has been no attempt to indulge in graces of style or

PREFATORY STATEMENT.

elaboration of narrative. The object has been to present, in simple language and concise form, facts of history of interest or value to those who may choose to consult its pages. Absolute inerrancy is not claimed for every detail of the work, but no pains has been spared, and every available authority consulted, to arrive at complete accuracy of statement.

In view of the important bearing which railroad enterprises have had upon the extraordinary development of the State within the past fifty years, considerable space has been given to this department, especially with reference to the older lines of railroad whose history has been intimately interwoven with that of the State, and its progress in wealth and population.

In addition to the acknowledgments made by Dr. Bateman, it is but proper that I should express my personal obligations to the late Prof. Samuel M. Inglis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and his assistant, Prof. J. H. Freeman; to ex Senator John M. Palmer, of Springfield; to the late Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of "The Chicago Tribune"; to the Hon. James B. Bradwell, of "The Chicago Legal News"; to Gen. Green B. Raum, Dr. Samuel Willard, and Dr. Garrett Newkirk, of Chicago (the latter as author of the principal portions of the article on the "Underground Railroad"); to the Librarians of the State Historical Library, the Chicago Historical Library, and the Chicago Public Library, for special and valuable aid rendered, as well as to a large circle of correspondents in different parts of the State who have courteously responded to requests for information on special topics, and have thereby materially aided in securing whatever success may have been attained in the work.

In conclusion, I cannot omit to pay this final tribute to the memory of my friend and associate, Dr. Bateman, whose death, at his home in Galesburg, elsewhere recorded, was deplored, not only by his associates in the Faculty of Knox College, his former pupils and immediate neighbors, but by a large circle of friends in all parts of the State.

Although his labors as editor of this volume had been substantially finished at the time of his death (and they included the reading and revision of every line of copy at that time prepared, comprising the larger proportion of the volume as it now goes into the hands of the public), the enthusiasm, zeal and kindly appreciation of the labor of others which he brought to the discharge of his duties, have been sadly missed in the last stages of preparation of the work for the press. In the estimation of many who have held his scholarship and his splendid endowments of mind and character in the highest admiration, his connection with the work will be its strongest commendation and the surest evidence of its merit.

With myself, the most substantial satisfaction I have in dismissing the volume from my hands and submitting it to the judgment of the public, exists in the fact that, in its preparation, I have been associated with such a co-laborer—one whose abilities commanded universal respect, and whose genial, scholarly character and noble qualities of mind and heart won the love and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, and whom it had been my privilege to count as a friend from an early period in his long and useful career.

Paul Selby,
Associate Editor.

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PREFACE

In arranging a meeting between the people of the future and those whose labors comprise the past and present history of McDonough County, it is hoped and confidently believed that this record of happenings, events and personalities will prove an educational force with all classes.

The preparation of this History of McDonough County was undertaken, not only in the belief that it was needed, but in the further belief that, while this generation is interested in both the past and the present, it is also under obligation to the future, and that the progress of this county should be marked by a historical record to which future generations may refer with pride and confidence. Local history requires frequent repetition and constant addition. The work of the historian is a continuous process; his record is one that, as the years progress, increases in volume with the deeds, the adventures and the achievements of past and present generations, and to which the future must add more remarkable chapters. Upon the soil of McDonough County, comprising an area of nearly six hundred square miles, has been enacted an integral part of the great unfolding of American independence. Here man has triumphed over the forces of nature that once seemed rude and unpromising. Its cabin builders represented a splendid hope. Its farms have demonstrated anew that agriculture is the very basis of a nation's prosperity—the salvation and independence of human life. Its modern conditions express the progress achieved in personal, social, civil, religious, industrial and commercial life.

The gathering of material necessary to the preparation of a reliable county history involves no small amount of time and labor. Especially is this true when so many of the men and women who helped to make its early history have passed away, as is now the case in McDonough County. The gathering of facts, investigating and verifying statements obtained from various authorities, interviewing many of our older citizens, and finally digesting and incorporating, as a compact whole, the mass of information thus gained, and preparing the history for the press, have consumed more time than I at first anticipated. The publishers, while urging its early completion, have awaited the furnishing of my manuscript with commendable patience, believing, with me, that the greater time thus employed was conducive to a more thoroughly prepared work, and to the greater benefit of its many patrons; while to them much credit is due for the pecuniary outlay which they have necessarily borne, and for the great care evidently taken by them in the preparation of the work as a whole, the inserting of many portraits and

illustrations executed in the highest style of the art, thereby adding to the intrinsic value and interest of the publication.

In the preparation of the early history of the county and its various municipalities, information has been sought from all accessible sources, including the McDonough County History published in 1878, not, however, without independent investigation and corroborative evidence where the lapse of more than a quarter of a century did not make this impossible. My sincere thanks are, therefore, tendered herewith to all who have responded to my earnest appeals for information, and thereby aided in the accomplishment of the work in hand. Recognizing the limitations which invariably attend human effort and intelligence, it follows that perfection is never attainable in a work of this character and it is not claimed for this volume. Nevertheless, the work throughout has been conscientiously prepared, and I feel assured that it will prove of permanent value, the realization of which will increase with passing years.

Alex M. Lean

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ABBOTT, (Lient.-Gov.) Edward, a British officer, who was commandant at Post Vincennes (called by the British, Fort Sackville) at the time Col. George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia in 1778. Abbott's jurisdiction extended, at least nominally, over a part of the "Illinois Country." Ten days after the occupation of Kaskaskia, Colonel Clark, having learned that Abbott had gone to the British headquarters at Detroit, leaving the Post without any guard except that furnished by the inhabitants of the village, took advantage of his absence to send Pierre Gibault, the Catholic Vicar-General of Illinois, to win over the people to the American cause, which he did so successfully that they at once took the oath of allegiance, and the American flag was run up over the fort. Although Fort Sackville afterwards fell into the hands of the British for a time, the manner of its occupation was as much of a surprise to the British as that of Kaskaskia itself, and contributed to the completeness of Clark's triumph. (See *Clark, Col. George Rogers*, also, *Gibault, Pierre*.) Governor Abbott seems to have been of a more humane character than the mass of British officers of his day, as he wrote a letter to General Carleton about this time, protesting strongly against the employment of Indians in carrying on warfare against the colonists on the frontier, on the ground of humanity, claiming that it was a detriment to the British cause, although he was overruled by his superior officer, Colonel Hamilton, in the steps soon after taken to recapture Vincennes.

ABINGDON, second city in size in Knox County, at the junction of the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads; 10 miles south of Galesburg, with which it is connected by electric car line; has city waterworks, electric light plant, wagon works, brick and tile works, sash, blind and swing factories, two banks,

three weekly papers, public library, fine high school building and two ward schools. Hedding College, a flourishing institution, under auspices of the M. E. Church, is located here. Population (1900), 2,022; (est. 1904), 3,000.

ACCAULT, Michael (Ak-ko), French explorer and companion of La Salle, who came to the "Illinois Country" in 1780, and accompanied Hennepin when the latter descended the Illinois River to its mouth and then ascended the Mississippi to the vicinity of the present city of St. Paul, where they were captured by Sioux. They were rescued by Greysolon Dulhut (for whom the city of Duluth was named), and having discovered the Falls of St. Anthony, returned to Green Bay. (See *Hennepin*.)

ACKERMAN, William K., Railway President and financier, was born in New York City, Jan. 29, 1832, of Knickerbocker and Revolutionary ancestry, his grandfather, Abraham D. Ackerman, having served as Captain of a company of the famous "Jersey Blues," participating with "Mad" Anthony Wayne in the storming of Stony Point during the Revolutionary War, while his father served as Lieutenant of Artillery in the War of 1812. After receiving a high school education in New York, Mr. Ackerman engaged in mercantile business, but in 1852 became a clerk in the financial department of the Illinois Central Railroad. Coming to Chicago in the service of the Company in 1860, he successively filled the positions of Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer, until July, 1876, when he was elected Vice-President and a year later promoted to the Presidency, voluntarily retiring from this position in August, 1883, though serving some time longer in the capacity of Vice-President. During the progress of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago (1892-93) Mr. Ackerman served as Auditor of the Exposition, and was City Comptroller of Chicago under the administration of Mayor Hopkins

(1893-95). He is an active member of the Chicago Historical Society, and has rendered valuable service to railroad history by the issue of two brochures on the "Early History of Illinois Railroads," and a "Historical Sketch of the Illinois Central Railroad."

ADAMS, John, LL.D., educator and philanthropist, was born at Canterbury, Conn., Sept. 18, 1772; graduated at Yale College in 1795; taught for several years in his native place, in Plainfield, N. J., and at Colchester, Conn. In 1810 he became Principal of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., remaining there twenty-three years. In addition to his educational duties he participated in the organization of several great charitable associations which attained national importance. On retiring from Phillips Academy in 1833, he removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where, four years afterward, he became the third Principal of Jacksonville Female Academy, remaining six years. He then became Agent of the American Sunday School Union, in the course of the next few years founding several hundred Sunday Schools in different parts of the State. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1854. Died in Jacksonville, April 24, 1863. The subject of this sketch was father of Dr. William Adams, for forty years a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of New York and for seven years (1873-80) President of Union Theological Seminary.

ADAMS, John McGregor, manufacturer, was born at Londonderry, N. H., March 11, 1834, the son of Rev. John R. Adams, who served as Chaplain of the Fifth Maine and One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Volunteers during the Civil War. Mr. Adams was educated at Gorham, Me., and Andover, Mass., after which, going to New York City, he engaged as clerk in a dry-goods house at \$150 a year. He next entered the office of Clark & Jessup, hardware manufacturers, and in 1858 came to Chicago to represent the house of Morris K. Jessup & Co. He thus became associated with the late John Crerar, the firm of Jessup & Co. being finally merged into that of Crerar, Adams & Co., which, with the Adams & Westlake Co., have done a large business in the manufacture of railway supplies. Since the death of Mr. Crerar, Mr. Adams has been principal manager of the concern's vast manufacturing business.

ADAMS, (Dr.) Samuel, physician and educator, was born at Brunswick, Me., Dec. 19, 1806, and educated at Bowdoin College, where he graduated in both the departments of literature and of medicine. Then, having practiced as a

physician several years, in 1838 he assumed the chair of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Natural History in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill. From 1843 to 1845 he was also Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the Medical Department of the same institution, and, during his connection with the College, gave instruction at different times in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum, including the French and German languages. Of uncompromising firmness and invincible courage in his adherence to principle, he was a man of singular modesty, refinement and amiability in private life, winning the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, especially the students who came under his instruction. A profound and thorough scholar, he possessed a refined and exalted literary taste, which was illustrated in occasional contributions to scientific and literary periodicals. Among productions of his pen on philosophic topics may be enumerated articles on "The Natural History of Man in his Scriptural Relations," contributions to the "Biblical Repository" (1844); "Auguste Comte and Positivism" ("New Englander," 1873), and "Herbert Spencer's Proposed Reconciliation between Religion and Science" ("New Englander," 1875). His connection with Illinois College continued until his death, April, 1877—a period of more than thirty-eight years. A monument to his memory has been erected through the grateful donations of his former pupils.

ADAMS, George Everett, lawyer and ex-Congressman, born at Keene, N. H., June 18, 1840; was educated at Harvard College, and at Dane Law School, Cambridge, Mass., graduating at the former in 1860. Early in life he settled in Chicago, where, after some time spent as a teacher in the Chicago High School, he engaged in the practice of his profession. His first post of public responsibility was that of State Senator, to which he was elected in 1880. In 1882 he was chosen, as a Republican, to represent the Fourth Illinois District in Congress, and re-elected in 1884, '86 and '88. In 1890 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by Walter C. Newberry. He is one of the Trustees of the Newberry Library.

ADAMS, James, pioneer lawyer, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 26, 1803; taken to Oswego County, N. Y., in 1809, and, in 1821, removed to Springfield, Ill., being the first lawyer to locate in the future State capital. He enjoyed an extensive practice for the time; in 1823 was elected a Justice of the Peace, took part in the Winne-

bago and Black Hawk wars, was elected Probate Judge in 1841, and died in office, August 11, 1843.

ADAMS COUNTY, an extreme westerly county of the State, situated about midway between its northern and southern extremities, and bounded on the west by the Mississippi River. It was organized in 1825 and named in honor of John Quincy Adams, the name of Quincy being given to the county seat. The United States Census of 1890 places its area at 830 sq. m. and its population at 61,888. The soil of the county is fertile and well watered, the surface diversified and hilly, especially along the Mississippi bluffs, and its climate equable. The wealth of the county is largely derived from agriculture, although a large amount of manufacturing is carried on in Quincy. Population (1900), 67,058.

ADDAMS, John Huy, legislator, was born at Sinking Springs, Berks County, Pa., July 12, 1822; educated at Trappe and Upper Dublin, Pa., and learned the trade of a miller in his youth, which he followed in later life. In 1844, Mr. Addams came to Illinois, settling at Cedarville, Stephenson County, purchased a tract of land and built a saw and grist mill on Cedar Creek. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate from Stephenson County, serving continuously in that body by successive re-elections until 1870—first as a Whig and afterwards as a Republican. In 1865 he established the Second National Bank of Freeport, of which he continued to be the president until his death, August 17, 1881.—Miss **Jane** (Addams), philanthropist, the founder of the "Hull House," Chicago, is a daughter of Mr. Addams.

ADDISON, village, Du Page County; seat of Evangelical Lutheran College, Normal School and Orphan Asylum; has State Bank, stores and public school. Pop. (1900), 591; (1904), 614.

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL. The office of Adjutant-General for the State of Illinois was first created by Act of the Legislature, Feb. 2, 1865. Previous to the War of the Rebellion the position was rather honorary than otherwise, its duties (except during the Black Hawk War) and its emoluments being alike unimportant. The incumbent was simply the Chief of the Governor's Staff. In 1861, the post became one of no small importance. Those who held the office during the Territorial period were: Elias Rector, Robert Morrison, Benjamin Stephenson and Wm. Alexander. After the admission of Illinois as a State up to the beginning of the Civil War, the duties (which were almost wholly nominal) were discharged by Wm. Alexander, 1819-21; Elijah C. Berry, 1821-28; James W. Berry, 1828-39; Moses

K. Anderson, 1839-57; Thomas S. Mather, 1858-61. In November, 1861, Col. T. S. Mather, who had held the position for three years previous, resigned to enter active service, and Judge Allen C. Fuller was appointed, remaining in office until January 1, 1865. The first appointee, under the act of 1865, was Isham N. Haynie, who held office until his death in 1869. The Legislature of 1869, taking into consideration that all the Illinois volunteers had been mustered out, and that the duties of the Adjutant-General had been materially lessened, reduced the proportions of the department and curtailed the appropriation for its support. Since the adoption of the military code of 1877, the Adjutant-General's office has occupied a more important and conspicuous position among the departments of the State government. The following is a list of those who have held office since General Haynie, with the date and duration of their respective terms of office: Hubert Dilger, 1869-73; Edwin L. Higgins, 1873-75; Hiram Hilliard, 1875-81; Isaac H. Elliot, 1881-84; Joseph W. Vance, 1884-93; Albert Orendorff, 1893-96; C. C. Hilton, 1896-97; Jasper N. Reece, 1897 —.

AGRICULTURE. Illinois ranks high as an agricultural State. A large area in the eastern portion of the State, because of the absence of timber, was called by the early settlers "the Grand Prairie." Upon and along a low ridge beginning in Jackson County and running across the State is the prolific fruit-growing district of Southern Illinois. The bottom lands extending from Cairo to the mouth of the Illinois River are of a fertility seemingly inexhaustible. The central portion of the State is best adapted to corn, and the southern and southwestern to the cultivation of winter wheat. Nearly three-fourths of the entire State—some 42,000 square miles—is upland prairie, well suited to the raising of cereals. In the value of its oat crop Illinois leads all the States, that for 1891 being \$31,106,674, with 3,068,930 acres under cultivation. In the production of corn it ranks next to Iowa, the last census (1890) showing 7,014,336 acres under cultivation, and the value of the crop being estimated at \$86,905,510. In wheat-raising it ranked seventh, although the annual average value of the crop from 1880 to 1890 was a little less than \$29,000,000. As a live-stock State it leads in the value of horses (\$83,000,000), ranks second in the production of swine (\$30,000,000), third in cattle-growing (\$32,000,000), and fourth in dairy products, the value of milch cows being estimated at \$24,000,000. (See also *Farmers' Institute*.)

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF. A department of the State administration which grew out of the organization of the Illinois Agricultural Society, incorporated by Act of the Legislature in 1853. The first appropriation from the State treasury for its maintenance was \$1,000 per annum, "to be expended in the promotion of mechanical and agricultural arts." The first President was James N. Brown, of Sangamon County. Simeon Francis, also of Sangamon, was the first Recording Secretary; John A. Kennicott of Cook, first Corresponding Secretary; and John Williams of Sangamon, first Treasurer. Some thirty volumes of reports have been issued, covering a variety of topics of vital interest to agriculturists. The department has well equipped offices in the State House, and is charged with the conduct of State Fairs and the management of annual exhibitions of fat stock, besides the collection and dissemination of statistical and other information relative to the State's agricultural interests. It receives annual reports from all County Agricultural Societies. The State Board consists of three general officers (President, Secretary and Treasurer) and one representative from each Congressional district. The State appropriates some \$20,000 annually for the prosecution of its work, besides which there is a considerable income from receipts at State Fairs and fat stock shows. Between \$20,000 and \$25,000 per annum is disbursed in premiums to competing exhibitors at the State Fairs, and some \$10,000 divided among County Agricultural Societies holding fairs.

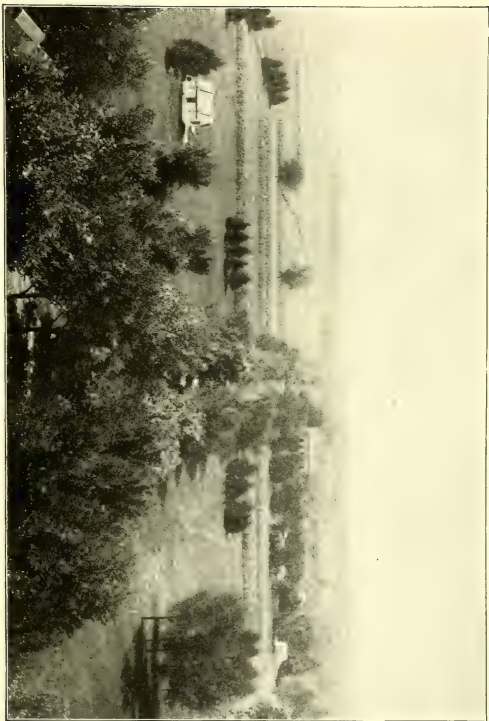
AKERS, Peter, D. D., Methodist Episcopal clergyman, born of Presbyterian parentage, in Campbell County, Va., Sept. 1, 1790; was educated in the common schools, and, at the age of 16, began teaching, later pursuing a classical course in institutions of Virginia and North Carolina. Having removed to Kentucky, after a brief season spent in teaching at Mount Sterling in that State, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1817. Two years later he began the publication of a paper called "The Star," which was continued for a short time. In 1821 he was converted and joined the Methodist church, and a few months later began preaching. In 1832 he removed to Illinois, and, after a year spent in work as an evangelist, he assumed the Presidency of McKendree College at Lebanon, remaining during 1833-34; then established a "manual labor school" near Jacksonville, which he maintained for a few years. From 1837 to 1852 was spent as stationed minister or Presiding

Elder at Springfield, Quincy and Jacksonville. In the latter year he was again appointed to the Presidency of McKendree College, where he remained five years. He was then (1857) transferred to the Minnesota Conference, but a year later was compelled by declining health to assume a superannuated relation. Returning to Illinois about 1865, he served as Presiding Elder of the Jacksonville and Pleasant Plains Districts, but was again compelled to accept a superannuated relation, making Jacksonville his home, where he died, Feb. 21, 1886. While President of McKendree College, he published his work on "Biblical Chronology," to which he had devoted many previous years of his life, and which gave evidence of great learning and vast research. Dr. Akers was a man of profound convictions, extensive learning and great eloquence. As a pulpit orator and logician he probably had no superior in the State during the time of his most active service in the denomination to which he belonged.

AKIN, Edward C., lawyer and Attorney-General, was born in Will County, Ill., in 1852, and educated in the public schools of Joliet and at Ann Arbor, Mich. For four years he was paying and receiving teller in the First National Bank of Joliet, but was admitted to the bar in 1878 and has continued in active practice since. In 1887 he entered upon his political career as the Republican candidate for City Attorney of Joliet, and was elected by a majority of over 700 votes, although the city was usually Democratic. The following year he was the candidate of his party for State's Attorney of Will County, and was again elected, leading the State and county ticket by 800 votes—being re-elected to the same office in 1892. In 1895 he was the Republican nominee for Mayor of Joliet, and, although opposed by a citizen's ticket headed by a Republican, was elected over his Democratic competitor by a decisive majority. His greatest popular triumph was in 1896, when he was elected Attorney-General on the Republican State ticket by a plurality over his Democratic opponent of 132,248 and a majority over all competitors of 111,255. His legal abilities are recognized as of a very high order, while his personal popularity is indicated by his uniform success as a candidate, in the face, at times, of strong political majorities.

ALBANY, a village of Whiteside County, located on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (Rock Island branch). Population (1890), 611; (1900), 621.

ALBION, county-seat of Edwards County, on Southern Railway, midway between St. Louis



EXPERIMENT FARM—UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



EXPERIMENT FARM (THE VINEYARD) UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



EXPERIMENT FARM (ORCHARD CULTIVATION) UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

and Louisville; seat of Southern Collegiate Institute; has plant for manufacture of vitrified shale paving brick, two newspapers, creamery, flouring mills, and is important shipping point for live stock; is in a rich fruit-growing district; has five churches and splendid public schools. Population (1900), 1,162; (est. 1904), 1,500.

ALCORN, James Lusk, was born near Golconda, Ill., Nov. 4, 1816; early went South and held various offices in Kentucky and Mississippi, including member of the Legislature in each; was a member of the Mississippi State Conventions of 1851 and 1861, and by the latter appointed a Brigadier-General in the Confederate service, but refused a commission by Jefferson Davis because his fidelity to the rebel cause was doubted. At the close of the war he was one of the first to accept the reconstruction policy; was elected United States Senator from Mississippi in 1865, but not admitted to his seat. In 1869 he was chosen Governor as a Republican, and two years later elected United States Senator, serving until 1877. Died, Dec. 20, 1894.

ALDRICH, J. Frank, Congressman, was born at Two Rivers, Wis., April 6, 1853, the son of William Aldrich, who afterwards became Congressman from Chicago; was brought to Chicago in 1861, attended the public schools and the Chicago University, and graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1877, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer. Later he engaged in the linseed oil business in Chicago. Becoming interested in politics, he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, serving as President of that body during the reform period of 1887; was also a member of the County Board of Education and Chairman of the Chicago Citizens' Committee, appointed from the various clubs and commercial organizations of the city, to promote the formation of the Chicago Sanitary District. From May 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1893, he was Commissioner of Public Works for Chicago, when he resigned his office, having been elected (Nov., 1892) a member of the Fifty-third Congress, on the Republican ticket, from the First Congressional District; was re-elected in 1894, retiring at the close of the Fifty-fourth Congress. In 1898 he was appointed to a position in connection with the office of Comptroller of the Currency at Washington.

ALDRICH, William, merchant and Congressman, was born at Greenfield, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1820. His early common school training was supplemented by private tuition in higher branches of

mathematics and in surveying, and by a term in an academy. Until he had reached the age of 26 years he was engaged in farming and teaching, but, in 1846, turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. In 1851 he removed to Wisconsin, where, in addition to merchandising, he engaged in the manufacture of furniture and woodenware, and where he also held several important offices, being Superintendent of Schools for three years, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors one year, besides serving one term in the Legislature. In 1860 he removed to Chicago, where he embarked in the wholesale grocery business. In 1875 he was elected to the City Council, and, in 1876, chosen to represent his district (the First) in Congress, as a Republican, being re-elected in 1878, and again in 1880. Died in Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 3, 1885.

ALEDO, county-seat of Mercer County; is in the midst of a rich farming and bituminous coal region; fruit-growing and stock-raising are also extensively carried on, and large quantities of these commodities are shipped here; has two newspapers and ample school facilities. Population (1890), 1,601; (1900), 2,081.

ALEXANDER, John T., agriculturist and stock-grower, was born in Western Virginia, Sept. 15, 1820; removed with his father, at six years of age, to Ohio, and to Illinois in 1848. Here he bought a tract of several thousand acres of land on the Wabash Railroad, 10 miles east of Jacksonville, which finally developed into one of the richest stock-farms in the State. After the war he became the owner of the celebrated "Sullivant farm," comprising some 20,000 acres on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad in Champaign County, to which he transferred his stock interests, and although overtaken by reverses, left a large estate. Died, August 22, 1876.

ALEXANDER, Milton K., pioneer, was born in Elbert County, Ga., Jan. 23, 1796; emigrated with his father, in 1804, to Tennessee, and, while still a boy, enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, serving under the command of General Jackson until the capture of Pensacola, when he entered upon the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida. In 1823 he removed to Edgar County, Ill., and engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits at Paris; serving also as Postmaster there some twenty-five years, and as Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court from 1826 to '37. In 1826 he was commissioned by Governor Coles, Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, Illinois State Militia; in 1830 was Aide-de-Camp to Governor Reynolds, and, in 1832, took part in the Black

Hawk War as Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, Illinois Volunteers. On the inception of the internal improvement scheme in 1837 he was elected by the Legislature a member of the first Board of Commissioners of Public Works, serving until the Board was abolished. Died, July 7, 1856.

ALEXANDER, (Dr.) William M., pioneer, came to Southern Illinois previous to the organization of Union County (1818), and for some time, while practicing his profession as a physician, acted as agent of the proprietors of the town of America, which was located on the Ohio River, on the first high ground above its junction with the Mississippi. It became the first county-seat of Alexander County, which was organized in 1819, and named in his honor. In 1820 we find him a Representative in the Second General Assembly from Pope County, and two years later Representative from Alexander County, when he became Speaker of the House during the session of the Third General Assembly. Later, he removed to Kaskaskia, but finally went South, where he died, though the date and place of his death are unknown.

ALEXANDER COUNTY, the extreme southern county of the State, being bounded on the west by the Mississippi, and south and east by the Ohio and Cache rivers. Its area is about 230 square miles and its population, in 1890, was 16,563. The first American settlers were Tennesseans named Bird, who occupied the delta and gave it the name of Bird's Point, which, at the date of the Civil War (1861-65), had been transferred to the Missouri shore opposite the mouth of the Ohio. Other early settlers were Clark, Kennedy and Philips (at Mounds), Conyer and Terrel (at America), and Humphreys (near Caledonia). In 1818 Shadrach Bond (afterwards Governor), John G. Comyges and others entered a claim for 1800 acres in the central and northern part of the county, and incorporated the "City and Bank of Cairo." The history of this enterprise is interesting. In 1818 (on Comyges' death) the land reverted to the Government; but in 1835 Sidney Breese, David J. Baker and Miles A. Gilbert re-entered the forfeited bank tract and the title thereto became vested in the "Cairo City and Canal Company," which was chartered in 1837, and, by purchase, extended its holdings to 10,000 acres. The county was organized in 1819; the first county-seat being America, which was incorporated in 1820. Population (1900), 19,384.

ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL, located at Chicago; established in 1860, and under the management of the Alexian Brothers, a monastic

order of the Roman Catholic Church. It was originally opened in a small frame building, but a better edifice was erected in 1868, only to be destroyed in the great fire of 1871. The following year, through the aid of private benefactions and an appropriation of \$18,000 from the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, a larger and better hospital was built. In 1888 an addition was made, increasing the accommodation to 150 beds. Only poor male patients are admitted, and these are received without reference to nationality or religion, and absolutely without charge. The present medical staff (1896) comprises fourteen physicians and surgeons. In 1895 the close approach of an intramural transit line having rendered the building unfit for hospital purposes, a street railway company purchased the site and buildings for \$250,000 and a new location has been selected.

ALEXIS, a village of Warren County, on the Rock Island & St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 12 miles east of north from Monmouth. It has manufactures of brick, drain-tile, pottery and agricultural implements; is also noted for its Clydesdale horses. Population (1880), 398; (1890), 562; (1900), 915.

ALGONQUINS, a group of Indian tribes. Originally their territory extended from about latitude 37° to 53° north, and from longitude 25° east to 15° west of the meridian of Washington. Branches of the stock were found by Cartier in Canada, by Smith in Virginia, by the Puritans in New England and by Catholic missionaries in the great basin of the Mississippi. One of the principal of their five confederacies embraced the Illinois Indians, who were found within the State by the French when the latter discovered the country in 1673. They were hereditary foes of the warlike Iroquois, by whom their territory was repeatedly invaded. Besides the Illinois, other tribes of the Algonquin family who originally dwelt within the present limits of Illinois, were the Foxes, Kickapoes, Miamis, Menominees, and Sacs. Although nomadic in their mode of life, and subsisting largely on the spoils of the chase, the Algonquins were to some extent tillers of the soil and cultivated large tracts of maize. Various dialects of their language have been reduced to grammatical rules, and Eliot's Indian Bible is published in their tongue. The entire Algonquin stock extant is estimated at about 95,000, of whom some 35,000 are within the United States.

ALLEN, William Joshua, jurist, was born June 9, 1829, in Wilson County, Tenn.; of Virginia ancestry of Scotch-Irish descent. In early

infancy he was brought by his parents to Southern Illinois, where his father, Willis Allen, became a Judge and member of Congress. After reading law with his father and at the Louisville Law School, young Allen was admitted to the bar, settling at Metropolis and afterward (1853) at his old home, Marion, in Williamson County. In 1855 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Illinois, but resigned in 1859 and resumed private practice as partner of John A. Logan. The same year he was elected Circuit Judge to succeed his father, who had died, but he declined a re-election. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1862 and 1869, serving in both bodies on the Judicial Committee and as Chairman of the Committee on the Bill of Rights. From 1864 to 1888 he was a delegate to every National Democratic Convention, being chairman of the Illinois delegation in 1876. He has been four times a candidate for Congress, and twice elected, serving from 1862 to 1865. During this period he was an ardent opponent of the war policy of the Government. In 1874-75, at the solicitation of Governor Beveridge, he undertook the prosecution of the leaders of a bloody "vendetta" which had broken out among his former neighbors in Williamson County, and, by his fearless and impartial efforts, brought the offenders to justice and assisted in restoring order. In 1886, Judge Allen removed to Springfield, and in 1887 was appointed by President Cleveland to succeed Judge Samuel H. Treat (deceased) as Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. Died Jan. 26, 1901.

ALLEN, Willis, a native of Tennessee, who removed to Williamson County, Ill., in 1829 and engaged in farming. In 1834 he was chosen Sheriff of Franklin County, in 1838 elected Representative in the Eleventh General Assembly, and, in 1844, became State Senator. In 1841, although not yet a licensed lawyer, he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney for the old Third District, and was shortly afterward admitted to the bar. He was chosen Presidential Elector in 1844, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and served two terms in Congress (1851-55). On March 2, 1859, he was commissioned Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit, but died three months later. His son, William Joshua, succeeded him in the latter office.

ALLERTON, Samuel Waters, stock-dealer and capitalist, was born of Pilgrim ancestry in Dutchess County, N. Y., May 26, 1829. His youth was spent with his father on a farm in Yates County, N. Y., but about 1852 he engaged

in the live-stock business in Central and Western New York. In 1856 he transferred his operations to Illinois, shipping stock from various points to New York City, finally locating in Chicago. He was one of the earliest projectors of the Chicago Stock-Yards, later securing control of the Pittsburg Stock-Yards, also becoming interested in yards at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Jersey City and Omaha. Mr. Allerton is one of the founders and a Director of the First National Bank of Chicago, a Director and stockholder of the Chicago City Railway (the first cable line in that city), the owner of an extensive area of highly improved farming lands in Central Illinois, as also of large tracts in Nebraska and Wyoming, and of valuable and productive mining properties in the Black Hills. A zealous Republican in politics, he is a liberal supporter of the measures of that party, and, in 1893, was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago in opposition to Carter H. Harrison.

ALLOUEZ, Claude Jean, sometimes called "The Apostle of the West," a Jesuit priest, was born in France in 1620. He reached Quebec in 1658, and later explored the country around Lakes Superior and Michigan, establishing the mission of La Pointe, near where Ashland, Wis., now stands, in 1665, and St. Xavier, near Green Bay, in 1669. He learned from the Indians the existence and direction of the upper Mississippi, and was the first to communicate the information to the authorities at Montreal, which report was the primary cause of Joliet's expedition. He succeeded Marquette in charge of the mission at Kaskaskia, on the Illinois, in 1677, where he preached to eight tribes. From that date to 1690 he labored among the aborigines of Illinois and Wisconsin. Died at Fort St. Joseph, in 1690.

ALLYN, (Rev.) Robert, clergyman and educator, was born at Ledyard, New London County, Conn., Jan. 25, 1817, being a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Captain Robert Allyn, who was one of the first settlers of New London. He grew up on a farm, receiving his early education in a country school, supplemented by access to a small public library, from which he acquired a good degree of familiarity with standard English writers. In 1837 he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., where he distinguished himself as a mathematician and took a high rank as a linguist and rhetorician, graduating in 1841. He immediately engaged as a teacher of mathematics in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and, in 1846, was elected principal of the school,

meanwhile (1843) becoming a licentiate of the Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From 1848 to 1854 he served as Principal of the Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, R. I., when he was appointed Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island —also serving the same year as a Visitor to West Point Military Academy. Between 1857 and 1859 he filled the chair of Ancient Languages in the State University at Athens, Ohio, when he accepted the Presidency of the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati, four years later (1863) becoming President of McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., where he remained until 1874. That position he resigned to accept the Presidency of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, whence he retired in 1892. Died at Carbondale, Jan. 7, 1894.

ALTAMONT, Effingham County, is intersecting point of the Vandalia, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Baltimore & Ohio S. W., and Wabash Railroads, being midway and highest point between St. Louis and Terre Haute, Ind.; was laid out in 1870. The town is in the center of a grain, fruit-growing and stock-raising district; has a bank, two grain elevators, flouring mill, tile works, a large creamery, wagon, furniture and other factories, besides churches and good schools. Population (1890), 1,044, (1900), 1,335.

ALTGELD, John Peter, ex-Judge and ex-Governor, was born in Prussia in 1848, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to America, the family settling in Ohio. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, serving until the close of the war. His legal education was acquired at St. Louis and Savannah, Mo., and from 1874 to '78 he was Prosecuting Attorney for Andrew County in that State. In 1878 he removed to Chicago, where he devoted himself to professional work. In 1884 he led the Democratic forlorn hope as candidate for Congress in a strong Republican Congressional district, and in 1886 was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, but resigned in August, 1891. The Democratic State convention of 1892 nominated him for Governor, and he was elected the following November, being the first foreign-born citizen to hold that office in the history of the State, and the first Democrat elected since 1852. In 1896 he was a prominent factor in the Democratic National Convention which nominated William J. Bryan for President, and was also a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, the Republican nominee.

ALTON, principal city in Madison County and important commercial and manufacturing point on Mississippi River, 25 miles north of St. Louis; site was first occupied as a French trading-post about 1807, the town proper being laid out by Col. Rufus Easton in 1817; principal business houses are located in the valley along the river, while the residence portion occupies the bluffs overlooking the river, sometimes rising to the height of nearly 250 feet. The city has extensive glass works employing (1903) 4,000 hands, flouring mills, iron foundries, manufactories of agricultural implements, coal cars, miners' tools, shoes, tobacco, lime, etc., besides several banks, numerous churches, schools, and four newspapers, three of them daily. A monument to the memory of Elijah P. Lovejoy, who fell while defending his press against a pro-slavery mob in 1837, was erected in Alton Cemetery, 1896-7, at a cost of \$30,000, contributed by the State and citizens of Alton. Population (1890), 10,294; (1900), 14,210.

ALTON PENITENTIARY. The earliest punishments imposed upon public offenders in Illinois were by public flogging or imprisonment for a short time in jails rudely constructed of logs, from which escape was not difficult for a prisoner of nerve, strength and mental resource. The inadequacy of such places of confinement was soon perceived, but popular antipathy to any increase of taxation prevented the adoption of any other policy until 1827. A grant of 40,000 acres of saline lands was made to the State by Congress, and a considerable portion of the money received from their sale was appropriated to the establishment of a State penitentiary at Alton. The sum set apart proved insufficient, and, in 1831, an additional appropriation of \$10,000 was made from the State treasury. In 1833 the prison was ready to receive its first inmates. It was built of stone and had but twenty-four cells. Additions were made from time to time, but by 1857 the State determined upon building a new penitentiary, which was located at Joliet (see *Northern Penitentiary*), and, in 1860, the last convicts were transferred thither from Alton. The Alton prison was conducted on what is known as "the Auburn plan"—associated labor in silence by day and separate confinement by night. The management was in the hands of a "lessee," who furnished supplies, employed guards and exercised the general powers of a warden under the supervision of a Commissioner appointed by the State, and who handled all the products of convict labor.

ALTON RIOTS. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah Parish*.)

ALTONA, town of Knox County, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 16 miles northeast of Galesburg; has an endowed public library, electric light system, cement sidewalks, four churches and good school system. Population (1900), 633.

ALTON & SANGAMON RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

AMBOY, city in Lee County on Green River, at junction of Illinois Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads, 95 miles south by west from Chicago; has artesian water with waterworks and fire protection, city park, two telephone systems, electric lights, railroad repair shops, two banks, two newspapers, seven churches, graded and high schools; is on line of Northern Illinois Electric Ry. from De Kalb to Dixon; extensive bridge and iron works located here. Pop. (1900), 1,826.

AMES, Edward Raymond, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born at Amesville, Athens County, Ohio, May 30, 1806; was educated at the Ohio State University, where he joined the M. E. Church. In 1828 he left college and became Principal of the Seminary at Lebanon, Ill., which afterwards became McKendree College. While there he received a license to preach, and, after holding various charges and positions in the church, including membership in the General Conference of 1840, '44 and '52, in the latter year was elected Bishop, serving until his death, which occurred in Baltimore, April 25, 1879.

ANDERSON, Galusha, clergyman and educator, was born at Bergen, N. Y., March 7, 1832; graduated at Rochester University in 1854 and at the Theological Seminary there in 1856; spent ten years in Baptist pastoral work at Janesville, Wis., and at St. Louis, and seven as Professor in Newton Theological Institute, Mass. From 1873 to '80 he preached in Brooklyn and Chicago; was then chosen President of the old Chicago University, remaining eight years, when he again became a pastor at Salem, Mass., but soon after assumed the Presidency of Denison University, Ohio. On the organization of the new Chicago University, he accepted the chair of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, which he now holds.

ANDERSON, George A., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Botetourt County, Va., March 11, 1853. When two years old he was brought by his parents to Hancock County, Ill. He received a collegiate education, and, after studying law at Lincoln, Neb., and at Sedalia, Mo., settled at Quincy, Ill., where he began practice in 1880. In 1884 he was elected City Attorney on the

Democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1885 without opposition. The following year he was the successful candidate of his party for Congress, which was his last public service. Died at Quincy, Jan. 31, 1896.

ANDERSON, James C., legislator, was born in Henderson County, Ill., August 1, 1845; raised on a farm, and after receiving a common-school education, entered Monmouth College, but left early in the Civil War to enlist in the Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he attained the rank of Second Lieutenant. After the war he served ten years as Sheriff of Henderson County, was elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1888, '90, '92 and '96, and served on the Republican "steering committee" during the session of 1893. He also served as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate for the session of 1895, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1896. His home is at Decorra.

ANDERSON, Stinson H., Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1800; came to Jefferson County, Ill., in his youth, and, at an early age, began to devote his attention to breeding fine stock; served in the Black Hawk War as a Lieutenant in 1832, and the same year was elected to the lower branch of the Eighth General Assembly, being re-elected in 1834. In 1838 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov. Thomas Carlin, and soon after the close of his term entered the United States Army as Captain of Dragoons, in this capacity taking part in the Seminole War in Florida. Still later he served under President Polk as United States Marshal for Illinois, and also held the position of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Alton for several years. Died, September, 1857.—**William B.** (Anderson), son of the preceding, was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., April 30, 1830; attended the common schools and later studied surveying, being elected Surveyor of Jefferson County, in 1851. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858, but never practiced, preferring the more quiet life of a farmer. In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and re-elected in 1858. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as a private, was promoted through the grades of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel to a Colonelcy, and, at the close of the war, was brevetted Brigadier-General. In 1868 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1871, was elected to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-

fourth Congress on the Democratic ticket. In 1893 General Anderson was appointed by President Cleveland Pension Agent for Illinois, continuing in that position four years, when he retired to private life.

ANDRUS, Rev. Reuben, clergyman and educator, was born at Rutland, Jefferson County, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1824; early came to Fulton County, Ill., and spent three years (1844-47) as a student at Illinois College, Jacksonville, but graduated at McKendree College, Lebanon, in 1849; taught for a time at Greenfield, entered the Methodist ministry, and, in 1850, founded the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, of which he became a Professor; later re-entered the ministry and held charges at Beardstown, Decatur, Quincy, Springfield and Bloomington, meanwhile for a time being President of Illinois Conference Female College at Jacksonville, and temporary President of Quincy College. In 1867 he was transferred to the Indiana Conference and stationed at Evansville and Indianapolis; from 1872 to '75 was President of Indiana Asbury University at Greencastle. Died at Indianapolis, Jan. 17, 1887.

ANNA, a city in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 36 miles from Cairo; is center of extensive fruit and vegetable-growing district, and largest shipping-point for these commodities on the Illinois Central Railroad. It has an ice plant, pottery and lime manufactories, two banks and two newspapers. The Southern (Ill.) Hospital for the Insane is located here. Population (1890), 2,295; (1900), 2,618; (est. 1904), 3,000.

ANTHONY, Elliott, jurist, was born of New England Quaker ancestry at Spafford, Onondaga County, N. Y., June 10, 1827; was related on the maternal side to the Chases and Phelps (distinguished lawyers) of Vermont. His early years were spent in labor on a farm, but after a course of preparatory study at Cortland Academy, in 1847 he entered the sophomore class in Hamilton College at Clinton, graduating with honors in 1850. The next year he began the study of law, at the same time giving instruction in an Academy at Clinton, where he had President Cleveland as one of his pupils. After admission to the bar at Oswego, in 1851, he removed West, stopping for a time at Sterling, Ill., but the following year located in Chicago. Here he compiled "A Digest of Illinois Reports"; in 1858 was elected City Attorney, and, in 1863, became solicitor of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now the Chicago & Northwestern). Judge Anthony served in two State Constitutional Conventions—

those of 1862 and 1869-70—being chairman of the Committee on Executive Department and member of the Committee on Judiciary in the latter. He was delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1880, and was the same year elected a Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, and was re-elected in 1886, retiring in 1892, after which he resumed the practice of his profession, being chiefly employed as consulting counsel. Judge Anthony was one of the founders and incorporators of the Chicago Law Institute and a member of the first Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library; also served as President of the State Bar Association (1894-95), and delivered several important historical addresses before that body. His other most important productions are volumes on "The Constitutional History of Illinois," "The Story of the Empire State" and "Sanitation and Navigation." Near the close of his last term upon the bench, he spent several months in an extended tour through the principal countries of Europe. His death occurred, after a protracted illness, at his home at Evanston, Feb. 24, 1898.

ANTI-NEBRASKA EDITORIAL CONVENTION, a political body, which convened at Decatur, Feb. 23, 1856, pursuant to the suggestion of "The Morgan Journal," then a weekly paper published at Jacksonville, for the purpose of formulating a policy in opposition to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Twelve editors were in attendance, as follows: Charles H. Ray of "The Chicago Tribune"; V. Y. Ralston of "The Quincy Whig"; O. P. Wharton of "The Rock Island Advertiser"; T. J. Pickett of "The Peoria Republican"; George Schneider of "The Chicago Staats Zeitung"; Charles Faxon of "The Princeton Post"; A. N. Ford of "The Lacon Gazette"; B. F. Shaw of "The Dixon Telegraph"; E. C. Daugherty of "The Rockford Register"; E. W. Blaisdell of "The Rockford Gazette"; W. J. Usrey of "The Decatur Chronicle"; and Paul Selby of "The Jacksonville Journal." Paul Selby was chosen Chairman and W. J. Usrey, Secretary. The convention adopted a platform and recommended the calling of a State convention at Bloomington on May 29, following, appointing the following State Central Committee to take the matter in charge: W. B. Ogden, Chicago; S. M. Church, Rockford; G. D. A. Parks, Joliet; T. J. Pickett, Peoria; E. A. Dudley, Quincy; William H. Herndon, Springfield; R. J. Oglesby, Decatur; Joseph Gillespie, Edwardsville; D. L. Phillips, Jonesboro; and Ira O. Wilkinson and Gustavus Koerner for the State-at-large. Abra-

ham Lincoln was present and participated in the consultations of the committees. All of these served except Messrs. Ogden, Oglesby and Koerner, the two former declining on account of absence from the State. Ogden was succeeded by the late Dr. John Evans, afterwards Territorial Governor of Colorado, and Oglesby by Col. Isaac C. Pugh of Decatur. (See *Bloomington Convention of 1856.*)

APPLE RIVER, a village of Jo Daviess County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 21 miles east-northeast from Galena. Population (1880), 626; (1890), 572; (1900), 576.

APPLINGTON, (Maj.) Zenas, soldier, was born in Broome County, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1815; in 1837 emigrated to Ogle County, Ill., where he followed successively the occupations of farmer, blacksmith, carpenter and merchant, finally becoming the founder of the town of Polo. Here he became wealthy, but lost much of his property in the financial revulsion of 1857. In 1858 he was elected to the State Senate, and, during the session of 1859, was one of the members of that body appointed to investigate the "canal scrip fraud" (which see), and two years later was one of the earnest supporters of the Government in its preparation for the War of the Rebellion. The latter year he assisted in organizing the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Major, being some time in command at Bird's Point, and later rendering important service to General Pope at New Madrid and Island No. 10. He was killed at Corinth, Miss., May 8, 1862, while obeying an order to charge upon a band of rebels concealed in a wood.

APPORTIONMENT, a mode of distribution of the counties of the State into Districts for the election of members of the General Assembly and of Congress, which will be treated under separate heads:

LEGISLATIVE.—The first legislative apportionment was provided for by the Constitution of 1818. That instrument vested the Legislature with power to divide the State as follows: To create districts for the election of Representatives not less than twenty-seven nor more than thirty-six in number, until the population of the State should amount to 100,000; and to create senatorial districts, in number not less than one-third nor more than one-half of the representative districts at the time of organization.

The schedule appended to the first Constitution contained the first legal apportionment of Senators and Representatives. The first fifteen counties were allowed fourteen Senators and

twenty-nine Representatives. Each county formed a distinct legislative district for representation in the lower house, with the number of members for each varying from one to three; while Johnson and Franklin were combined in one Senatorial district, the other counties being entitled to one Senator each. Later apportionments were made in 1821, '26, '31, '36, '41 and '47. Before an election was held under the last, however, the Constitution of 1848 went into effect, and considerable changes were effected in this regard. The number of Senators was fixed at twenty-five and of Representatives at seventy-five, until the entire population should equal 1,000,000, when five members of the House were added and five additional members for each 500,000 increase in population until the whole number of Representatives reached 100. Thereafter the number was neither increased nor diminished, but apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white inhabitants. Should it be found necessary, a single district might be formed out of two or more counties.

The Constitution of 1848 established fifty-four Representative and twenty-five Senatorial districts. By the apportionment law of 1854, the number of the former was increased to fifty-eight, and, in 1861, to sixty-one. The number of Senatorial districts remained unchanged, but their geographical limits varied under each act, while the number of members from Representative districts varied according to population.

The Constitution of 1870 provided for an immediate reapportionment (subsequent to its adoption) by the Governor and Secretary of State upon the basis of the United States Census of 1870. Under the apportionment thus made, as prescribed by the schedule, the State was divided into twenty-five Senatorial districts (each electing two Senators) and ninety-seven Representative districts, with an aggregate of 177 members varying from one to ten for the several districts, according to population. This arrangement continued in force for only one Legislature—that chosen in 1870.

In 1872 this Legislature proceeded to reapportion the State in accordance with the principle of "minority representation," which had been submitted as an independent section of the Constitution and adopted on a separate vote. This provided for apportioning the State into fifty-one districts, each being entitled to one Senator and three Representatives. The ratio of representation in the lower house was ascertained by divid-

ing the entire population by 153 and each county to be allowed one Representative, provided its population reached three-fifths of the ratio; counties having a population equivalent to one and three-fifths times the ratio were entitled to two Representatives; while each county with a larger population was entitled to one additional Representative for each time the full ratio was repeated in the number of inhabitants. Apportionments were made on this principle in 1872, '82 and '93. Members of the lower house are elected biennially; Senators for four years, those in odd and even districts being chosen at each alternate legislative election. The election of Senators for the even (numbered) districts takes place at the same time with that of Governor and other State officers, and that for the odd districts at the intermediate periods.

CONGRESSIONAL.—For the first fourteen years of the State's history, Illinois constituted but one Congressional district. The census of 1830 showing sufficient population, the Legislature of 1831 (by act, approved Feb. 13) divided the State into three districts, the first election under this law being held on the first Monday in August, 1832. At that time Illinois comprised fifty-five counties, which were apportioned among the districts as follows: First—Gallatin, Pope, Johnson, Alexander, Union, Jackson, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Washington, St. Clair, Clinton, Bond, Madison, Macoupin; Second—White, Hamilton, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Clay, Marion, Lawrence, Fayette, Montgomery, Shelby, Vermilion, Edgar, Coles, Clark, Crawford; Third—Greene, Morgan, Sangamon, Macon, Tazewell, McLean, Cook, Henry, La Salle, Putnam, Peoria, Knox, Jo Daviess, Mercer, McDonough, Warren, Fulton, Hancock, Pike, Schuyler, Adams, Calhoun.

The reapportionment following the census of 1840 was made by Act of March 1, 1843, and the first election of Representatives thereunder occurred on the first Monday of the following August. Forty-one new counties had been created (making ninety-six in all) and the number of districts was increased to seven as follows: First—Alexander, Union, Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, Bond, Washington, Madison; Second—Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Williamson, Gallatin, Franklin, White, Wayne, Hamilton, Wabash, Massac, Jefferson, Edwards, Marion; Third—Lawrence, Richland, Jasper, Fayette, Crawford, Effingham, Christian, Montgomery, Shelby, Moultrie, Coles, Clark, Clay, Edgar, Piatt, Macon, De Witt; Fourth—Lake,

McHenry, Boone, Cook, Kane, De Kalb, Du Page, Kendall, Will, Grundy, La Salle, Iroquois, Livingston, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Bureau; Fifth—Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Marquette (a part of Adams never fully organized), Brown, Schuyler, Fulton, Peoria, Macoupin; Sixth—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Carroll, Ogle, Whiteside, Henry, Lee, Rock Island, Stark, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Knox, McDonough, Hancock; Seventh—Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Cass, Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Scott, Morgan, Logan, Sangamon.

The next Congressional apportionment (August 22, 1852) divided the State into nine districts, as follows—the first election under it being held the following November: First—Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle; Second—Cook, Du Page, Kane, De Kalb, Lee, Whiteside, Rock Island; Third—Will, Kendall, Grundy, Livingston, La Salle, Putnam, Bureau, Vermilion, Iroquois, Champaign, McLean, De Witt; Fourth—Fulton, Peoria, Knox, Henry, Stark, Warren, Mercer, Marshall, Mason, Woodford, Tazewell; Fifth—Adams, Calhoun, Brown, Schuyler, Pike, McDonough, Hancock, Henderson; Sixth—Morgan, Scott, Sangamon, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Shelby, Christian, Cass, Menard, Jersey; Seventh—Logan, Macon, Piatt, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie, Cumberland, Crawford, Clark, Effingham, Jasper, Clay, Lawrence, Richland, Fayette; Eighth—Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Bond, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Marion; Ninth—Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Jackson, Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Hamilton, Edwards, White, Wayne, Wabash.

The census of 1860 showed that Illinois was entitled to fourteen Representatives, but through an error the apportionment law of April 24, 1861, created only thirteen districts. This was compensated for by providing for the election of one Congressman for the State-at-large. The districts were as follows: First—Cook, Lake; Second—McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, De Kalb, and Kane; Third—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Whiteside, Carroll, Ogle, Lee; Fourth—Adams, Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henderson, Rock Island; Fifth—Peoria, Knox, Stark, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, Henry; Sixth—La Salle, Grundy, Kendall, Du Page, Will, Kankakee; Seventh—Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, Moultrie, Cumberland, Vermilion, Coles, Edgar, Iroquois, Ford; Eighth—Sangamon, Logan, De Witt, McLean, Tazewell, Woodford, Livingston; Ninth—

Fulton, Mason, Menard, Cass, Pike, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown; Tenth—Bond, Morgan, Calhoun, Macoupin, Scott, Jersey, Greene, Christian, Montgomery, Shelby; Eleventh—Marion, Fayette, Richland, Jasper, Clay, Clark, Crawford, Franklin, Lawrence, Hamilton, Effingham, Wayne, Jefferson; Twelfth—St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Monroe, Washington, Randolph; Thirteenth—Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Perry, Johnson, Williamson, Jackson, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, White, Edwards, Wabash.

The next reapportionment was made July 1, 1872. The Act created nineteen districts, as follows: First—The first seven wards in Chicago and thirteen towns in Cook County, with the county of Du Page; Second—Wards Eighth to Fifteenth (inclusive) in Chicago; Third—Wards Sixteenth to Twentieth in Chicago, the remainder of Cook County, and Lake County; Fourth—Kane, De Kalb, McHenry, Boone, and Winnebago; Fifth—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle, Whiteside; Sixth—Henry, Rock Island, Putnam, Bureau, Lee; Seventh—La Salle, Kendall, Grundy, Will; Eighth—Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Marshall, Livingston, Woodford; Ninth—Stark, Peoria, Knox, Fulton; Tenth—Mercer, Henderson, Warren, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler; Eleventh—Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Greene, Pike, Jersey; Twelfth—Scott, Morgan, Menard, Sangamon, Cass, Christian; Thirteenth—Mason, Tazewell, McLean, Logan, De Witt; Fourteenth—Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, Coles, Vermilion; Fifteenth—Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Shelby, Moultrie, Effingham, Lawrence, Jasper, Crawford; Sixteenth—Montgomery, Fayette, Washington, Bond, Clinton, Marion, Clay; Seventeenth—Macoupin, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe; Eighteenth—Randolph, Perry, Jackson, Union, Johnson, Williamson, Alexander, Pope, Massac, Pulaski; Nineteenth—Richland, Wayne, Edwards, White, Wabash, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton.

In 1882 (by Act of April 29) the number of districts was increased to twenty, and the boundaries determined as follows: First—Wards First to Fourth (inclusive) in Chicago and thirteen towns in Cook County; Second—Wards 5th to 7th and part of 8th in Chicago; Third—Wards 9th to 14th and part of 8th in Chicago; Fourth—The remainder of the City of Chicago and of the county of Cook; Fifth—Lake, McHenry, Boone, Kane, and De Kalb; Sixth—Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Ogle, and Carroll;

Seventh—Lee, Whiteside, Henry, Bureau, Putnam; Eighth—La Salle, Kendall, Grundy, Du Page, and Will; Ninth—Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Livingston, Woodford, Marshall; Tenth—Peoria, Knox, Stark, Fulton; Eleventh—Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Schuyler; Twelfth—Cass, Brown, Adams, Pike, Scott, Greene, Calhoun, Jersey; Thirteenth—Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Sangamon, Morgan, Christian; Fourteenth—McLean, De Witt, Piatt, Macon, Logan; Fifteenth—Coles, Edgar, Douglas, Vermilion, Champaign; Sixteenth—Cumberland, Clark, Jasper, Clay, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash; Seventeenth—Macoupin, Montgomery, Moultrie, Shelby, Effingham, Fayette; Eighteenth—Bond, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Washington; Nineteenth—Marion, Clinton, Jefferson, Saline, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Gallatin, Hardin; Twentieth—Perry, Randolph, Jackson, Union, Williamson, Johnson, Alexander, Pope, Pulaski, Massac.

The census of 1890 showed the State to be entitled to twenty-two Representatives. No reapportionment, however, was made until June, 1893, two members from the State-at-large being elected in 1892. The existing twenty-two Congressional districts are as follows: The first seven districts comprise the counties of Cook and Lake, the latter lying wholly in the Seventh district; Eighth—McHenry, De Kalb, Kane, Du Page, Kendall, Grundy; Ninth—Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle, Lee; Tenth—Whiteside, Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Knox; Eleventh—Bureau, La Salle, Livingston, Woodford; Twelfth—Will, Kankakee, Iroquois, Vermilion; Thirteenth—Ford, McLean, De Witt, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas; Fourteenth—Putnam, Marshall, Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Mason; Fifteenth—Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Adams, Brown, Schuyler; Sixteenth—Cass, Morgan, Scott, Pike, Greene, Macoupin, Calhoun, Jersey; Seventeenth—Menard, Logan, Sangamon, Macon, Christian; Eighteenth—Madison, Montgomery, Bond, Fayette, Shelby, Moultrie; Nineteenth—Coles, Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence; Twentieth—Clay, Jefferson, Wayne, Hamilton, Edwards, Wabash, Franklin, White, Gallatin, Hardin; Twenty-first—Marion, Clinton, Washington, St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Perry; Twenty-second—Jackson, Union, Alexander, Pulaski, Johnson, Williamson, Saline, Pope, Massac. (See also *Representatives in Congress*.)

ARCHER, William B., pioneer, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1792, and taken to Kentucky at an early day, where he remained until 1817, when his family removed to Illinois, finally settling in what is now Clark County. Although pursuing the avocation of a farmer, he became one of the most prominent and influential men in that part of the State. On the organization of Clark County in 1819, he was appointed the first County and Circuit Clerk, resigning the former office in 1820 and the latter in 1822. In 1824 he was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, and two years later to the State Senate, serving continuously in the latter eight years. He was thus a Senator on the breaking out of the Black Hawk War (1832), in which he served as a Captain of militia. In 1834 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; was appointed by Governor Duncan, in 1835, a member of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal; in 1838 was returned a second time to the House of Representatives and re-elected in 1840 and '46 to the same body. Two years later (1848) he was again elected Circuit Clerk, remaining until 1852, and in 1854 was an Anti-Nebraska Whig candidate for Congress in opposition to James C. Allen. Although Allen received the certificate of election, Archer contested his right to the seat, with the result that Congress declared the seat vacant and referred the question back to the people. In a new election held in August, 1856, Archer was defeated and Allen elected. He held no public office of importance after this date, but in 1856 was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, and in that body was an enthusiastic supporter of Abraham Lincoln, whose zealous friend and admirer he was, for the office of Vice-President. He was also one of the active promoters of various railroad enterprises in that section of the State, especially the old Chicago & Vincennes Road, the first projected southward from the City of Chicago. His connection with the Illinois & Michigan Canal was the means of giving his name to Archer Avenue, a somewhat famous thoroughfare in Chicago. He was of tall stature and great energy of character, with a tendency to enthusiasm that communicated itself to others. A local history has said of him that "he did more for Clark County than any man in his day or since," although "no consideration, pecuniary or otherwise, was ever given him for his services." Colonel Archer was one of the founders of Marshall, the county-seat of Clark County, Governor Duncan being associ-

ated with him in the ownership of the land on which the town was laid out. His death occurred in Clark County, August 9, 1870, at the age of 78 years.

ARCOLA, incorporated city in Douglas County, 158 miles south of Chicago, at junction of Illinois Central and Terre Haute branch Vandalia Railroad; is center of largest broom-corn producing region in the world; has city waterworks, with efficient volunteer fire department, electric lights, telephone system, grain elevators and broom-corn warehouses, two banks, three newspapers, nine churches, library building and excellent free school system. Pop. (1890), 1,733; (1900), 1,995.

ARENZ, Francis A., pioneer, was born at Blankenberg, in the Province of the Rhein, Prussia, Oct. 31, 1800; obtained a good education and, while a young man, engaged in mercantile business in his native country. In 1827 he came to the United States and, after spending two years in Kentucky, in 1829 went to Galena, where he was engaged for a short time in the lead trade. He took an early opportunity to become naturalized, and coming to Beardstown a few months later, went into merchandising and real estate; also became a contractor for furnishing supplies to the State troops during the Black Hawk War, Beardstown being at the time a rendezvous and shipping point. In 1834 he began the publication of "The Beardstown Chronicle and Illinois Bounty Land Register," and was the projector of the Beardstown & Sangamon Canal, extending from the Illinois River at Beardstown to Miller's Ferry on the Sangamon, for which he secured a special charter from the Legislature in 1836. He had a survey of the line made, but the hard times prevented the beginning of the work and it was finally abandoned. Retiring from the mercantile business in 1835, he located on a farm six miles southeast of Beardstown, but in 1839 removed to a tract of land near the Morgan County line which he had bought in 1833, and on which the present village of Arenzville now stands. This became the center of a thrifty agricultural community composed largely of Germans, among whom he exercised a large influence. Resuming the mercantile business here, he continued it until about 1853, when he sold out a considerable part of his possessions. An ardent Whig, he was elected as such to the lower branch of the Fourteenth General Assembly (1844) from Morgan County, and during the following session succeeded in securing the passage of an act by which a strip of territory three miles wide in the northern part of Morgan County, including the village

of Arenzville, and which had been in dispute, was transferred by vote of the citizens to Cass County. In 1852 Mr. Arenz visited his native land, by appointment of President Fillmore, as bearer of dispatches to the American legations at Berlin and Vienna. He was one of the founders of the Illinois State Agricultural Society of 1853, and served as the Vice-President for his district until his death, and was also the founder and President of the Cass County Agricultural Society. Died, April 2, 1856.

ARLINGTON, a village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 92 miles west of Chicago. Population (1880), 447; (1890), 436; (1900), 400.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS (formerly Dunton), a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 22 miles northwest of Chicago; is in a dairying district and has several cheese factories, besides a sewing machine factory, hotels and churches, a graded school, a bank and one newspaper. Population (1880), 995; (1890), 1,424; (1900), 1,380.

ARMOUR, Philip Danforth, packer, Board of Trade operator and capitalist, was born at Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., May 16, 1832. After receiving the benefits of such education as the village academy afforded, in 1852 he set out across the Plains to California, where he remained four years, achieving only moderate success as a miner. Returning east in 1856, he soon after embarked in the commission business in Milwaukee, continuing until 1863, when he formed a partnership with Mr. John Plankinton in the meat-packing business. Later, in conjunction with his brothers—H. O. Armour having already built up an extensive grain commission trade in Chicago—he organized the extensive packing and commission firm of Armour & Co., with branches in New York, Kansas City and Chicago, their headquarters being removed to the latter place from Milwaukee in 1875. Mr. Armour is a most industrious and methodical business man, giving as many hours to the superintendence of business details as the most industrious day-laborer, the result being seen in the creation of one of the most extensive and prosperous firms in the country. Mr. Armour's practical benevolence has been demonstrated in a munificent manner by his establishment and endowment of the Armour Institute (a manual training school) in Chicago, at a cost of over \$2,250,000, as an offshoot of the Armour Mission founded on the bequest of his deceased brother, Joseph F. Armour. Died Jan. 6, 1901.

ARMSTRONG, John Strawn, pioneer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 29, 1810, the oldest of a family of nine sons; was taken by his parents in 1811 to Licking County, Ohio, where he spent his childhood and early youth. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother a sister of Jacob Strawn, afterwards a wealthy stock-grower and dealer in Morgan County. In 1829, John S. came to Tazewell County, Ill., but two years later joined the rest of his family in Putnam (now Marshall) County, all finally removing to La Salle County, where they were among the earliest settlers. Here he settled on a farm in 1834, where he continued to reside over fifty years, when he located in the village of Sheridan, but early in 1897 went to reside with a daughter in Ottawa. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, has been a prominent and influential farmer, and, in the later years of his life, has been a leader in "Granger" politics, being Master of his local "Grange," and also serving as Treasurer of the State Grange.—**George Washington** (Armstrong), brother of the preceding, was born upon the farm of his parents, Joseph and Elsie (Strawn) Armstrong, in Licking County, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1813; learned the trade of a weaver with his father (who was a woolen manufacturer), and at the age of 18 was in charge of the factory. Early in 1831 he came with his mother's family to Illinois, locating a few months later in La Salle County. In 1832 he served with his older brother as a soldier in the Black Hawk War, was identified with the early steps for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, finally becoming a contractor upon the section at Utica, where he resided several years. He then returned to the farm near the present village of Seneca, where he had located in 1833, and where (with the exception of his residence at Utica) he has resided continuously over sixty-five years. In 1844 Mr. Armstrong was elected to the lower branch of the Fourteenth General Assembly, also served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and, in 1858, was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress in opposition to Owen Lovejoy. Re-entering the Legislature in 1860 as Representative from La Salle County, he served in that body by successive re-elections until 1868, proving one of its ablest and most influential members, as well as an accomplished parliamentarian. Mr. Armstrong was one of the original promoters of the Kankakee & Seneca Railroad.—**William E.** (Armstrong), third brother of this family, was born in Licking County, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1814; came to Illinois with the rest of the

family in 1831, and resided in La Salle County until 1841, meanwhile serving two or three terms as Sheriff of the county. The latter year he was appointed one of the Commissioners to locate the county-seat of the newly-organized county of Grundy, finally becoming one of the founders and the first permanent settler of the town of Grundy—later called Morris, in honor of Hon. I. N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill., at that time one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Here Mr. Armstrong was again elected to the office of Sheriff, serving several terms. So extensive was his influence in Grundy County, that he was popularly known as "The Emperor of Grundy." Died, Nov. 1, 1850.—**Joel W. (Armstrong)**, a fourth brother, was born in Licking County, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1817; emigrated in boyhood to La Salle County, Ill.; served one term as County Recorder, was member of the Board of Supervisors for a number of years and the first Postmaster of his town. Died, Dec. 3, 1871.—**Perry A. (Armstrong)**, the seventh brother of this historic family, was born near Newark, Licking County, Ohio, April 15, 1823, and came to La Salle County, Ill., in 1831. His opportunities for acquiring an education in a new country were limited, but between work on the farm and service as a clerk of his brother George, aided by a short term in an academy and as a teacher in Kendall County, he managed to prepare himself for college, entering Illinois College at Jacksonville in 1843. Owing to failure of health, he was compelled to abandon his plan of obtaining a collegiate education and returned home at the end of his Freshman year, but continued his studies, meanwhile teaching district schools in the winter and working on his mother's farm during the crop season, until 1845, when he located in Morris, Grundy County, opened a general store and was appointed Postmaster. He has been in public position of some sort ever since he reached his majority, including the offices of School Trustee, Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, County Clerk (two terms), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and two terms as Representative in the General Assembly (1862-64 and 1872-74). During his last session in the General Assembly he took a conspicuous part in the revision of the statutes under the Constitution of 1870, framing some of the most important laws on the statute book, while participating in the preparation of others. At an earlier date it fell to his lot to draw up the original charters of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Illinois Central, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. He

has also been prominent in Odd Fellow and Masonic circles, having been Grand Master of the first named order in the State and being the oldest 32d degree Mason in Illinois; was admitted to the State bar in 1864 and to that of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1868, and has been Master in Chancery for over twenty consecutive years. Mr. Armstrong has also found time to do some literary work, as shown by his history of "The Sanks and Black Hawk War," and a number of poems. He takes much pleasure in relating reminiscences of pioneer life in Illinois, one of which is the story of his first trip from Ottawa to Chicago, in December, 1831, when he accompanied his oldest brother (William E. Armstrong) to Chicago with a sled and ox-team for salt to cure their mast-fed pork, the trip requiring ten days. His recollection is, that there were but three white families in Chicago at that time, but a large number of Indians mixed with half-breeds of French and Indian origin.

ARNOLD, Isaac N., lawyer and Congressman, was born near Cooperstown, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1813, being descended from one of the companions of Roger Williams. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, he was largely "self-made." He read law at Cooperstown, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. The next year he removed to Chicago, was elected the first City Clerk in 1837, but resigned before the close of the year and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1841. He soon established a reputation as a lawyer, and served for three terms (the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth) in the lower house of the Legislature. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector on the Polk ticket, but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, with the legislation regarding Kansas and Nebraska, logically forced him, as a free-soiler, into the ranks of the Republican party, by which he was sent to Congress from 1861 to 1865. While in Congress he prepared and delivered an exhaustive argument in support of the right of confiscation by the General Government. After the expiration of his last Congressional term, Mr. Arnold returned to Chicago, where he resided until his death, April 24, 1884. He was of scholarly instincts, fond of literature and an author of repute. Among his best known works are his "Life of Abraham Lincoln" and his "Life of Benedict Arnold."

ARRINGTON, Alfred W., clergyman, lawyer and author, was born in Iredell County, N. C., September, 1810, being the son of a Whig member of Congress from that State. In 1829 he was

received on trial as a Methodist preacher and became a circuit-rider in Indiana; during 1832-33 served as an itinerant in Missouri, gaining much celebrity by his eloquence. In 1834 he began the study of law, and having been admitted to the bar, practiced for several years in Arkansas, where he was sent to the Legislature, and, in 1844, was the Whig candidate for Presidential Elector. Later he removed to Texas, where he served as Judge for six years. In 1856 he removed to Madison, Wis., but a year later came to Chicago, where he attained distinction as a lawyer, dying in that city Dec. 31, 1867. He was an accomplished scholar and gifted writer, having written much for "The Democratic Review" and "The Southern Literary Messenger," over the signature of "Charles Summerfield," and was author of an "Apostrophe to Water," which he put in the mouth of an itinerant Methodist preacher, and which John B. Gough was accustomed to quote with great effect. A volume of his poems with a memoir was published in Chicago in 1869.

ARROWSMITH, a village of McLean County, on the Lake Erie & Western Railway, 20 miles east of Bloomington; is in an agricultural and stock region; has one newspaper. Population (1890), 420; (1900), 317.

ARTHUR, village in Moultrie and Douglas Counties, at junction of Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Terre Haute & Peoria Division Vandalia Line; is center of broom-corn belt; has two banks, a weekly newspaper. Population (1900), 858; (est. 1904), 1,000.

ASAY, Edward G., lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1825; was educated in private schools and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church; later spent some time in the South, but in 1853 retired from the ministry and began the study of law, meantime devoting a part of his time to mercantile business in New York City. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, removing the same year to Chicago, where he built up a lucrative practice. He was a brilliant speaker and became eminent, especially as a criminal lawyer. Politically he was a zealous Democrat and was the chief attorney of Buckner S. Morris and others during their trial for conspiracy in connection with the Camp Douglas affair of November, 1864. During 1871-72 he made an extended trip to Europe, occupying some eighteen months, making a second visit in 1882. His later years were spent chiefly on a farm in Ogle County. Died in Chicago, Nov. 24, 1898.

ASBURY, Henry, lawyer, was born in Harrison (now Robertson) County, Ky., August 10,

1810; came to Illinois in 1834, making the journey on horseback and finally locating in Quincy, where he soon after began the study of law with the Hon. O. H. Browning; was admitted to the bar in 1837, being for a time the partner of Col. Edward D. Baker, afterwards United States Senator from Oregon and finally killed at Ball's Bluff in 1862. In 1849 Mr. Asbury was appointed by President Taylor Register of the Quincy Land Office, and, in 1864-65, served by appointment of President Lincoln (who was his close personal friend) as Provost-Marshal of the Quincy district, thereby obtaining the title of "Captain," by which he was widely known among his friends. Later he served for several years as Registrar in Bankruptcy at Quincy, which was his last official position. Originally a Kentucky Whig, Captain Asbury was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, acting in co-operation with Abram Jonas, Archibald Williams, Nehemiah Bushnell, O. H. Browning and others of his immediate neighbors, and with Abraham Lincoln, with whom he was a frequent correspondent at that period. Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, in their Life of Lincoln, award him the credit of having suggested one of the famous questions propounded by Lincoln to Douglas which gave the latter so much trouble during the memorable debates of 1858. In 1886 Captain Asbury removed to Chicago, where he continued to reside until his death, Nov. 19, 1896.

ASHLAND, a town in Cass County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Baltimore & Ohio South-Western Railroad, 21 miles west-northwest of Springfield and 200 miles southwest of Chicago. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and is an important shipping point for grain and stock. It has a bank, three churches and a weekly newspaper. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Population (1880), 609; (1890), 1,045; (1900), 1,201.

ASHLEY, a city of Washington County, at intersection of Illinois Central and Louisville & Nashville Railways, 62 miles east by southeast of St. Louis; is in an agricultural and fruit growing region; has some manufactures, electric light plant and excellent granitoid sidewalks. Population (1890), 1,035; (1900), 953.

ASHMORE, a village of Coles County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles east of Charleston; has a newspaper and considerable local trade. Population (1890), 446; (1900), 487; (1903), 520.

ASHTON, a village of Lee County, on the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, 84 miles west of

Chicago; has one newspaper. Population (1880), 646; (1890), 680; (1900), 776.

ASPINWALL, Homer F., farmer and legislator, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., Nov. 15, 1846, educated in the Freeport high school, and, in early life, spent two years in a wholesale notion store, later resuming the occupation of a farmer. After holding various local offices, including that of member of the Board of Supervisors of Stephenson County, in 1892 Mr. Aspinwall was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1896. Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American War in 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Volunteer Army, but before being assigned to duty accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Twelfth Illinois Provisional Regiment. When it became evident that the regiment would not be called into the service, he was assigned to the command of the "Manitoba," a large transport steamer, which carried some 12,000 soldiers to Cuba and Porto Rico without a single accident. In view of the approaching session of the Forty-first General Assembly, it being apparent that the war was over, Mr. Aspinwall applied for a discharge, which was refused, a 30-days' leave of absence being granted instead. A discharge was finally granted about the middle of February, when he resumed his seat in the Senate. Mr. Aspinwall owns and operates a large farm near Freeport.

ASSUMPTION, a town in Christian County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles south by west from Decatur and 9 miles north of Pana. It is situated in a rich agricultural and coal mining district, and has two banks, five churches, a public school, two weekly papers and coal mines. Population (1880), 706; (1890), 1,076; (1900), 1,702.

ASTORIA, town in Fulton County, on Rock Island & St. Louis Division C., B. & Q. R. R.; has city waterworks, electric light plant, telephone exchange, three large grain elevators, pressed brick works; six churches, two banks, two weekly papers, city hall and park, and good schools; is in a coal region; business portion is built of brick. Pop. (1890), 1,357; (1900), 1,684.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY. This Company operates three subsidiary lines in Illinois—the Chicago, Santa Fé & California, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé in Chicago, and the Mississippi River Railroad & Toll Bridge, which are operated as a through line between Chicago and Kansas City, with a branch from Ancona to Pekin, Ill., having an aggregate operated mileage of 515 miles, of

which 295 are in Illinois. The total earnings and income for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$1,298,600, while the operating expenses and fixed charges amounted to \$2,360,706. The accumulated deficit on the whole line amounted, June 30, 1894, to more than \$4,500,000. The total capitalization of the whole line in 1895 was \$52,775,251. The parent road was chartered in 1859 under the name of the Atchison & Topeka Railroad; but in 1863 was changed to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The construction of the main line was begun in 1859 and completed in 1873. The largest number of miles operated was in 1893, being 7,481.65. January 1, 1896, the road was reorganized under the name of The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company (its present name), which succeeded by purchase under foreclosure (Dec. 10, 1895) to the property and franchises of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. Its mileage, in 1895, was 6,481.65 miles. The executive and general officers of the system (1898) are:

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board, New York; E. P. Ripley, President, Chicago; C. M. Higginson, Asst't to the President, Chicago; E. D. Kenna, 1st Vice-President and General Solicitor, Chicago; Paul Morton, 2d Vice-President, Chicago; E. Wilder, Secretary and Treasurer, Topeka; L. C. Deming, Assistant Secretary, New York; H. W. Gardner, Assistant Treasurer, New York; Victor Morawetz, General Counsel, New York; Jno. P. Whitehead, Comptroller, New York; H. C. Whitehead, General Auditor, Chicago; W. B. Biddle, Freight Traffic Manager, Chicago; J. J. Frey, General Manager, Topeka; H. W. Mudge, General Superintendent, Topeka; W. A. Bissell, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager, Chicago; W. F. White, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago; Geo. T. Nicholson, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago; W. E. Hodges, General Purchasing Agent, Chicago; James A. Davis, Industrial Commissioner, Chicago; James Dun, Chief Engineer, Topeka, Kan.; John Player, Superintendent of Machinery, Topeka, Kan.; C. W. Kouns, Superintendent Car Service, Topeka, Kan.; J. S. Hobson, Signal Engineer, Topeka; C. G. Sholes, Superintendent of Telegraph, Topeka, Kan.; C. W. Ryus, General Claim Agent, Topeka; F. C. Gay, General Freight Agent, Topeka; C. R. Hudson, Assistant General Freight Agent, Topeka; W. J. Black, General Passenger Agent, Chicago; P. Walsh, General Baggage Agent, Chicago.

ATHENS, an incorporated city and coal-mining town in Menard County, on the Chicago, Peoria

& St. Louis R. R., north by northwest of Springfield. It is also the center of a prosperous agricultural and stock-raising district, and large numbers of cattle are shipped there for the Chicago market. The place has an electric lighting plant, brickyards, two machine shops, two grain elevators, five churches, one newspaper, and good schools. Athens is one of the oldest towns in Central Illinois. Pop. (1890), 944; (1900), 1,535.

ATKINS, Smith D., soldier and journalist, was born near Elmira, N. Y., June 9, 1836; came with his father to Illinois in 1846, and lived on a farm till 1850; was educated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, meanwhile learning the printer's trade, and afterwards established "The Savanna Register" in Carroll County. In 1854 he began the study of law, and in 1860, while practicing at Freeport, was elected Prosecuting Attorney, but resigned in 1861, being the first man to enlist as a private soldier in Stephenson County. He served as a Captain of the Eleventh Illinois Volunteers (three-months' men), re-enlisted with the same rank for three years and took part in the capture of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh, serving at the latter on the staff of General Hurlbut. Forced to retire temporarily on account of his health, he next engaged in raising volunteers in Northern Illinois, was finally commissioned Colonel of the Ninety-second Illinois, and, in June, 1863, was assigned to command of a brigade in the Army of Kentucky, later serving in the Army of the Cumberland. On the organization of Sherman's great "March to the Sea," he efficiently coöperated in it, was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Savannah, and at the close of the war, by special order of President Lincoln, was brevetted Major-General. Since the war, General Atkins' chief occupation has been that of editor of "The Freeport Journal," though, for nearly twenty-four years, he served as Postmaster of that city. He took a prominent part in the erection of the Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument at Freeport, has been President of the Freeport Public Library since its organization, member of the Board of Education, and since 1895, by appointment of the Governor of Illinois, one of the Illinois Commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park.

ATKINSON, village of Henry County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 39 miles east of Rock Island; has an electric light plant, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 534; (1900), 762.

ATLANTA, a city of Logan County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 20 miles southwest of Bloomington. It stands on a high, fertile prairie

and the surrounding region is rich in coal, as well as a productive agricultural and stock-raising district. It has a water-works system, electric light plant, five churches, a graded school, a weekly paper, two banks, a flouring mill, and is the headquarters of the Union Agricultural Society established in 1860. Population (1900), 1,270.

ATLAS, a hamlet in the southwestern part of Pike County, 10 miles southwest of Pittsfield and three miles from Rockport, the nearest station on the Quincy & Louisiana Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Atlas has an interesting history. It was settled by Col. William Ross and four brothers, who came here from Pittsfield, Mass., in the latter part of 1819, or early in 1820, making there the first settlement within the present limits of Pike County. The town was laid out by the Rosses in 1823, and the next year the county-seat was removed thither from Coles Grove—now in Calhoun County—but which had been the first county-seat of Pike County, when it comprised all the territory lying north and west of the Illinois River to the Mississippi River and the Wisconsin State line. Atlas remained the county-seat until 1833, when the seat of justice was removed to Pittsfield. During a part of that time it was one of the most important points in the western part of the State, and was, for a time, a rival of Quincy. It now has only a postoffice and general store. The population, according to the census of 1890, was 52.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL. The following is a list of the Attorneys-General of Illinois under the Territorial and State Governments, down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each incumbent:

TERRITORIAL—Benjamin H. Doyle, July to December, 1809; John J. Crittenden, Dec. 30 to April, 1810; Thomas T. Crittenden, April to October, 1810; Benj. M. Piatt, October, 1810-13; William Mears, 1813-18.

STATE—Daniel Pope Cook, March 5 to Dec. 14, 1819; William Mears, 1819-21; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1821-23; James Turney, 1823-29; George Forquer, 1829-33; James Semple, 1833-34; Ninian W. Edwards, 1834-35; Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., 1835-36; Walter B. Scates, 1836-37; Usher F. Linder, 1837-38; George W. Olney, 1838-39; Wickliffe Kitchell, 1839-40; Josiah Lamborn, 1840-43; James Allen McDougal, 1843-46; David B. Campbell, 1846-48.

The Constitution of 1848 made no provision for the continuance of the office, and for nineteen years it remained vacant. It was re-created,

however, by legislative enactment in 1867, and on Feb. 28 of that year Governor Oglesby appointed Robert G. Ingersoll, of Peoria, to discharge the duties of the position, which he continued to do until 1869. Subsequent incumbents of the office have been: Washington Bushnell, 1869-73; James K. Edsall, 1873-81; James McCartney, 1881-85; George Hunt, 1885-93; M. T. Moloney, 1893-97; Edward C. Akin, 1897 —. Under the first Constitution (1818) the office of Attorney-General was filled by appointment by the Legislature; under the Constitution of 1848, as already stated, it ceased to exist until created by act of the Legislature of 1867, but, in 1870, it was made a constitutional office to be filled by popular election for a term of four years.

ATWOOD, a village lying partly in Piatt and partly in Douglas County, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R., 27 miles east of Decatur. The region is agricultural and fruit-growing; the town has two banks, an excellent school and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 530; (1900), 698.

ATWOOD, Charles B., architect, was born at Millbury, Mass., May 18, 1849; at 17 began a full course in architecture at Harvard Scientific School, and, after graduation, received prizes for public buildings at San Francisco, Hartford and a number of other cities, besides furnishing designs for some of the finest private residences in the country. He was associated with D. H. Burnham in preparing plans for the Columbian Exposition buildings, at Chicago, for the World's Fair of 1893, and distinguished himself by producing plans for the "Art Building," the "Peristyle," the "Terminal Station" and other prominent structures. Died, in the midst of his highest successes as an architect, at Chicago, Dec. 19, 1895.

AUBURN, a village of Sangamon County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 15 miles south of Springfield; has some manufactories of flour and farm implements, besides tile and brick works, two coal mines, electric light plant, two banks, several churches, a graded school and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 874; (1900), 1,281.

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. The Auditors of Public Accounts under the Territorial Government were H. H. Maxwell, 1812-16; Daniel P. Cook, 1816-17; Robert Blackwell, (April to August), 1817; Elijah C. Berry, 1817-18. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Auditor of Public Accounts was made appointive by the legislature, without limitation of term; but by the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870 the office was made elective by the people for a term of four years.

The following is a list of the State Auditors from the date of the admission of the State into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: Elijah C. Berry, 1818-31; James T. B. Stapp, 1831-35; Levi Davis, 1835-41; James Shields, 1841-43; William Lee D. Ewing, 1843-46; Thomas H. Campbell, 1846-57; Jesse K. Dubois, 1857-64; Orlin H. Miner, 1864-69; Charles E. Lippincott, 1869-77; Thomas B. Needles, 1877-81; Charles P. Swigert, 1881-89; C. W. Pavey, 1889-93; David Gore, 1893-97; James S. McCullough, 1897 —.

AUGUSTA, a village in Augusta township, Hancock County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 36 miles northeast of Quincy. Wagons and brick are the principal manufactures. The town has one newspaper, two banks, three churches and a graded school. The surrounding country is a fertile agricultural region and abounds in a good quality of bituminous coal. Fine qualities of potter's clay and mineral paint are obtained here. Population (1890), 1,077; (1900), 1,149.

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, an educational institution controlled by the Evangelical Lutheran denomination, located at Rock Island and founded in 1863. Besides preparatory and collegiate departments, a theological school is connected with the institution. To the two first named, young women are admitted on an equality with men. More than 500 students were reported in attendance in 1896, about one-fourth being women. A majority of the latter were in the preparatory (or academic) department. The college is not endowed, but owns property (real and personal) to the value of \$250,000. It has a library of 12,000 volumes.

AURORA, a city and important railroad center, Kane County, on Fox River, 39 miles southwest of Chicago; is location of principal shops of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., has fine water-power and many successful manufactories, including extensive boiler works, iron foundries, cotton and woolen mills, flour mills, silver-plating works, corset, sash and door and carriage factories, stove and smelting works, establishments for turning out road-scrappers, buggy tops, and wood-working machinery. The city owns water-works and electric light plant; has six banks, four daily and several weekly papers, some twenty-five churches, excellent schools and handsome public library building; is connected by interurban electric lines with the principal towns and villages in the Fox River valley. Population (1890), 19,688; (1900), 24,147.

AUSTIN, a suburb of Chicago, in Cook County. It is accessible from that city by either the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, or by street railway lines. A weekly newspaper is issued, a graded school is supported (including a high school department) and there are numerous churches, representing the various religious denominations. Population (1880), 1,359; (1890), 4,031. Annexed to City of Chicago, 1899.

AUSTIN COLLEGE, a mixed school at Effingham, Ill., founded in 1890. It has eleven teachers and reports a total of 312 pupils for 1897-98—162 males and 150 females. It has a library of 2,000 volumes and reports property valued at \$37,000.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT, a form of ballot for popular elections, thus named because it was first brought into use in Australia. It was adopted by act of the Legislature of Illinois in 1891, and is applicable to the election of all public officers except Trustees of Schools, School Directors, members of Boards of Education and officers of road districts in counties not under township organization. Under it, all ballots for the election of officers (except those just enumerated) are required to be printed and distributed to the election officers for use on the day of election, at public cost. These ballots contain the names, on the same sheet, of all candidates to be voted for at such election, such names having been formally certified previously to the Secretary of State (in the case of candidates for offices to be voted for by electors of the entire State or any district greater than a single county) or to the County Clerk (as to all others), by the presiding officer and secretary of the convention or caucus making such nominations, when the party represented cast at least two per cent of the aggregate vote of the State or district at the preceding general election. Other names may be added to the ballot on the petition of a specified number of the legal voters under certain prescribed conditions named in the act. The duly registered voter, on presenting himself at the poll, is given a copy of the official ticket by one of the judges of election, upon which he proceeds to indicate his preference in a temporary booth or closet set apart for his use, by making a cross at the head of the column of candidates for whom he wishes to vote, if he desires to vote for all of the candidates of the same party, or by a similar mark before the name of each individual for whom he wishes to vote, in case he desires to distribute his support among the candidates of different parties. The object of the law is to secure for the voter secrecy of the ballot, with independence and freedom from dic-

tation or interference by others in the exercise of his right of suffrage.

AVA, a town in Jackson County (incorporated as a city, 1901), on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad (Cairo & St. Louis Division), 75 miles south-southeast from St. Louis. It has two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 807; (1900), 984.

AYON, village of Fulton County, on C., B & Q. R. R., 20 miles south of Galesburg; has drain-pipe works, two factories for manufacture of steam-and hot-water heaters, two banks and two newspapers; agricultural fair held here annually. Population (1900), 809; (1904, est.), 1,000.

AYER, Benjamin F., lawyer, was born in Kingston, N. H., April 23, 1825, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846, studied law at Dane Law School (Harvard University), was admitted to the bar and began practice at Manchester, N. H. After serving one term in the New Hampshire Legislature, and as Prosecuting Attorney for Hillsborough County, in 1857 he came to Chicago, soon advancing to the front rank of lawyers then in practice there; became Corporation Counsel in 1861, and, two years later, drafted the revised city charter. After the close of his official career, he was a member for eight years of the law firm of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales, and afterwards of the firm of Ayer & Kales, until, retiring from general practice, Mr. Ayer became Solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad, then a Director of the Company, and is at present its General Counsel and a potent factor in its management.

AYERS, Marshall Paul, banker, Jacksonville, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 27, 1823; came to Jacksonville, Ill., with his parents, in 1830, and was educated there, graduating from Illinois College, in 1843, as the classmate of Dr. Newton Bateman, afterwards President of Knox College at Galesburg, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, now of Elmira, N. Y. After leaving college he became the partner of his father (David B. Ayers) as agent of Mr. John Grigg, of Philadelphia, who was the owner of a large body of Illinois lands. His father dying in 1850, Mr. Ayers succeeded to the management of the business, about 75,000 acres of Mr. Grigg's unsold lands coming under his charge. In December, 1852, with the assistance of Messrs. Page & Bacon, bankers, of St. Louis, he opened the first bank in Jacksonville, for the sale of exchange, but which finally grew into a bank of deposit and has been continued ever since, being recognized as one of the most solid institutions in Central Illinois. In 1870-71, aided by Philadelphia and New York capitalists, he built the "Illinois Farmers' Rail-

road" between Jacksonville and Waverly, afterwards extended to Virden and finally to Centralia and Mount Vernon. This was the nucleus of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway, though Mr. Ayers has had no connection with it for several years. Other business enterprises with which he has been connected are the Jacksonville Gas Company (now including an electric light and power plant), of which he has been President for forty years; the "Home Woolen Mills" (early wiped out by fire), sugar and paper-barrel manufacture, coal-mining, etc. About 1877 he purchased a body of 23,600 acres of land in Champaign County, known as "Broadlands," from John T. Alexander, an extensive cattle-dealer, who had become heavily involved during the years of financial revulsion. As a result of this transaction, Mr. Alexander's debts, which aggregated \$1,000,000, were discharged within the next two years. Mr. Ayers has been an earnest Republican since the organization of that party and, during the war, rendered valuable service in assisting to raise funds for the support of the operations of the Christian Commission in the field. He has also been active in Sunday School, benevolent and educational work, having been, for twenty years, a Trustee of Illinois College, of which he has been an ardent friend. In 1846 he was married to Miss Laura Allen, daughter of Rev. John Allen, D. D., of Huntsville, Ala., and is the father of four sons and four daughters, all living.

BABCOCK, Amos C., was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1828, the son of a member of Congress from that State; at the age of 18, having lost his father by death, came West, and soon after engaged in mercantile business in partnership with a brother at Canton, Ill. In 1854 he was elected by a majority of one vote, as an Anti-Nebraska Whig, to the lower branch of the Nineteenth General Assembly, and, in the following session, took part in the election of United States Senator which resulted in the choice of Lyman Trumbull. Although a personal and political friend of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Babcock, as a matter of policy, cast his vote for his townsman, William Kellogg, afterwards Congressman from that district, until it was apparent that a concentration of the Anti-Nebraska vote on Trumbull was necessary to defeat the election of a Democrat. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln the first Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District, and, in 1863, was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteers, but soon resigned. Colonel Babcock served as Delegate-at-large in

the Republican National Convention of 1868, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency, and the same year was made Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, also conducting the campaign two years later. He identified himself with the Greeley movement in 1872, but, in 1876, was again in line with his party and restored to his old position on the State Central Committee, serving until 1878. Among business enterprises with which he was connected was the extension, about 1854, of the Buda branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from Yates City to Canton, and the erection of the State Capitol at Austin, Tex., which was undertaken, in conjunction with Abner Taylor and J. V. and C. B. Farwell, about 1881 and completed in 1888, for which the firm received over 3,000,000 acres of State lands in the "Pan Handle" portion of Texas. In 1889 Colonel Babcock took up his residence in Chicago, which continued to be his home until his death from apoplexy, Feb. 25, 1899.

BABCOCK, Andrew J., soldier, was born at Dorchester, Norfolk County, Mass., July 19, 1830; began life as a coppersmith at Lowell; in 1851 went to Concord, N. H., and, in 1856, removed to Springfield, Ill., where, in 1859, he joined a military company called the Springfield Greys, commanded by Capt. (afterwards Gen.) John Cook, of which he was First Lieutenant. This company became the nucleus of Company I, Seventh Illinois Volunteers, which enlisted on Mr. Lincoln's first call for troops in April, 1861. Captain Cook having been elected Colonel, Babcock succeeded him as Captain, on the re-enlistment of the regiment in July following becoming Lieutenant-Colonel, and, in March, 1862, being promoted to the Colonelcy "for gallant and meritorious service rendered at Fort Donelson." A year later he was compelled to resign on account of impaired health. His home is at Springfield.

BACON, George E., lawyer and legislator, born at Madison, Ind., Feb. 4, 1851; was brought to Illinois by his parents at three years of age, and, in 1876, located at Paris, Edgar County; in 1879 was admitted to the bar and held various minor offices, including one term as State's Attorney. In 1886 he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate and re-elected four years later, but finally removed to Aurora, where he died, July 6, 1896. Mr. Bacon was a man of recognized ability, as shown by the fact that, after the death of Senator John A. Logan, he was selected by his colleagues of the Senate to pronounce the eulogy on the deceased statesman.

BAGBY, John C., jurist and Congressman, was born at Glasgow, Ky., Jan. 24, 1819. After passing through the common schools of Barren County, Ky., he studied civil engineering at Bacon College, graduating in 1840. Later he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1846 he commenced practice at Rushville, Ill., confining himself exclusively to professional work until nominated and elected to Congress in 1874, by the Democrats of the (old) Tenth District. In 1885 he was elected to the Circuit Bench for the Sixth Circuit. Died, April 4, 1896.

BAILEY, Joseph Mead, legislator and jurist, was born at Middlebury, Wyoming County, N. Y., June 22, 1833, graduated from Rochester (N. Y.) University in 1854, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1855. In August, 1856, he removed to Freeport, Ill., where he soon built up a profitable practice. In 1866 he was elected a Representative in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, being re-elected in 1868. Here he was especially prominent in securing restrictive legislation concerning railroads. In 1876 he was chosen a Presidential Elector for his district on the Republican ticket. In 1877 he was elected a Judge of the Thirteenth judicial district, and re-elected in 1879 and in 1885. In January, 1878, and again in June, 1879, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court, being presiding Justice from June, 1879, to June, 1880, and from June, 1881, to June, 1882. In 1879 he received the degree of LL.D. from the Universities of Rochester and Chicago. In 1888 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court. Died in office, Oct. 16, 1895.

BAILHACHE, John, pioneer journalist, was born in the Island of Jersey, May 8, 1787; after gaining the rudiments of an education in his mother tongue (the French), he acquired a knowledge of English and some proficiency in Greek and Latin in an academy near his paternal home, when he spent five years as a printer's apprentice. In 1810 he came to the United States, first locating at Cambridge, Ohio, but, in 1812, purchased a half interest in "The Fredonian" at Chillicothe (then the State Capital), soon after becoming sole owner. In 1815 he purchased "The Scioto Gazette" and consolidated the two papers under the name of "The Scioto Gazette and Fredonian Chronicle." Here he remained until 1828, meantime engaging temporarily in the banking business, also serving one term in the Legislature (1820), and being elected Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Ross County. In 1828 he removed to Columbus, assuming charge

of "The Ohio State Journal," served one term as Mayor of the city, and for three consecutive years was State Printer. Selling out "The Journal" in 1836, he came west, the next year becoming part owner, and finally sole proprietor, of "The Telegraph" at Alton, Ill., which he conducted alone or in association with various partners until 1854, when he retired, giving his attention to the book and job branch of the business. He served as Representative from Madison County in the Thirtieth General Assembly (1842-44). As a man and a journalist Judge Bailhache commanded the highest respect, and did much to elevate the standard of journalism in Illinois. "The Telegraph," during the period of his connection with it, being one of the leading papers of the State. His death occurred at Alton, Sept. 3, 1857, as the result of injuries received the day previous, by being thrown from a carriage in which he was riding.—**Maj. William Henry** (Bailhache), son of the preceding, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, August 14, 1826, removed with his father to Alton, Ill., in 1836, was educated at Shurtleff College, and learned the printing trade in the office of "The Telegraph," under the direction of his father, afterwards being associated with the business department. In 1855, in partnership with Edward L. Baker, he became one of the proprietors and business manager of "The State Journal" at Springfield. During the Civil War he received from President Lincoln the appointment of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, serving to its close and receiving the brevet rank of Major. After the war he returned to journalism and was associated at different times with "The State Journal" and "The Quincy Whig," as business manager of each, but retired in 1873; in 1881 was appointed by President Arthur, Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fe, N. M., remaining four years. He is now (1899) a resident of San Diego, Cal., where he has been engaged in newspaper work, and, under the administration of President McKinley, has been a Special Agent of the Treasury Department.—**Preston Heath** (Bailhache), another son, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1835, served as a Surgeon during the Civil War, later became a Surgeon in the regular army and has held positions in marine hospitals at Baltimore, Washington and New York, and has visited Europe in the interest of sanitary and hospital service. At present (1899) he occupies a prominent position at the headquarters of the United States Marine Hospital Service in Washington.—**Arthur Lee** (Bailhache), a third son, born at Alton, Ill., April

12, 1839; at the beginning of the Civil War was employed in the State commissary service at Camp Yates and Cairo, became Adjutant of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, and died at Pilot Knob, Mo., Jan. 9, 1862, as the result of disease and exposure in the service.

BAKER, David Jewett, lawyer and United States Senator, was born at East Haddam, Conn., Sept. 7, 1792. His family removed to New York in 1800, where he worked on a farm during boyhood, but graduated from Hamilton College in 1816, and three years later was admitted to the bar. In 1819 he came to Illinois and began practice at Kaskaskia, where he attained prominence in his profession and was made Probate Judge of Randolph County. His opposition to the introduction of slavery into the State was so aggressive that his life was frequently threatened. In 1830 Governor Edwards appointed him United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Senator McLean, but he served only one month when he was succeeded by John M. Robinson, who was elected by the Legislature. He was United States District Attorney from 1833 to 1841 (the State then constituting but one district), and thereafter resumed private practice. Died at Alton, August 6, 1869.

—**Henry Southard** (Baker), son of the preceding, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., Nov. 10, 1824, received his preparatory education at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, and, in 1843, entered Brown University, R. I., graduating therefrom in 1847; was admitted to the bar in 1849, beginning practice at Alton, the home of his father, Hon. David J. Baker. In 1854 he was elected as an Anti-Nebraska candidate to the lower branch of the Nineteenth General Assembly, and, at the subsequent session of the General Assembly, was one of the five Anti-Nebraska members whose uncompromising fidelity to Hon. Lyman Trumbull resulted in the election of the latter to the United States Senate for the first time—the others being his colleague, Dr. George T. Allen of the House, and Hon. John M. Palmer, afterwards United States Senator, Burton C. Cook and Norman B. Judd in the Senate. He served as one of the Secretaries of the Republican State Convention held at Bloomington in May, 1856, was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1864, and, in 1865, became Judge of the Alton City Court, serving until 1881. In 1876 he presided over the Republican State Convention, served as delegate to the Republican National Convention of the same year and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in opposition to William R. Morrison.

Judge Baker was the orator selected to deliver the address on occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Lieut.-Gov. Pierre Menard, on the capitol grounds at Springfield, in January, 1888. About 1888 he retired from practice, dying at Alton, March 5, 1897. — **Edward L.** (Baker), second son of David Jewett Baker, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., June 3, 1829; graduated at Shurtleff College in 1847; read law with his father two years, after which he entered Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1855. Previous to this date Mr. Baker had become associated with William H. Bailhache, in the management of "The Alton Daily Telegraph," and, in July, 1855, they purchased "The Illinois State Journal," at Springfield, of which Mr. Baker assumed the editorship, remaining until 1874. In 1869 he was appointed United States Assessor for the Eighth District, serving until the abolition of the office. In 1873 he received the appointment from President Grant of Consul to Buenos Ayres, South America, and, assuming the duties of the office in 1874, remained there for twenty-three years, proving himself one of the most capable and efficient officers in the consular service. On the evening of the 20th of June, 1897, when Mr. Baker was about to enter a railway train already in motion at the station in the city of Buenos Ayres, he fell under the cars, receiving injuries which necessitated the amputation of his right arm, finally resulting in his death in the hospital at Buenos Ayres, July 8, following. His remains were brought home at the Government expense and interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery, at Springfield, where a monument has since been erected in his honor, bearing a tablet contributed by citizens of Buenos Ayres and foreign representatives in that city expressive of their respect for his memory. — **David Jewett** (Baker), Jr., a third son of David Jewett Baker, Sr., was born at Kaskaskia, Nov. 20, 1834; graduated from Shurtleff College in 1854, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In November of that year he removed to Cairo and began practice. He was Mayor of that city in 1864-65, and, in 1869, was elected to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. The Legislature of 1873 (by Act of March 28) having divided the State into twenty-six circuits, he was elected Judge of the Twenty-sixth, on June 2, 1873. In August, 1878, he resigned to accept an appointment on the Supreme Bench as successor to Judge Breese, deceased, but at the close of his term on the Supreme Bench (1879), was re-elected Circuit Judge, and again in 1885. During this period he

served for several years on the Appellate Bench. In 1888 he retired from the Circuit Bench by resignation and was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of nine years. Again, in 1897, he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Carroll C. Boggs. Soon after retiring from the Supreme Bench he removed to Chicago and engaged in general practice, in partnership with his son, John W. Baker. He fell dead almost instantly in his office, March 13, 1899. In all, Judge Baker had spent some thirty years almost continuously on the bench, and had attained eminent distinction both as a lawyer and a jurist.

BAKER, Edward Dickinson, soldier and United States Senator, was born in London, Eng., Feb. 24, 1811; emigrated to Illinois while yet in his minority, first locating at Belleville, afterwards removing to Carrollton and finally to Sangamon County, the last of which he represented in the lower house of the Tenth General Assembly, and as State Senator in the Twelfth and Thirteenth. He was elected to Congress as a Whig from the Springfield District, but resigned in December, 1846, to accept the colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, in the Mexican War, and succeeded General Shields in command of the brigade, when the latter was wounded at Cerro Gordo. In 1848 he was elected to Congress from the Galena District; was also identified with the construction of the Panama Railroad; went to San Francisco in 1852, but later removed to Oregon, where he was elected to the United States Senate in 1860. In 1861 he resigned the Senatorship to enter the Union army, commanding a brigade at the battle of Ball's Bluff, where he was killed, October 21, 1861.

BAKER, Jehu, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Nov. 4, 1822. At an early age he removed to Illinois, making his home in Belleville, St. Clair County. He received his early education in the common schools and at McKendree College. Although he did not graduate from the latter institution, he received therefrom the honorary degree of A. M. in 1858, and that of LL. D. in 1882. For a time he studied medicine, but abandoned it for the study of law. From 1861 to 1865 he was Master in Chancery for St. Clair County. From 1865 to 1869 he represented the Belleville District as a Republican in Congress. From 1876 to 1881 and from 1882 to 1885 he was Minister Resident in Venezuela, during the latter portion of his term of service acting also as Consul-General. Returning home, he was again elected to Congress (1886)

from the Eighteenth District, but was defeated for re-election, in 1888, by William S. Forman, Democrat. Again, in 1896, having identified himself with the Free Silver Democracy and People's Party, he was elected to Congress from the Twentieth District over Everett J. Murphy, the Republican nominee, serving until March 3, 1899. He is the author of an annotated edition of Montesquieu's "Grandeur and Decadence of the Romans."

BALDWIN, Elmer, agriculturist and legislator, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., March 8, 1806; at 16 years of age began teaching a country school, continuing this occupation for several years during the winter months, while working on his father's farm in the summer. He then started a store at New Milford, which he managed for three years, when he sold out on account of his health and began farming. In 1833 he came west and purchased a considerable tract of Government land in La Salle County, where the village of Farm Ridge is now situated, removing thither with his family the following year. He served as Justice of the Peace for fourteen consecutive terms, as Postmaster twenty years and as a member of the Board of Supervisors of La Salle County six years. In 1856 he was elected as a Republican to the House of Representatives, was re-elected to the same office in 1866, and to the State Senate in 1872, serving two years. He was also appointed, in 1869, a member of the first Board of Public Charities, serving as President of the Board. Mr. Baldwin is author of a "History of La Salle County," which contains much local and biographical history. Died, Nov. 18, 1895.

BALDWIN, Theron, clergyman and educator, was born in Goshen, Conn., July 21, 1801; graduated at Yale College in 1827; after two years' study in the theological school there, was ordained a home missionary in 1829, becoming one of the celebrated "Yale College Band," or "Western College Society," of which he was Corresponding Secretary during most of his life. He was settled as a Congregationalist minister at Vandalia for two years, and was active in procuring the charter of Illinois College at Jacksonville, of which he was a Trustee from its organization to his death. He served for a number of years, from 1831, as Agent of the Home Missionary Society for Illinois, and, in 1838, became the first Principal of Monticello Female Seminary, near Alton, which he conducted five years. Died at Orange, N. J., April 10, 1870.

BALLARD, Addison, merchant, was born of Quaker parentage in Warren County, Ohio, November, 1822. He located at La Porte, Ind., about 1841, where he learned and pursued the carpenter's trade; in 1849 went to California, remaining two years, when he returned to La Porte; in 1853 removed to Chicago and embarked in the lumber trade, which he prosecuted until 1887, retiring with a competency. Mr. Ballard served several years as one of the Commissioners of Cook County, and, from 1876 to 1882, as Alderman of the City of Chicago, and again in the latter office, 1894-96.

BALTES, Peter Joseph, Roman Catholic Bishop of Alton, was born at Ensheim, Rhenish Bavaria, April 7, 1827; was educated at the colleges of the Holy Cross, at Worcester, Mass., and of St. Ignatius, at Chicago, and at Laval University, Montreal, and was ordained a priest in 1853, and consecrated Bishop in 1870. His diocesan administration was successful, but regarded by his priests as somewhat arbitrary. He wrote numerous pastoral letters and brochures for the guidance of clergy and laity. His most important literary work was entitled "Pastoral Instruction," first edition, N. Y., 1875; second edition (revised and enlarged), 1880. Died at Alton, Feb. 15, 1886.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. This road (constituting a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system) is made up of two principal divisions, the first extending across the State from East St. Louis to Belpre, Ohio, and the second (known as the Springfield Division) extending from Beardstown to Shawneetown. The total mileage of the former (or main line) is 537 miles, of which 147½ are in Illinois, and of the latter (wholly within Illinois) 228 miles. The main line (originally known as the Ohio & Mississippi Railway) was chartered in Indiana in 1848, in Ohio in 1849, and in Illinois in 1851. It was constructed by two companies, the section from Cincinnati to the Indiana and Illinois State line being known as the Eastern Division, and that in Illinois as the Western Division, the gauge, as originally built, being six feet, but reduced in 1871 to standard. The banking firm of Page & Bacon, of St. Louis and San Francisco, were the principal financial backers of the enterprise. The line was completed and opened for traffic, May 1, 1857. The following year the road became financially embarrassed; the Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver in 1860, while the Western Division was sold under foreclosure, in 1862, and reorganized as the Ohio & Mississippi Railway under act of the Illinois

Legislature passed in February, 1861. The Eastern Division was sold in January, 1867; and, in November of the same year, the two divisions were consolidated under the title of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway.—The Springfield Division was the result of the consolidation, in December, 1869, of the Pana, Springfield & Northwestern and the Illinois & Southeastern Railroad—each having been chartered in 1867—the new corporation taking the name of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad, under which name the road was built and opened in March, 1871. In 1873, it was placed in the hands of receivers; in 1874 was sold under foreclosure, and, on March 1, 1875, passed into the hands of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company. In November, 1876, the road was again placed in the hands of a receiver, but was restored to the Company in 1884.—In November, 1893, the Ohio & Mississippi was consolidated with the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, which was the successor of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, the reorganized Company taking the name of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway Company. The total capitalization of the road, as organized in 1898, was \$84,770,531. Several branches of the main line in Indiana and Ohio go to increase the aggregate mileage, but being wholly outside of Illinois are not taken into account in this statement.

BALTIMORE & OHIO & CHICAGO RAILROAD, part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad System, of which only 8.21 out of 265 miles are in Illinois. The principal object of the company's incorporation was to secure entrance for the Baltimore & Ohio into Chicago. The capital stock outstanding exceeds \$1,500,000. The total capital (including stock, funded and floating debt) is \$20,329,166 or \$76,728 per mile. The gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1898, were \$3,383,016 and the operating expenses \$2,493,452. The income and earnings for the portion of the line in Illinois for the same period were \$200,208 and the expenses \$208,096.

BANGS, Mark, lawyer, was born in Franklin County, Mass., Jan. 9, 1822; spent his boyhood on a farm in Western New York, and, after a year in an institution at Rochester, came to Chicago in 1844, later spending two years in farm work and teaching in Central Illinois. Returning east in 1847, he engaged in teaching for two years at Springfield, Mass., then spent a year in a dry goods store at Lacon, Ill., meanwhile prosecuting his legal studies. In 1851 he began practice, was elected a Judge,

of the Circuit Court in 1859; served one session as State Senator (1870-72); in 1873 was appointed Circuit Judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Richmond, deceased, and, in 1875, was appointed by President Grant United States District Attorney for the Northern District, remaining in office four years. Judge Bangs was also a member of the first Anti-Nebraska State Convention of Illinois, held at Springfield in 1854; in 1862 presided over the Congressional Convention which nominated Owen Lovejoy for Congress for the first time; was one of the charter members of the "Union League of America," serving as its President, and, in 1868, was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Grant for President for the first time. After retiring from the office of District Attorney in 1879, he removed to Chicago, where he is still (1898) engaged in the practice of his profession.

BANKSON, Andrew, pioneer and early legislator, a native of Tennessee, settled on Silver Creek, in St. Clair County, Ill., four miles south of Lebanon, about 1808 or 1810, and subsequently removed to Washington County. He was a Colonel of "Rangers" during the War of 1812, and a Captain in the Black Hawk War of 1832. In 1822 he was elected to the State Senate from Washington County, serving four years, and at the session of 1822-23 was one of those who voted against the Convention resolution which had for its object to make Illinois a slave State. He subsequently removed to Iowa Territory, but died, in 1853, while visiting a son-in-law in Wisconsin.

BAPTISTS. The first Baptist minister to settle in Illinois was Elder James Smith, who located at New Design, in 1787. He was followed, about 1796-97, by Revs. David Badgley and Joseph Chance, who organized the first Baptist church within the limits of the State. Five churches, having four ministers and 111 members, formed an association in 1807. Several causes, among them a difference of views on the slavery question, resulted in the division of the denomination into factions. Of these perhaps the most numerous was the Regular (or Missionary) Baptists, at the head of which was Rev. John M. Peck, a resident of the State from 1822 until his death (1858). By 1835 the sect had grown, until it had some 250 churches, with about 7,500 members. These were under the ecclesiastical care of twenty-two Associations. Rev. Isaac McCoy, a Baptist Indian missionary, preached at Fort Dearborn on Oct. 9, 1825, and, eight years later, Rev. Allen B. Freeman organized the first Baptist society in what was then an infant set-

tlement. By 1890 the number of Associations had grown to forty, with 1010 churches, 891 ministers and 88,884 members. A Baptist Theological Seminary was for some time supported at Morgan Park, but, in 1895, was absorbed by the University of Chicago, becoming the divinity school of that institution. The chief organ of the denomination in Illinois is "The Standard," published at Chicago.

BARBER, Hiram, was born in Warren County, N. Y., March 24, 1835. At 11 years of age he accompanied his family to Wisconsin, of which State he was a resident until 1866. After graduating at the State University of Wisconsin, at Madison, he studied law at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to practice. After serving one term as District Attorney of his county in Wisconsin (1861-62), and Assistant Attorney-General of the State for 1865-66, in the latter year he came to Chicago and, in 1878, was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the old Second Illinois District. His home is in Chicago, where he holds the position of Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County.

BARBOLPH, a village of McDonough County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 7 miles northeast of Macomb; has a local paper. Population (1880), 409; (1890), 447; (1900), 387.

BARNESBACK, George Frederick Julius, pioneer, was born in Germany, July 25, 1781; came to Philadelphia in 1797, and soon after to Kentucky, where he became an overseer; two or three years later visited his native country, suffering shipwreck en route in the English Channel; returned to Kentucky in 1802, remaining until 1809, when he removed to what is now Madison (then a part of St. Clair) County, Ill.; served in the War of 1812, farmed and raised stock until 1824, when, after a second visit to Germany, he bought a plantation in St. Francois County, Mo. Subsequently becoming disgusted with slavery, he manumitted his slaves and returned to Illinois, locating on a farm near Edwardsville, where he resided until his death in 1869. Mr. Barnesback served as Representative in the Fourteenth General Assembly (1844-46) and, after returning from Springfield, distributed his salary among the poor of Madison County.—**Julius A. (Barnesback)**, his son, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., May 14, 1826; in 1846 became a merchant at Troy, Madison County; was elected Sheriff in 1860; in 1864 entered the service as Captain of a Company in the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Volunteers (100-days' men); also served as a member of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly (1865).

BARNUM, William H., lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1840. When he was but two years old his family removed to St. Clair County, Ill., where he passed his boyhood and youth. His preliminary education was obtained at Belleville, Ill., Ypsilanti, Mich., and at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. After leaving the institution last named at the end of the sophomore year, he taught school at Belleville, still pursuing his classical studies. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar at Belleville, and soon afterward opened an office at Chester, where, for a time, he held the office of Master in Chancery. He removed to Chicago in 1867, and, in 1879, was elevated to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court. At the expiration of his term he resumed private practice.

BARRERE, Granville, was born in Highland County, Ohio. After attending the common schools, he acquired a higher education at Augusta, Ky., and Marietta, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in his native State, but began the practice of law in Fulton County, Ill., in 1856. In 1872 he received the Republican nomination for Congress and was elected, representing his district from 1873 to 1875, at the conclusion of his term retiring to private life. Died at Canton, Ill., Jan. 13, 1889.

BARRINGTON, a village located on the northern border of Cook County, and partly in Lake, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway, 32 miles northwest of Chicago. It has banks, a local paper, and several cheese factories, being in a dairying district. Population (1890), 848; (1900), 1,162.

BARROWS, John Henry, D. D., clergyman and educator, was born at Medina, Mich., July 11, 1847; graduated at Mount Olivet College in 1867, and studied theology at Yale, Union and Andover Seminaries. In 1869 he went to Kansas, where he spent two and a half years in missionary and educational work. He then (in 1872) accepted a call to the First Congregational Church at Springfield, Ill., where he remained a year, after which he gave a year to foreign travel, visiting Europe, Egypt and Palestine, during a part of the time supplying the American chapel in Paris. On his return to the United States he spent six years in pastoral work at Lawrence and East Boston, Mass., when (in November, 1881) he assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Dr. Barrows achieved a world-wide celebrity by his services as Chairman of the "Parliament of Religions," a branch of the "World's Congress Auxiliary," held during the

World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Later, he was appointed Professorial Lecturer on Comparative Religions, under lectureships in connection with the University of Chicago endowed by Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell. One of these, established in Dr. Barrows' name, contemplated a series of lectures in India, to be delivered on alternate years with a similar course at the University. Courses were delivered at the University in 1895-96, and, in order to carry out the purposes of the foreign lectureship, Dr. Barrows found it necessary to resign his pastorate, which he did in the spring of 1896. After spending the summer in Germany, the regular itinerary of the round-the-world tour began at London in the latter part of November, 1896, ending with his return to the United States by way of San Francisco in May, 1897. Dr. Barrows was accompanied by a party of personal friends from Chicago and elsewhere, the tour embracing visits to the principal cities of Southern Europe, Egypt, Palestine, China and Japan, with a somewhat protracted stay in India during the winter of 1896-97. After his return to the United States he lectured at the University of Chicago and in many of the principal cities of the country, on the moral and religious condition of Oriental nations, but, in 1898, was offered the Presidency of Oberlin College, Ohio, which he accepted, entering upon his duties early in 1899.

BARRY, a city in Pike County, founded in 1836, on the Wabash Railroad, 18 miles east of Hannibal, Mo., and 30 miles southeast of Quincy. The surrounding country is agricultural. The city contains flouring mills, porkpacking and poultry establishments, etc. It has two local papers, two banks, three churches and a high school, besides schools of lower grade. Population (1880), 1,392; (1890), 1,354; (1900), 1,643.

BARTLETT, Adolphus Clay, merchant, was born of Revolutionary ancestry at Stratford, Fulton County, N. Y., June 22, 1844; was educated in the common schools and at Danville Academy and Clinton Liberal Institute, N. Y., and, coming to Chicago in 1863, entered into the employment of the hardware firm of Tuttle, Hibbard & Co., now Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., of which, a few years later, he became a partner, and later Vice-President of the Company. Mr. Bartlett has also been a Trustee of Beloit College, President of the Chicago Home for the Friendless and a Director of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Metropolitan National Bank, besides being identified with various other business and benevolent associations.

BASCOM, (Rev.) Flavel, D. D., clergyman, was born at Lebanon, Conn., June 8, 1804; spent his boyhood on a farm until 17 years of age, meanwhile attending the common schools; prepared for college under a private tutor, and, in 1824, entered Yale College, graduating in 1828. After a year as Principal of the Academy at New Canaan, Conn., he entered upon the study of theology at Yale, was licensed to preach in 1831 and, for the next two years, served as a tutor in the literary department of the college. Then coming to Illinois (1833), he cast his lot with the "Yale Band," organized at Yale College a few years previous; spent five years in missionary work in Tazewell County and two years in Northern Illinois as Agent of the Home Missionary Society, exploring new settlements, founding churches and introducing missionaries to new fields of labor. In 1839 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, remaining until 1849, when he assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Galesburg, this relation continuing until 1856. Then, after a year's service as the Agent of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, he accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Princeton, where he remained until 1869, when he took charge of the Congregational Church at Hinsdale. From 1878 he served for a considerable period as a member of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Home Missionary Society; was also prominent in educational work, being one of the founders and, for over twenty-five years, an officer of the Chicago Theological Seminary, a Trustee of Knox College and one of the founders and a Trustee of Beloit College, Wis., from which he received the degree of D. D. in 1869. Dr. Bascom died at Princeton, Ill., August 8, 1890.

BATAVIA, a city in Kane County, on Fox River and branch lines of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 35 miles west of Chicago; has water power and several prosperous manufacturing establishments employing over 1,000 operatives. The city has fine water-works supplied from an artesian well, electric lighting plant, electric street car lines with interurban connections, two weekly papers, eight churches, two public schools, and private hospital for insane women. Population (1900), 3,871; (1903, est.), 4,400.

BATEMAN, Newton, A. M., LL.D., educator and Editor-in-Chief of the "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois," was born at Fairfield, N. J., July 27, 1822, of mixed English and Scotch an-

cestry; was brought by his parents to Illinois in 1833; in his youth enjoyed only limited educational advantages, but graduated from Illinois College at Jacksonville in 1843, supporting himself during his college course wholly by his own labor. Having contemplated entering the Christian ministry, he spent the following year at Lane Theological Seminary, but was compelled to withdraw on account of failing health, when he gave a year to travel. He then entered upon his life-work as a teacher by engaging as Principal of an English and Classical School in St. Louis, remaining there two years, when he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in St. Charles College, at St. Charles, Mo., continuing in that position four years (1847-51). Returning to Jacksonville, Ill., in the latter year, he assumed the principalship of the main public school of that city. Here he remained seven years, during four of them discharging the duties of County Superintendent of Schools for Morgan County. In the fall of 1857 he became Principal of Jacksonville Female Academy, but the following year was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, having been nominated for the office by the Republican State Convention of 1858, which put Abraham Lincoln in nomination for the United States Senate. By successive re-elections he continued in this office fourteen years, serving continuously from 1859 to 1875, except two years (1863-65), as the result of his defeat for re-election in 1862. He was also endorsed for the same office by the State Teachers' Association in 1856, but was not formally nominated by a State Convention. During his incumbency the Illinois common school system was developed and brought to the state of efficiency which it has so well maintained. He also prepared some seven volumes of biennial reports, portions of which have been republished in five different languages of Europe, besides a volume of "Common School Decisions," originally published by authority of the General Assembly, and of which several editions have since been issued. This volume has been recognized by the courts, and is still regarded as authoritative on the subjects to which it relates. In addition to his official duties during a part of this period, for three years he served as editor of "The Illinois Teacher," and was one of a committee of three which prepared the bill adopted by Congress creating the National Bureau of Education. Occupying a room in the old State Capitol at Springfield adjoining that used as an office by Abraham Lincoln during the first candidacy of the latter for the Presidency, in 1860, a

close intimacy sprang up between the two men, which enabled the "School-master," as Mr. Lincoln playfully called the Doctor, to acquire an insight into the character of the future emancipator of a race, enjoyed by few men of that time, and of which he gave evidence by his lectures full of interesting reminiscence and eloquent appreciation of the high character of the "Martyr President." A few months after his retirement from the State Superintendency (1875), Dr. Bateman was offered and accepted the Presidency of Knox College at Galesburg, remaining until 1893, when he voluntarily tendered his resignation. This, after having been repeatedly urged upon the Board, was finally accepted; but that body immediately, and by unanimous vote, appointed him President *Emeritus* and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, under which he continued to discharge his duties as a special lecturer as his health enabled him to do so. During his incumbency as President of Knox College, he twice received a tender of the Presidency of Iowa State University and the Chancellorship of two other important State institutions. He also served, by appointment of successive Governors between 1877 and 1891, as a member of the State Board of Health, for four years of this period being President of the Board. In February, 1878, Dr. Bateman, unexpectedly and without solicitation on his part, received from President Hayes an appointment as "Assay Commissioner" to examine and test the fineness and weight of United States coins, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 22, 1874, and discharged the duties assigned at the mint in Philadelphia. Never of a very strong physique, which was rather weakened by his privations while a student and his many years of close confinement to mental labor, towards the close of his life Dr. Bateman suffered much from a chest trouble which finally developed into "angina pectoris," or heart disease, from which, as the result of a most painful attack, he died at his home in Galesburg, Oct. 21, 1897. The event produced the most profound sorrow, not only among his associates in the Faculty and among the students of Knox College, but a large number of friends throughout the State, who had known him officially or personally, and had learned to admire his many noble and beautiful traits of character. His funeral, which occurred at Galesburg on Oct. 25, called out an immense concourse of sorrowing friends. Almost the last labors performed by Dr. Bateman were in the revision of matter for this volume, in which he manifested

the deepest interest from the time of his assumption of the duties of its Editor-in-Chief. At the time of his death he had the satisfaction of knowing that his work in this field was practically complete. Dr. Bateman had been twice married, first in 1850 to Miss Sarah Dayton of Jacksonville, who died in 1857, and a second time in October, 1859, to Miss Annie N. Tyler, of Massachusetts (but for some time a teacher in Jacksonville Female Academy), who died, May 28, 1878.—**Clifford Rush** (Bateman), a son of Dr. Bateman by his first marriage, was born at Jacksonville, March 7, 1854, graduated at Amherst College and later from the law department of Columbia College, New York, afterwards prosecuting his studies at Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris, finally becoming Professor of Administrative Law and Government in Columbia College—a position especially created for him. He had filled this position a little over one year when his career—which was one of great promise—was cut short by death, Feb. 6, 1883. Three daughters of Dr. Bateman survive—all the wives of clergymen.—P. S.

BATES, Clara Doty, author, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 22, 1838; published her first book in 1868; the next year married Morgan Bates, a Chicago publisher; wrote much for juvenile periodicals, besides stories and poems, some of the most popular among the latter being "Blind Jakey" (1868) and "Æsop's Fables" in verse (1873). She was the collector of a model library for children, for the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. Died in Chicago, Oct. 14, 1895.

BATES, Erastus Newton, soldier and State Treasurer, was born at Plainfield, Mass., Feb. 29, 1828, being descended from Pilgrims of the Mayflower. When 8 years of age he was brought by his father to Ohio, where the latter soon afterward died. For several years he lived with an uncle, preparing himself for college and earning money by teaching and manual labor. He graduated from Williams College, Mass., in 1853, and commenced the study of law in New York City, but later removed to Minnesota, where he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1856 and was elected to the State Senate in 1857. In 1859 he removed to Centralia, Ill., and commenced practice there in August, 1862; was commissioned Major of the Eightieth Illinois Volunteers, being successively promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and finally brevetted Brigadier-General. For fifteen months he was a prisoner of war, escaping from Libby Prison only to be recaptured and later exposed to the fire of the Union batteries at Mor-

ris Island, Charleston harbor. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1868, State Treasurer, being re-elected to the latter office under the new Constitution of 1870, and serving until January, 1873. Died at Minneapolis, Minn., May 29, 1898, and was buried at Springfield.

BATES, George C., lawyer and politician, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., and removed to Michigan in 1834; in 1849 was appointed United States District Attorney for that State, but removed to California in 1850, where he became a member of the celebrated "Vigilance Committee" at San Francisco, and, in 1856, delivered the first Republican speech there. From 1861 to 1871, he practiced law in Chicago; the latter year was appointed District Attorney for Utah, serving two years, in 1878 removing to Denver, Colo., where he died, Feb. 11, 1886. Mr. Bates was an orator of much reputation, and was selected to express the thanks of the citizens of Chicago to Gen. B. J. Sweet, commandant of Camp Douglas, after the detection and defeat of the Camp Douglas conspiracy in November, 1864—a duty which he performed in an address of great eloquence. At an early day he married the widow of Dr. Alexander Wolcott, for a number of years previous to 1830 Indian Agent at Chicago, his wife being a daughter of John Kinzie, the first white settler of Chicago.

BATH, a village of Mason County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway, 8 miles south of Havana. Population (1880), 439; (1890), 384; (1900), 330.

BAYLIS, a corporate village of Pike County, on the main line of the Wabash Railway, 40 miles southeast of Quincy; has one newspaper. Population (1890), 368; (1900), 340.

BAYLISS, Alfred, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born about 1846, served as a private in the First Michigan Cavalry the last two years of the Civil War, and graduated from Hillsdale College (Mich.), in 1870, supporting himself during his college course by work upon a farm and teaching. After serving three years as County Superintendent of Schools in La Grange County, Ind., in 1874 he came to Illinois and entered upon the vocation of a teacher in the northern part of the State. He served for some time as Superintendent of Schools for the city of Sterling, afterwards becoming Principal of the Township High School at Streator, where he was, in 1898, when he received the nomination for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to which he was elected in November follow-

ing by a plurality over his Democratic opponent of nearly 70,000 votes.

BEARD, Thomas, pioneer and founder of the city of Beardstown, Ill., was born in Granville, Washington County, N. Y., in 1795, taken to Northeastern Ohio in 1800, and, in 1818, removed to Illinois, living for a time about Edwardsville and Alton. In 1820 he went to the locality of the present city of Beardstown, and later established there the first ferry across the Illinois River. In 1827, in conjunction with Enoch March of Morgan County, he entered the land on which Beardstown was platted in 1829. Died, at Beardstown, in November, 1849.

BEARDSTOWN, a city in Cass County, on the Illinois River, being the intersecting point for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways, and the northwestern terminus of the former. It is 111 miles north of St. Louis and 90 miles south of Peoria. Thomas Beard, for whom the town was named, settled here about 1820 and soon afterwards established the first ferry across the Illinois River. In 1827 the land was patented by Beard and Enoch March, and the town platted, and, during the Black Hawk War of 1832, it became a principal base of supplies for the Illinois volunteers. The city has six churches and three schools (including a high school), two banks and two daily newspapers. Several branches of manufacturing are carried on here—flouring and saw mills, cooperage works, an axe-handle factory, two button factories, two stave factories, one shoe factory, large machine shops, and others of less importance. The river is spanned here by a fine railroad bridge, costing some \$800,000. Population (1890), 4,226; (1900), 4,827.

BEAUBIEN, Jean Baptiste, the second permanent settler on the site of Chicago, was born at Detroit in 1780, became clerk of a fur-trader on Grand River, married an Ottawa woman for his first wife, and, in 1800, had a trading-post at Milwaukee, which he maintained until 1818. He visited Chicago as early as 1804, bought a cabin there soon after the Fort Dearborn massacre of 1812, married the daughter of Francis La Framboise, a French trader, and, in 1818, became agent of the American Fur Company, having charge of trading posts at Mackinaw and elsewhere. After 1823 he occupied the building known as "the factory," just outside of Fort Dearborn, which had belonged to the Government, but removed to a farm on the Des Plaines in 1840. Out of the ownership of this building grew his claim to the right, in 1835, to enter seventy-five

acres of land belonging to the Fort Dearborn reservation. The claim was allowed by the Land Office officials and sustained by the State courts, but disallowed by the Supreme Court of the United States after long litigation. An attempt was made to revive this claim in Congress in 1878, but it was reported upon adversely by a Senate Committee of which the late Senator Thomas F. Bayard was chairman. Mr. Beaubien was evidently a man of no little prominence in his day. He led a company of Chicago citizens to the Black Hawk War in 1832, was appointed by the Governor the first Colonel of Militia for Cook County, and, in 1850, was commissioned Brigadier-General. In 1858 he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and died there, Jan. 5, 1863.—**Mark** (Beaubien), a younger brother of Gen. Beaubien, was born in Detroit in 1800, came to Chicago in 1826, and bought a log house of James Kinzie, in which he kept a hotel for some time. Later, he erected the first frame building in Chicago, which was known as the "Sauganash," and in which he kept a hotel until 1834. He also engaged in merchandising, but was not successful, ran the first ferry across the South Branch of the Chicago River, and served for many years as lighthouse keeper at Chicago. About 1834 the Indians transferred to him a reservation of 640 acres of land on the Calumet, for which, some forty years afterwards, he received a patent which had been signed by Martin Van Buren—he having previously been ignorant of its existence. He was married twice and had a family of twenty-two children. Died, at Kankakee, Ill., April 16, 1881.—**Madore B.** (Beaubien), the second son of General Beaubien by his Indian wife, was born on Grand River in Michigan, July 15, 1809, joined his father in Chicago, was educated in a Baptist Mission School where Niles, Mich., now stands; was licensed as a merchant in Chicago in 1831, but failed as a business man; served as Second Lieutenant of the Naperville Company in the Black Hawk War, and later was First Lieutenant of a Chicago Company. His first wife was a white woman, from whom he separated, afterwards marrying an Indian woman. He left Illinois with the Pottawatomies in 1840, resided at Council Bluffs and, later, in Kansas, being for many years the official interpreter of the tribe and, for some time, one of six Commissioners employed by the Indians to look after their affairs with the United States Government.—**Alexander** (Beaubien), son of General Beaubien by his white wife, was born in one of the buildings belonging to Fort Dearborn, Jan. 28,

1822. In 1840 he accompanied his father to his farm on the Des Plaines, but returned to Chicago in 1862, and for years past has been employed on the Chicago police force.

BEBB, William, Governor of Ohio, was born in Hamilton County in that State in 1802; taught school at North Bend, the home of William Henry Harrison, studied law and practiced at Hamilton; served as Governor of Ohio, 1846-48; later led a Welsh colony to Tennessee, but left at the outbreak of the Civil War, removing to Winnebago County, Ill., where he had purchased a large body of land. He was a man of uncompromising loyalty and high principle; served as Examiner of Pensions by appointment of President Lincoln and, in 1868, took a prominent part in the campaign which resulted in Grant's first election to the Presidency. Died at Rockford, Oct. 23, 1873. A daughter of Governor Bebb married Hon. John P. Reynolds, for many years the Secretary of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, and, during the World's Columbian Exposition, Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

BECKER, Charles St. N., ex-State Treasurer, was born in Germany, June 14, 1840, and brought to this country by his parents at the age of 11 years, the family settling in St. Clair County, Ill. Early in the Civil War he enlisted in the Twelfth Missouri regiment, and, at the battle of Pea Ridge, was so severely wounded that it was found necessary to amputate one of his legs. In 1866 he was elected Sheriff of St. Clair County, and, from 1872 to 1880, he served as clerk of the St. Clair Circuit Court. He also served several terms as a City Councilman of Belleville. In 1888 he was elected State Treasurer on the Republican ticket, serving from Jan. 14, 1889, to Jan. 12, 1891.

BECKWITH, Corydon, lawyer and jurist, was born in Vermont in 1823, and educated at Providence, R. I., and Wrentham, Mass. He read law and was admitted to the bar in St. Albans, Vt., where he practiced for two years. In 1853 he removed to Chicago, and, in January, 1864, was appointed by Governor Yates a Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the five remaining months of the unexpired term of Judge Caton, who had resigned. On retiring from the bench he resumed private practice. Died, August 18, 1890.

BECKWITH, Hiram Williams, lawyer and author, was born at Danville, Ill., March 5, 1833. Mr. Beckwith's father, Dan W. Beckwith, a pioneer settler of Eastern Illinois and one of the founders of the city of Danville, was a native of Wyalusing, Pa., where he was born about 1789,

his mother being, in her girlhood, Hannah York, one of the survivors of the famous Wyoming massacre of 1778. In 1817, the senior Beckwith, in company with his brother George, descended the Ohio River, afterwards ascending the Wabash to where Terre Haute now stands, but finally locating in what is now a part of Edgar County, Ill. A year later he removed to the vicinity of the present site of the city of Danville. Having been employed for a time in a surveyor's corps, he finally became a surveyor himself, and, on the organization of Vermilion County, served for a time as County Surveyor by appointment of the Governor, and was also employed by the General Government in surveying lands in the eastern part of the State, some of the Indian reservations in that section of the State being set off by him. In connection with Guy W. Smith, then Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Palestine, Ill., he donated the ground on which the county-seat of Vermilion County was located, and it took the name of Danville from his first name—"Dan." In 1830 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature for the District composed of Clark, Edgar, and Vermilion Counties, then including all that section of the State between Crawford County and the Kankakee River. He died in 1835. **Hiram**, the subject of this sketch, thus left fatherless at less than three years of age, received only such education as was afforded in the common schools of that period. Nevertheless, he began the study of law in the Danville office of Lincoln & Lamon, and was admitted to practice in 1854, about the time of reaching his majority. He continued in their office and, on the removal of Lamon to Bloomington in 1859, he succeeded to the business of the firm at Danville. Mr. Lamon—who, on Mr. Lincoln's accession to the Presidency in 1861, became Marshal of the District of Columbia—was distantly related to Mr. Beckwith by a second marriage of the mother of the latter. While engaged in the practice of his profession, Mr. Beckwith has been over thirty years a zealous collector of records and other material bearing upon the early history of Illinois and the Northwest, and is probably now the owner of one of the most complete and valuable collections of Americana in Illinois. He is also the author of several monographs on historic themes, including "The Winnebago War," "The Illinois and Indiana Indians," and "Historic Notes of the Northwest," published in the "Fergus Series," besides having edited an edition of "Reynolds' History of Illinois" (published by the

same firm), which he has enriched by the addition of valuable notes. During 1895-96 he contributed a series of valuable articles to "The Chicago Tribune" on various features of early Illinois and Northwest history. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Fifer a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, serving until the expiration of his term in 1894, and was re-appointed to the same position by Governor Tanner in 1897, in each case being chosen President of the Board.

BEECHER, Charles A., attorney and railway solicitor, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 27, 1829, but, in 1836, removed with his family to Licking County, Ohio, where he lived upon a farm until he reached the age of 18 years. Having taken a course in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, in 1854 he removed to Illinois, locating at Fairfield, Wayne County, and began the study of law in the office of his brother, Edwin Beecher, being admitted to practice in 1855. In 1867 he united with others in the organization of the Illinois Southeastern Railroad projected from Shawneetown to Edgewood on the Illinois Central in Effingham County. This enterprise was consolidated, a year or two later, with the Pana, Springfield & Northwestern, taking the name of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern, under which name it was constructed and opened for traffic in 1871. (This line—which Mr. Beecher served for some time as Vice-President—now constitutes the Beards-town & Shawneetown Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.) The Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Company having fallen into financial difficulty in 1873, Mr. Beecher was appointed receiver of the road, and, for a time, had control of its operation as agent for the bondholders. In 1875 the line was conveyed to the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio), when Mr. Beecher became General Counsel of the controlling corporation, so remaining until 1888. Since that date he has been one of the assistant counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio system. His present home is in Cincinnati, although for over a quarter of a century he has been prominently identified with one of the most important railway enterprises in Southern Illinois. In politics Mr. Beecher has always been a Republican, and was one of the few in Wayne County who voted for Fremont in 1856, and for Lincoln in 1860. He was also a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois from 1860 for a period of ten or twelve years.

BEECHER, Edward, D. D., clergyman and educator, was born at East Hampton, L. I., August 27, 1803—the son of Rev. Lyman Beecher and the elder brother of Henry Ward; graduated at Yale College in 1822, taught for over a year at Hartford, Conn., studied theology, and after a year's service as tutor in Yale College, in 1826 was ordained pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church in Boston. In 1830 he became President of Illinois College at Jacksonville, remaining until 1844, when he resigned and returned to Boston, serving as pastor of the Salem Street Church in that city until 1856, also acting as senior editor of "The Congregationalist" for four years. In 1856 he returned to Illinois as pastor of the First Congregational Church at Galesburg, continuing until 1871, when he removed to Brooklyn, where he resided without pastoral charge, except 1885-89, when he was pastor of the Parkville Congregational Church. While President of Illinois College, that institution was exposed to much hostile criticism on account of his outspoken opposition to slavery, as shown by his participation in founding the first Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society and his eloquent denunciation of the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy. Next to his brother Henry Ward, he was probably the most powerful orator belonging to that gifted family, and, in connection with his able associates in the faculty of the Illinois College, assisted to give that institution a wide reputation as a nursery of independent thought. Up to a short time before his death, he was a prolific writer, his productions (besides editorials, reviews and contributions on a variety of subjects) including nine or ten volumes, of which the most important are: "Statement of Anti-Slavery Principles and Address to the People of Illinois" (1837); "A Plea for Illinois College"; "History of the Alton Riots" (1838); "The Concord of Ages" (1853); "The Conflict of Ages" (1854); "Papal Conspiracy Exposed" (1854), besides a number of others invariably on religious or anti-slavery topics. Died in Brooklyn, July 28, 1895.

BEECHER, William H., clergyman—oldest son of Rev. Lyman Beecher and brother of Edward and Henry Ward—was born at East Hampton, N. Y., educated at home and at Andover, became a Congregationalist clergyman, occupying pulpits at Newport, R. I., Batavia, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio; came to Chicago in his later years, dying at the home of his daughters in that city, June 23, 1889.

BEGGS, (Rev.) Stephen R., pioneer Methodist

Episcopal preacher, was born in Buckingham County, Va., March 30, 1801. His father, who was opposed to slavery, moved to Kentucky in 1805, but remained there only two years, when he removed to Clark County, Ind. The son enjoyed but poor educational advantages here, obtaining his education chiefly by his own efforts in what he called "Brush College." At the age of 21 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, during the next ten years traveling different circuits in Indiana. In 1831 he was appointed to Chicago, but the Black Hawk War coming on immediately thereafter, he retired to Plainfield. Later he traveled various circuits in Illinois, until 1868, when he was superannuated, occupying his time thereafter in writing reminiscences of his early history. A volume of this character published by him, was entitled "Pages from the Early History of the West and Northwest." He died at Plainfield, Ill., Sept. 9, 1895, in the 95th year of his age.

BEIDLER, Henry, early settler, was born of German extraction in Bucks County, Pa., Nov. 27, 1812; came to Illinois in 1843, settling first at Springfield, where he carried on the grocery business for five years, then removed to Chicago and engaged in the lumber trade in connection with a brother, afterwards carrying on a large lumber manufacturing business at Muskegon, Mich., which proved very profitable. In 1871 Mr. Beidler retired from the lumber trade, investing largely in west side real estate in the city of Chicago, which appreciated rapidly in value, making him one of the most wealthy real estate owners in Chicago. Died, March 16, 1893.—**Jacob** (Beidler), brother of the preceding, was born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1815; came west in 1842, first began working as a carpenter, but later engaged in the grocery business with his brother at Springfield, Ill.; in 1844 removed to Chicago, where he was joined by his brother four years later, when they engaged largely in the lumber trade. Mr. Beidler retired from business in 1891, devoting his attention to large real estate investments. He was a liberal contributor to religious, educational and benevolent institutions. Died in Chicago, March 15, 1898.

BELFIELD, Henry Holmes, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1837; was educated at an Iowa College, and for a time was tutor in the same; during the War of the Rebellion served in the army of the Cumberland, first as Lieutenant and afterwards as Adjutant of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, still later being upon the staff of Gen. E. M. McCook, and taking part in the

Atlanta and Nashville campaigns. While a prisoner in the hands of the rebels he was placed under fire of the Union batteries at Charleston. Coming to Chicago in 1866, he served as Principal in various public schools, including the North Division High School. He was one of the earliest advocates of manual training, and, on the establishment of the Chicago Manual Training School in 1884, was appointed its Director—a position which he has continued to occupy. During 1891-92 he made a trip to Europe by appointment of the Government, to investigate the school systems in European countries.

BELKNAP, Hugh Reid, ex-Member of Congress, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1860, being the son of W. W. Belknap, for some time Secretary of War under President Grant. After attending the public schools of his native city, he took a course at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., and at Phillips Academy, Andover, when he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where he remained twelve years in various departments, finally becoming Chief Clerk of the General Manager. In 1892 he retired from this position to become Superintendent of the South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago. He never held any political position until nominated (1894) as a Republican for the Fifty-fourth Congress, in the strongly Democratic Third District of Chicago. Although the returns showed a plurality of thirty-one votes for his Democratic opponent (Lawrence McGann), a recount proved him elected, when, Mr. McGann having voluntarily withdrawn, Mr. Belknap was unanimously awarded the seat. In 1896 he was re-elected from a District usually strongly Democratic, receiving a plurality of 590 votes, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent in 1898, retiring from Congress, March 3, 1899, when he received an appointment as Paymaster in the Army from President McKinley, with the rank of Major.

BELL, Robert, lawyer, was born in Lawrence County, Ill., in 1829, educated at Mount Carmel and Indiana State University at Bloomington, graduating from the law department of the latter in 1855; while yet in his minority edited "The Mount Carmel Register," during 1851-52 becoming joint owner and editor of the same with his brother, Victor D. Bell. After graduation he opened an office at Fairfield, Wayne County, but, in 1857, returned to Mount Carmel and from 1864 was the partner of Judge E. B. Green, until the appointment of the latter Chief Justice of Oklahoma by President Harrison in 1890. In 1869 Mr. Bell was appointed County

Judge of Lawrence County, being elected to the same office in 1894. He was also President of the Illinois Southern Railroad Company until it was merged into the Cairo & Vincennes Road in 1867; later became President of the St. Louis & Mt. Carmel Railroad, now a part of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis line, and secured the construction of the division from Princeton, Ind., to Albion, Ill. In 1876 he visited California as Special Agent of the Treasury Department to investigate alleged frauds in the Revenue Districts on the Pacific Coast; in 1878 was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in the strong Democratic Nineteenth District; was appointed, the same year, a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the State-at-large, and, in 1881, officiated by appointment of President Garfield, as Commissioner to examine a section of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in New Mexico. Judge Bell is a gifted stump-speaker and is known in the southeastern part of the State as the "Silver-tongued Orator of the Wabash."

BELLEVILLE, the county-seat of St. Clair County, a city and railroad center, 14 miles south of east from St. Louis. It is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been selected as the county-seat in 1814 and platted in 1815. It lies in the center of a rich agricultural and coal-bearing district and contains numerous factories of various descriptions, including flouring mills, a nail mill, glass works and shoe factories. It has five newspaper establishments, two being German, which issue daily editions. Its commercial and educational facilities are exceptionally good. Its population is largely of German descent. Population (1890), 15,361; (1900), 17,484.

BELLEVILLE, CENTRALIA & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

BELLEVILLE & CARONDELET RAILROAD, a short line of road extending from Belleville to East Carondelet, Ill., 17.3 miles. It was chartered Feb. 20, 1881, and leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, June 1, 1883. The annual rental is \$30,000, a sum equivalent to the interest on the bonded debt. The capital stock (1895) is \$500,000 and the bonded debt \$485,000. In addition to these sums the floating debt swells the entire capitalization to \$995,054 or \$57,317 per mile.

BELLEVILLE & ELDERADO RAILROAD, a road 50.4 miles in length running from Belleville to Duquoin, Ill. It was chartered Feb. 22, 1861, and completed Oct. 31, 1871. On July 1,

1880, it was leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company for 486 years, and has since been operated by that corporation in connection with its Belleville branch, from East St. Louis to Belleville. At Eldorado the road intersects the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad and the Shawneetown branch of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, operated by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Its capital stock (1895) is \$1,000,000 and its bonded debt \$550,000. The corporate office is at Belleville.

BELLEVILLE & ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad.*)

BELLEVILLE & SOUTHERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD, a road (laid with steel rails) running from Belleville to Duquoin, Ill., 56.4 miles in length. It was chartered Feb. 15, 1857, and completed Dec. 15, 1873. At Duquoin it connects with the Illinois Central and forms a short line between St. Louis and Cairo. Oct. 1, 1866, it was leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company for 999 years. The capital stock is \$1,692,000 and the bonded debt \$1,000,000. The corporate office is at Belleville.

BELLMONT, a village of Wabash County, on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles west of Mount Carmel. Population (1880), 350; (1890), 487; (1900), 624.

BELT RAILWAY COMPANY OF CHICAGO, THE, a corporation chartered, Nov. 22, 1882, and the lessee of the Belt Division of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad (which see). Its total trackage (all of standard gauge and laid with 66-pound steel rails) is 93.26 miles, distributed as follows: Auburn Junction to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Junction, 15.9 miles; branches from Pullman Junction to Irondale, Ill., etc., 5.41 miles; second track, 14.1 miles; sidings, 57.85 miles. The cost of construction has been \$524,549; capital stock, \$1,200,000. It has no funded debt. The earnings for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$556,847, the operating expenses \$378,012, and the taxes \$51,009.

BELVIDERE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Boone County, situated on the Kishwaukee River, and on two divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 78 miles west-northwest of Chicago and 14 miles east of Rockford; is connected with the latter city by electric railroad. The city has twelve churches, five graded schools, and three banks (two national). Two daily and two semi-weekly papers are published here. Belvidere also has very considerable manufacturing interests, including manufactories of sewing machines, bicycles, automobiles, besides a large

milk-condensing factory and two creameries. Population (1890), 3,867; (1900), 6,937.

BEMENT, a village in Piatt County, at intersection of main line and Chicago Division of Wabash Railroad, 20 miles east of Decatur and 166 miles south-southwest of Chicago; in agricultural and stock-raising district; has three grain elevators, broom factory, water-works, electric-light plant, four churches, two banks and weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 1,129; (1900), 1,484.

BENJAMIN, Reuben Moore, lawyer, born at Chatham Centre, Columbia County, N. Y., June 29, 1833; was educated at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; spent one year in the law department of Harvard, another as tutor at Amherst and, in 1856, came to Bloomington, Ill., where, on an examination certificate furnished by Abraham Lincoln, he was licensed to practice. The first public office held by Mr. Benjamin was that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, in which he took a prominent part in shaping the provisions of the new Constitution relating to corporations. In 1873 he was chosen County Judge of McLean County, by repeated re-elections holding the position until 1886, when he resumed private practice. For more than twenty years he has been connected with the law department of Wesleyan University at Bloomington, a part of the time being Dean of the Faculty; is also the author of several volumes of legal text-books.

BENNETT MEDICAL COLLEGE, an Eclectic Medical School of Chicago, incorporated by special charter and opened in the autumn of 1868. Its first sessions were held in two large rooms; its faculty consisted of seven professors, and there were thirty matriculates. More commodious quarters were secured the following year, and a still better home after the fire of 1871, in which all the college property was destroyed. Another change of location was made in 1874. In 1890 the property then owned was sold and a new college building, in connection with a hospital, erected in a more quiet quarter of the city. A free dispensary is conducted by the college. The teaching faculty (1896) consists of nineteen professors, with four assistants and demonstrators. Women are admitted as pupils on equal terms with men.

BENT, Charles, journalist, was born in Chicago, Dec. 8, 1844, but removed with his family, in 1856, to Morrison, Whiteside County, where, two years later, he became an apprentice to the printing business in the office of "The Whiteside Sentinel." In June, 1864, he enlisted as a soldier

in the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois (100-days' regiment) and, on the expiration of his term of service, re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois, being mustered out at Savannah, Ga., in January, 1866, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. Then resuming his vocation as a printer, in July, 1867, he purchased the office of "The Whiteside Sentinel," in which he learned his trade, and has since been the editor of that paper, except during 1877-79 while engaged in writing a "History of Whiteside County." He is a charter member of the local Grand Army Post and served on the staff of the Department Commander; was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue during 1870-73, and, in 1878, was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for Whiteside and Carroll Counties, serving four years. Other positions held by him include the office of City Alderman, member of the State Board of Canal Commissioners (1883-85) and Commissioner of the Joliet Penitentiary (1889-93). He has also been a member of the Republican State Central Committee and served as its Chairman 1886-88.

BENTON, county-seat of Franklin County, on Ill. Cent. and Chi. & E. Ill. Railroads; has electric-light plant, water-works, saddle and harness factory, two banks, two flouring mills, shale brick and tile works (projected), four churches and three weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 939; (1900), 1,341.

BERDAN, James, lawyer and County Judge, was born in New York City, July 4, 1805, and educated at Columbia and Yale Colleges, graduating from the latter in the class of 1824. His father, James Berdan, Sr., came west in the fall of 1819 as one of the agents of a New York Emigration Society, and, in January, 1820, visited the vicinity of the present site of Jacksonville, Ill., but died soon after his return, in part from exposure incurred during his long and arduous winter journey. Thirteen years later (1832) his son, the subject of this sketch, came to the same region, and Jacksonville became his home for the remainder of his life. Mr. Berdan was a well-read lawyer, as well as a man of high principle and sound culture, with pure literary and social tastes. Although possessing unusual capabilities, his refinement of character and dislike of ostentation made him seek rather the association and esteem of friends than public office. In 1849 he was elected County Judge of Morgan County, serving by a second election until 1857. Later he was Secretary for several years of the Tonica & Petersburg Railroad (at that time in course of construction), serving until it was merged into the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad,

now constituting a part of the Jacksonville division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad; also served for many years as a Trustee of Illinois College. In the latter years of his life he was, for a considerable period, the law partner of ex-Governor and ex-Senator Richard Yates. Judge Berdan was the ardent political friend and admirer of Abraham Lincoln, as well as an intimate friend and frequent correspondent of the poet Longfellow, besides being the correspondent, during a long period of his life, of a number of other prominent literary men. Pierre Irving, the nephew and biographer of Washington Irving, was his brother-in-law through the marriage of a favorite sister. Judge Berdan died at Jacksonville, August 24, 1884.

BERGEN, (Rev.) John G., pioneer clergyman, was born at Hightstown, N. J., Nov. 27, 1790; studied theology, and, after two years' service as tutor at Princeton and sixteen years as pastor of a Presbyterian church at Madison, N. J., in 1828 came to Springfield, Ill., and assisted in the erection of the first Protestant church in the central part of the State, of which he remained pastor until 1848. Died, at Springfield, Jan. 17, 1872.

BERGGREN, Augustus W., legislator, born in Sweden, August 17, 1840; came to the United States at 16 years of age and located at Oneida, Knox County, Ill., afterwards removing to Galesburg; held various offices, including that of Sheriff of Knox County (1873-81), State Senator (1881-89)—serving as President *pro tem.* of the Senate 1887-89, and was Warden of the State penitentiary at Joliet, 1888-91. He was for many years the very able and efficient President of the Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois, and is now its Treasurer.

BERGIER, (Rev.) J., a secular priest, born in France, and an early missionary in Illinois. He labored among the Tamarocs, being in charge of the mission at Cahokia from 1700 to his death in 1710.

BERRY, Orville F., lawyer and legislator, was born in McDonough County, Ill., Feb. 16, 1852; early left an orphan and, after working for some time on a farm, removed to Carthage, Hancock County, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1877; in 1883 was elected Mayor of Carthage and twice re-elected; was elected to the State Senate in 1888 and '92, and, in 1891, took a prominent part in securing the enactment of the compulsory education clause in the common school law. Mr. Berry presided over the Republican State Convention of 1896, the same year was a candidate for re-election to the State Senate,

but the certificate was awarded to his Democratic competitor, who was declared elected by 164 plurality. On a contest before the Senate at the first session of the Fortieth General Assembly, the seat was awarded to Mr. Berry on the ground of illegality in the rulings of the Secretary of State affecting the vote of his opponent.

BERRY, (Col.) William W., lawyer and soldier, was born in Kentucky, Feb. 23, 1834, and educated at Oxford, Ohio. His home being then in Covington, he studied law in Cincinnati, and, at the age of 23, began practice at Louisville, Ky., being married two years later to Miss Georgie Hewitt of Frankfort. Early in 1861 he entered the Civil War on the Union side as Major of the Louisville Legion, and subsequently served in the Army of the Cumberland, marching to the sea with Sherman and, during the period of his service, receiving four wounds. After the close of the war he was offered the position of Governor of one of the Territories, but, determining not to go further west than Illinois, declined. For three years he was located and in practice at Winchester, Ill., but removed to Quincy in 1874, where he afterwards resided. He always took a warm interest in politics and, in local affairs, was a leader of his party. He was an organizer of the G. A. R. Post at Quincy and its first Commander, and, in 1884-85, served as Commander of the State Department of the G. A. R. He organized a Young Men's Republican Club, as he believed that the young minds should take an active part in politics. He was one of the committee of seven appointed by the Governor to locate the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home for Illinois, and, after spending six months inspecting various sites offered, the institution was finally located at Quincy; was also Trustee of Knox College, at Galesburg, for several years. He was frequently urged by his party friends to run for public office, but it was so much against his nature to ask for even one vote, that he would not consent. He died at his home in Quincy, much regretted, May 6, 1895.

BESTOR, George C., legislator, born in Washington City, April 11, 1811; was assistant document clerk in the House of Representatives eight years; came to Illinois in 1835 and engaged in real-estate business at Peoria; was twice appointed Postmaster of that city (1842 and 1861) and three times elected Mayor; served as financial agent of the Peoria & Oquawka (now Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad), and a Director of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; a delegate to the Whig National Convention of 1852; a State

Senator (1858-62), and an ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln. Died, in Washington, May 14, 1872, while prosecuting a claim against the Government for the construction of gunboats during the war.

BETHALTO, a village of Madison County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 25 miles north of St. Louis. Population (1880), 628; (1890), 879; (1900), 477.

BETHANY, a village of Moultrie County, on Peoria Division Ill. Cent. Railroad, 18 miles south-east of Decatur; in farming district; has one newspaper and four churches. Pop., mostly American born, (1890), 688; (1900), 873; (1903, est.), 900.

BETTIE STUART INSTITUTE, an institution for young ladies at Springfield, Ill., founded in 1868 by Mrs. Mary McKee Homes, who conducted it for some twenty years, until her death. Its report for 1898 shows a faculty of ten instructors and 125 pupils. Its property is valued at \$23,500. Its course of instruction embraces the preparatory and classical branches, together with music, oratory and fine arts.

BEVERIDGE, James H., State Treasurer, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1828; served as State Treasurer, 1865-67, later acted as Secretary of the Commission which built the State Capitol. His later years were spent in superintending a large dairy farm near Sandwich, De Kalb County, where he died in January, 1896.

BEVERIDGE, John L., ex-Governor, was born in Greenwich, N. Y., July 6, 1824; came to Illinois, 1842, and, after spending some two years in Granville Academy and Rock River Seminary, went to Tennessee, where he engaged in teaching while studying law. Having been admitted to the bar, he returned to Illinois in 1851, first locating at Sycamore, but three years later established himself in Chicago. During the first year of the war he assisted to raise the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned first as Captain and still later Major; two years later became Colonel of the Seventeenth Cavalry, which he commanded to the close of the war, being mustered out, February, 1866, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he held the office of Sheriff of Cook County four years; in 1870 was elected to the State Senate, and, in the following year, Congressman-at-large to succeed General Logan, elected to the United States Senate; resigned this office in January, 1873, having been elected Lieutenant-Governor, and a few weeks later succeeded to the governorship by the election of Governor Oglesby to the United States Senate. In 1881 he was appointed.

by President Arthur, Assistant United States Treasurer for Chicago, serving until after Cleveland's first election. His present home (1898), is near Los Angeles, Cal.

BIENVILLE, Jean Baptiste le Moine, Sieur de, was born at Montreal, Canada, Feb. 23, 1680, and was the French Governor of Louisiana at the time the Illinois country was included in that province. He had several brothers, a number of whom played important parts in the early history of the province. Bienville first visited Louisiana, in company with his brother Iberville, in 1698, their object being to establish a French colony near the mouth of the Mississippi. The first settlement was made at Biloxi, Dec. 6, 1699, and Sanville, another brother, was placed in charge. The latter was afterward made Governor of Louisiana, and, at his death (1701), he was succeeded by Bienville, who transferred the seat of government to Mobile. In 1704 he was joined by his brother Chateaugay, who brought seventeen settlers from Canada. Soon afterwards Iberville died, and Bienville was recalled to France in 1707, but was reinstated the following year. Finding the Indians worthless as tillers of the soil, he seriously suggested to the home government the expediency of trading off the copper-colored aborigines for negroes from the West Indies, three Indians to be reckoned as equivalent to two blacks. In 1713 Cadillac was sent out as Governor, Bienville being made Lieutenant-Governor. The two quarreled. Cadillac was superseded by Epinay in 1717, and, in 1718, Law's first expedition arrived (see *Company of the West*), and brought a Governor's commission for Bienville. The latter soon after founded New Orleans, which became the seat of government for the province (which then included Illinois), in 1723. In January, 1724, he was again summoned to France to answer charges; was removed in disgrace in 1726, but reinstated in 1733 and given the rank of Lieutenant-General. Failing in various expeditions against the Chickasaw Indians, he was again superseded in 1743, returning to France, where he died in 1768.

BIGGS, William, pioneer, Judge and legislator, was born in Maryland in 1753, enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and served as an officer under Colonel George Rogers Clark in the expedition for the capture of Illinois from the British in 1778. He settled in Bellefontaine (now Monroe County) soon after the close of the war. He was Sheriff of St. Clair County for many years, and later Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He also represented his

county in the Territorial Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois. Died, in St. Clair County, in 1827.

BIGGSVILLE, a village of Henderson County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles northeast of Burlington; has a bank and two newspapers; considerable grain and livestock are shipped here. Population (1880), 358; (1890), 487; (1900), 417.

BIG MUDDY RIVER, a stream formed by the union of two branches which rise in Jefferson County. It runs south and southwest through Franklin and Jackson Counties, and enters the Mississippi about five miles below Grand Tower. Its length is estimated at 140 miles.

BILLINGS, Albert Merritt, capitalist, was born in New Hampshire, April 19, 1814, educated in the common schools of his native State and Vermont, and, at the age of 23, became Sheriff of Windsor County, Vt.. Later he was proprietor for a time of the mail stage-coach line between Concord, N. H., and Boston, but, having sold out, invested his means in the securities of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and became identified with the business interests of Chicago. In the '50's he became associated with Cornelius K. Garrison in the People's Gas Company of Chicago, of which he served as President from 1859 to 1888. In 1890 Mr. Billings became extensively interested in the street railway enterprises of Mr. C. B. Holmes, resulting in his becoming the proprietor of the street railway system at Memphis, Tenn., valued, in 1897, at \$3,000,000. In early life he had been associated with Commodore Vanderbilt in the operation of the Hudson River steamboat lines of the latter. In addition to his other business enterprises, he was principal owner and, during the last twenty-five years of his life, President of the Home National and Home Savings Banks of Chicago. Died, Feb. 7, 1897, leaving an estate valued at several millions of dollars.

BILLINGS, Henry W., was born at Conway, Mass., July 11, 1814, graduated at Amherst College at twenty years of age, and began the study of law with Judge Foote, of Cleveland, Ohio, was admitted to the bar two years later and practiced there some two years longer. He then removed to St. Louis, Mo., later resided for a time at Waterloo and Cairo, Ill., but, in 1845, settled at Alton; was elected Mayor of that city in 1851, and the first Judge of the newly organized City Court, in 1859, serving in this position six years. In 1869 he was elected a Delegate from Madison County to the State Constitutional Convention of

1869-70, but died before the expiration of the session, on April 19, 1870.

BIRKBECK, Morris, early colonist, was born in England about 1762 or 1763, emigrated to America in 1817, and settled in Edwards County, Ill. He purchased a large tract of land and induced a large colony of English artisans, laborers and farmers to settle upon the same, founding the town of New Albion. He was an active, uncompromising opponent of slavery, and was an important factor in defeating the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Coles in October, 1824, but resigned at the end of three months, a hostile Legislature having refused to confirm him. A strong writer and a frequent contributor to the press, his letters and published works attracted attention both in this country and in Europe. Principal among the latter were: "Notes on a Journey Through France" (1815); "Notes on a Journey Through America" (1818), and "Letters from Illinois" (1818). Died from drowning in 1825, aged about 63 years. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

BISSELL, William H., first Republican Governor of Illinois, was born near Cooperstown, N. Y., on April 25, 1811, graduated in medicine at Philadelphia in 1835, and, after practicing a short time in Steuben County, N. Y., removed to Monroe County, Ill. In 1840 he was elected a Representative in the General Assembly, where he soon attained high rank as a debater. He studied law and practiced in Belleville, St. Clair County, becoming Prosecuting Attorney for that county in 1844. He served as Colonel of the Second Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican War, and achieved distinction at Buena Vista. He represented Illinois in Congress from 1849 to 1855, being first elected as an Independent Democrat. On the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, he left the Democratic party and, in 1856, was elected Governor on the Republican ticket. While in Congress he was challenged by Jefferson Davis after an interchange of heated words respecting the relative courage of Northern and Southern soldiers, spoken in debate. Bissell accepted the challenge, naming muskets at thirty paces. Mr. Davis's friends objected, and the duel never occurred. Died in office, at Springfield, Ill., March 18, 1860.

BLACK, John Charles, lawyer and soldier, born at Lexington, Miss., Jan. 29, 1839, at eight years of age came with his widowed mother to Illinois; while a student at Wabash College, Ind., in April, 1861, enlisted in the Union army, serving gallantly and with distinction until Aug. 15,

1865, when, as Colonel of the 37th Ill. Vol. Inf., he retired with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and after practicing at Danville, Champaign and Urbana, in 1885 was appointed Commissioner of Pensions, serving until 1889, when he removed to Chicago; served as Congressman-at-large (1893-95), and U. S. District Attorney (1895-99); Commander of the Loyal Legion and of the G. A. R. (Department of Illinois); was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army at the Grand Encampment, 1903. Gen. Black received the honorary degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater and that of LL. D. from Knox College; in January, 1904, was appointed by President Roosevelt member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and chosen its President.

BLACKBURN UNIVERSITY, located at Carlinville, Macoupin County. It owes its origin to the efforts of Dr. Gideon Blackburn, who, having induced friends in the East to unite with him in the purchase of Illinois lands at Government price, in 1837 conveyed 16,656 acres of these lands, situated in ten different counties, in trust for the founding of an institution of learning, intended particularly "to qualify young men for the gospel ministry." The citizens of Carlinville donated funds wherewith to purchase eighty acres of land, near that city, as a site, which was included in the deed of trust. The enterprise lay dormant for many years, and it was not until 1857 that the institution was formally incorporated, and ten years later it was little more than a high school, giving one course of instruction considered particularly adapted to prospective students of theology. At present (1898) there are about 110 students in attendance, a faculty of twelve instructors, and a theological, as well as preparatory and collegiate departments. The institution owns property valued at \$110,000, of which \$50,000 is represented by real estate and \$40,000 by endowment funds.

BLACK HAWK, a Chief of the Sac tribe of Indians, reputed to have been born at Kaskaskia in 1767. (It is also claimed that he was born on Rock River, as well as within the present limits of Hancock County.) Conceiving that his people had been wrongfully despoiled of lands belonging to them, in 1832 he inaugurated what is commonly known as the Black Hawk War. His Indian name was Makabaimishekiakiak, signifying Black Sparrow Hawk. He was ambitious, but susceptible to flattery, and while having many of the qualities of leadership, was lacking in moral force. He was always attached to British interests, and unquestionably received British aid of a

substantial sort. After his defeat he was made the ward of Keokuk, another Chief, which humiliation of his pride broke his heart. He died on a reservation set apart for him in Iowa, in 1838, aged 71. His body is said to have been exhumed nine months after death, and his articulated skeleton is alleged to have been preserved in the rooms of the Burlington (Ia.) Historical Society until 1855, when it was destroyed by fire. (See also *Black Hawk War: Appendix.*)

BLACKSTONE, Timothy B., Railway President, was born at Branford, Conn., March 28, 1829. After receiving a common school education, supplemented by a course in a neighboring academy, at 18 he began the practical study of engineering in a corps employed by the New York & New Hampshire Railway Company, and the same year became assistant engineer on the Stockbridge & Pittsfield Railway. While thus employed he applied himself diligently to the study of the theoretical science of engineering, and, on coming to Illinois in 1851, was qualified to accept and fill the position of division engineer (from Bloomington to Dixon) on the Illinois Central Railway. On the completion of the main line of that road in 1855, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, later becoming financially interested therein, and being chosen President of the corporation on the completion of the line. In January, 1864, the Chicago & Joliet was leased in perpetuity to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. Mr. Blackstone then became a Director in the latter organization and, in April following, was chosen its President. This office he filled uninterruptedly until April 1, 1899, when the road passed into the hands of a syndicate of other lines. He was also one of the original incorporators of the Union Stock Yards Company, and was its President from 1864 to 1868. His career as a railroad man was conspicuous for its long service, the uninterrupted success of his management of the enterprises entrusted to his hands and his studious regard for the interests of stockholders. This was illustrated by the fact that, for some thirty years, the Chicago & Alton Railroad paid dividends on its preferred and common stock, ranging from 6 to 8½ per cent per annum, and, on disposing of his stock consequent on the transfer of the line to a new corporation in 1899, Mr. Blackstone rejected offers for his stock—aggregating nearly one-third of the whole—which would have netted him \$1,000,000 in excess of the amount received, because he was unwilling to use his position to reap an advantage over smaller stockholders. Died, May 28, 1900.

BLACKWELL, Robert S., lawyer, was born at Belleville, Ill., in 1823. He belonged to a prominent family in the early history of the State, his father, David Blackwell, who was also a lawyer and settled in Belleville about 1819, having been a member of the Second General Assembly (1820) from St. Clair County, and also of the Fourth and Fifth. In April, 1823, he was appointed by Governor Coles Secretary of State, succeeding Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court, who had just received from President Monroe the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at the Edwardsville Land Office. Mr. Blackwell served in the Secretary's office to October, 1824, during a part of the time acting as editor of "The Illinois Intelligencer," which had been removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia, and in which he strongly opposed the policy of making Illinois a slave State. He finally died in Belleville. Robert Blackwell, a brother of David and the uncle of the subject of this sketch, was joint owner with Daniel P. Cook, of "The Illinois Herald"—afterwards "The Intelligencer"—at Kaskaskia, in 1816, and in April, 1817, succeeded Cook in the office of Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts, being himself succeeded by Elijah C. Berry, who had become his partner on "The Intelligencer," and served as Auditor until the organization of the State Government in 1818. Blackwell & Berry were chosen State Printers after the removal of the State capital to Vandalia in 1820, serving in this capacity for some years. Robert Blackwell located at Vandalia and served as a member of the House from Fayette County in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies (1832-36) and in the Senate, 1840-42. Robert S.—the son of David, and the younger member of this somewhat famous and historic family—whose name stands at the head of this paragraph, attended the common schools at Belleville in his boyhood, but in early manhood removed to Galena, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He later studied law with Hon. O. H. Browning at Quincy, beginning practice at Rushville, where he was associated for a time with Judge Minshall. In 1832 he removed to Chicago, having for his first partner Corydon Beckwith, afterwards of the Supreme Court, still later being associated with a number of prominent lawyers of that day. He is described by his biographers as "an able lawyer, an eloquent advocate and a brilliant scholar." "Blackwell on Tax Titles," from his pen, has been accepted by the profession as a high authority on that branch of law. He also published a revision

of the Statutes in 1858, and began an "Abstract of Decisions of the Supreme Court," which had reached the third or fourth volume at his death, May 16, 1863.

BLAIR, William, merchant, was born at Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., May 20, 1818, being descended through five generations of New England ancestors. After attending school in the town of Cortland, which became his father's residence, at the age of 14 he obtained employment in a stove and hardware store, four years later (1836) coming to Joliet, Ill., to take charge of a branch store which the firm had established there. The next year he purchased the stock and continued the business on his own account. In August, 1842, he removed to Chicago, where he established the earliest and one of the most extensive wholesale hardware concerns in that city, with which he remained connected nearly fifty years. During this period he was associated with various partners, including C. B. Nelson, E. G. Hall, O. W. Belden, James H. Horton and others, besides, at times, conducting the business alone. He suffered by the fire of 1871 in common with other business men of Chicago, but promptly resumed business and, within the next two or three years, had erected business blocks, successively, on Lake and Randolph Streets, but retired from business in 1888. He was a Director of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago from its organization in 1865, as also for a time of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company and the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company, a Trustee of Lake Forest University, one of the Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital and a member of the Chicago Historical Society. Died in Chicago, May 10, 1899.

BLAKELY, David, journalist, was born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1834; learned the printer's trade and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1857. He was a member of a musical family which, under the name of "The Blakely Family," made several successful tours of the West. He engaged in journalism at Rochester, Minn., and, in 1862, was elected Secretary of State and ex-officio Superintendent of Schools, serving until 1865, when he resigned and, in partnership with a brother, bought "The Chicago Evening Post," with which he was connected at the time of the great fire and for some time afterward. Later, he returned to Minnesota and became one of the proprietors and a member of the editorial staff of "The St. Paul Pioneer-Press." In his later years Mr. Blakely was President of the Blakely Printing Company, of Chicago, also

conducting a large printing business in New York, which was his residence. He was manager for several years of the celebrated Gilmore Band of musicians, and also instrumental in organizing the celebrated Sousa's Band, of which he was manager up to the time of his decease in New York, Nov. 7, 1896.

BLAKEMAN, Curtiss, sea-captain, and pioneer settler, came from New England to Madison County, Ill., in 1819, and settled in what was afterwards known as the "Marine Settlement," of which he was one of the founders. This settlement, of which the present town of Marine (first called Madison) was the outcome, took its name from the fact that several of the early settlers, like Captain Blakeman, were sea-faring men. Captain Blakeman became a prominent citizen and represented Madison County in the lower branch of the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822 and 1824), in the former being one of the opponents of the pro-slavery amendment of the Constitution. A son of his, of the same name, was a Representative in the Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth General Assemblies from Madison County.

BLANCHARD, Jonathan, clergyman and educator, was born in Rockingham, Vt., Jan. 19, 1811; graduated at Middlebury College in 1832; then, after teaching some time, spent two years in Andover Theological Seminary, finally graduating in theology at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, in 1838, where he remained nine years as pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of that city. Before this time he had become interested in various reforms, and, in 1843, was sent as a delegate to the second World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, serving as the American Vice-President of that body. In 1846 he assumed the Presidency of Knox College at Galesburg, remaining until 1858, during his connection with that institution doing much to increase its capacity and resources. After two years spent in pastoral work, he accepted (1860) the Presidency of Wheaton College, which he continued to fill until 1882, when he was chosen President Emeritus, remaining in this position until his death, May 14, 1892.

BLANDINSVILLE, a town in McDonough County, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 26 miles southeast of Burlington, Iowa, and 64 miles west by south from Peoria. It is a shipping point for the grain grown in the surrounding country, and has a grain elevator and steam flour and saw mills. It also has banks, two weekly newspapers and several churches. Population (1890) 877; (1900), 995.

BLANEY, Jerome Van Zandt, early physician, born at Newcastle, Del., May 1, 1820; was educated at Princeton and graduated in medicine at Philadelphia when too young to receive his diploma; in 1842 came west and joined Dr. Daniel Brainard in founding Rush Medical College at Chicago, for a time filling three chairs in that institution; also, for a time, occupied the chair of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Northwestern University. In 1861 he was appointed Surgeon, and afterwards Medical Director, in the army, and was Surgeon-in-Chief on the staff of General Sheridan at the time of the battle of Winchester; after the war was delegated by the Government to pay off medical officers in the Northwest, in this capacity disbursing over \$600,000; finally retiring with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Died, Dec. 11, 1874.

BLATCHFORD, Eliphalet Wickes, LL.D., son of Dr. John Blatchford, was born at Stillwater, N. Y., May 31, 1826; being a grandson of Samuel Blatchford, D.D., who came to New York from England, in 1795. He prepared for college at Lansingburg Academy, New York, and at Marion College, Mo., finally graduating at Illinois College, Jacksonville, in the class of 1845. After graduating, he was employed for several years in the law offices of his uncles, R. M. and E. H. Blatchford, New York. For considerations of health he returned to the West, and, in 1850, engaged in business for himself as a lead manufacturer in St. Louis, Mo., afterwards associating with him the late Morris Collins, under the firm name of Blatchford & Collins. In 1854 a branch was established in Chicago, known as Collins & Blatchford. After a few years the firm was dissolved, Mr. Blatchford taking the Chicago business, which has continued as E. W. Blatchford & Co. to the present time. While Mr. Blatchford has invariably declined political offices, he has been recognized as a staunch Republican, and the services of few men have been in more frequent request for positions of trust in connection with educational and benevolent enterprises. Among the numerous positions of this character which he has been called to fill are those of Treasurer of the Northwestern Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, during the Civil War, to which he devoted a large part of his time; Trustee of Illinois College (1866-75); President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; a member, and for seventeen years President, of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary; Trustee of the Chicago Art Institute; Executor and Trustee of the late Walter L. Newberry, and, since its

incorporation, President of the Board of Trustees of The Newberry Library; Trustee of the John Crerar Library; one of the founders and President of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Manual Training School; life member of the Chicago Historical Society; for nearly forty years President of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary; during his residence in Chicago an officer of the New England Congregational Church; a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and for fourteen years its Vice-President; a charter member of the City Missionary Society, and of the Congregational Club of Chicago; a member of the Chicago Union League, the University, the Literary and the Commercial Clubs, of which latter he has been President. Oct. 7, 1858, Mr. Blatchford was married to Miss Mary Emily Williams, daughter of John C. Williams, of Chicago. Seven children—four sons and three daughters—have blessed this union, the eldest son, Paul, being to-day one of Chicago's valued business men. Mr. Blatchford's life has been one of ceaseless and successful activity in business, and to him Chicago owes much of its prosperity. In the giving of time and money for Christian, educational and benevolent enterprises, he has been conspicuous for his generosity, and noted for his valuable counsel and executive ability in carrying these enterprises to success.

BLATCHFORD, John, D.D., was born at Newfield (now Bridgeport), Conn., May 24, 1799; removed in childhood to Lansingburg, N. Y., and was educated at Cambridge Academy and Union College in that State, graduating in 1820. He finished his theological course at Princeton, N. J., in 1823, after which he ministered successively to Presbyterian churches at Pittstown and Stillwater, N. Y., in 1830 accepting the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Bridgeport, Conn. In 1836 he came to the West, spending the following winter at Jacksonville, Ill., and, in 1837, was installed the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, where he remained until compelled by failing health to resign and return to the East. In 1841 he accepted the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy at Marion College, Mo., subsequently assuming the Presidency. The institution having been purchased by the Free Masons, in 1844, he removed to West Ely, Mo., and thence, in 1847, to Quincy, Ill., where he resided during the remainder of his life. His death occurred in St. Louis, April 8, 1855. The churches he served

testified strongly to Dr. Blatchford's faithful, acceptable and successful performance of his ministerial duties. He was married in 1825 to Frances Wickes, daughter of Eliphalet Wickes, Esq., of Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

BLEDSE, Albert Taylor, teacher and lawyer, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 9, 1809; graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1830, and, after two years' service at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, retired from the army in 1832. During 1833-34 he was Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and teacher of French at Kenyon College, Ohio, and, in 1835-36, Professor of Mathematics at Miami University. Then, having studied theology, he served for several years as rector of Episcopal churches in Ohio. In 1838 he settled at Springfield, Ill., and began the practice of law, remaining several years, when he removed to Washington, D. C. Later he became Professor of Mathematics, first (1848-54) in the University of Mississippi, and (1854-61) in the University of Virginia. He then entered the Confederate service with the rank of Colonel, but soon became Acting Assistant Secretary of War; in 1863 visited England to collect material for a work on the Constitution, which was published in 1866, when he settled at Baltimore, where he began the publication of "The Southern Review," which became the recognized organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Later he became a minister of the Methodist Church. He gained considerable reputation for eloquence during his residence in Illinois, and was the author of a number of works on religious and political subjects, the latter maintaining the right of secession; was a man of recognized ability, but lacked stability of character. Died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 8, 1877.

BLODGETT, Henry Williams, jurist, was born at Amherst, Mass., in 1821. At the age of 10 years he removed with his parents to Illinois, where he attended the district schools, later returning to Amherst to spend a year at the Academy. Returning home, he spent the years 1839-42 in teaching and surveying. In 1842 he began the study of law at Chicago, being admitted to the bar in 1845, and beginning practice at Waukegan, Ill., where he has continued to reside. In 1852 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature from Lake County, as an anti-slavery candidate, and, in 1858, to the State Senate, in the latter serving four years. He gained distinction as a railroad solicitor, being employed at different times by the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.

Paul, the Michigan Southern and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Companies. Of the second named road he was one of the projectors, procuring its charter, and being identified with it in the several capacities of Attorney, Director and President. In 1870 President Grant appointed him Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. This position he continued to occupy for twenty-two years, resigning it in 1892 to accept an appointment by President Cleveland as one of the counsel for the United States before the Behring Sea Arbitrators at Paris, which was his last official service.

BLOOMINGDALE, a village of Du Page County, 30 miles west by north from Chicago. Population (1880), 226; (1890), 463; (1900), 235.

BLOOMINGTON, the county-seat of McLean County, a flourishing city and railroad center, 59 miles northeast of Springfield; is in a rich agricultural and coal-mining district. Besides car shops and repair works employing some 2,000 hands, there are manufactories of stoves, furnaces, plows, flour, etc. Nurseries are numerous in the vicinity and horse breeding receives much attention. The city is the seat of Illinois Wesleyan University, has fine public schools, several newspapers (two published daily), besides educational and other publications. The business section suffered a disastrous fire in 1900, but has been rebuilt more substantially than before. The principal streets are paved and electric street cars connect with Normal (two miles distant), the site of the "State Normal University" and "Soldiers' Orphans' Home." Pop. (1890), 20,284; (1900), 23,286.

BLOOMINGTON CONVENTION OF 1856.

Although not formally called as such, this was the first Republican State Convention held in Illinois, out of which grew a permanent Republican organization in the State. A mass convention of those opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise (known as an "Anti-Nebraska Convention") was held at Springfield during the week of the State Fair of 1854 (on Oct. 4 and 5), and, although it adopted a platform in harmony with the principles which afterwards became the foundation of the Republican party, and appointed a State Central Committee, besides putting in nomination a candidate for State Treasurer—the only State officer elected that year—the organization was not perpetuated, the State Central Committee failing to organize. The Bloomington Convention of 1856 met in accordance with a call issued by a State Central Committee appointed by the Convention of Anti-Nebraska editors held at Decatur on February 22, 1856. (See *Anti-Neb-*

raska Editorial Convention.) The call did not even contain the word "Republican," but was addressed to those opposed to the principles of the Nebraska Bill and the policy of the existing Democratic administration. The Convention met on May 29, 1856, the date designated by the Editorial Convention at Decatur, but was rather in the nature of a mass than a delegate convention, as party organizations existed in few counties of the State at that time. Consequently representation was very unequal and followed no systematic rule. Out of one hundred counties into which the State was then divided, only seventy were represented by delegates, ranging from one to twenty-five each, leaving thirty counties (embracing nearly the whole of the southern part of the State) entirely unrepresented. Lee County had the largest representation (twenty-five), Morgan County (the home of Richard Yates) coming next with twenty delegates, while Cook County had seventeen and Sangamon had five. The whole number of delegates, as shown by the contemporaneous record, was 269. Among the leading spirits in the Convention were Abraham Lincoln, Archibald Williams, O. H. Browning, Richard Yates, John M. Palmer, Owen Lovejoy, Norman B. Judd, Burton C. Cook and others who afterwards became prominent in State politics. The delegation from Cook County included the names of John Wentworth, Grant Goodrich, George Schneider, Mark Skinner, Charles H. Ray and Charles L. Wilson. The temporary organization was effected with Archibald Williams of Adams County in the chair, followed by the election of John M. Palmer of Macoupin, as Permanent President. The other officers were: Vice-Presidents—John A. Davis of Stephenson; William Ross of Pike; James McKee of Cook; John H. Bryant of Bureau; A. C. Harding of Warren; Richard Yates of Morgan; Dr. H. C. Johns of Macon; D. L. Phillips of Union; George Smith of Madison; Thomas A. Marshall of Coles; J. M. Ruggles of Mason; G. D. A. Parks of Will, and John Clark of Schuyler. Secretaries—Henry S. Baker of Madison; Charles L. Wilson of Cook; John Tillson of Adams; Washington Bushnell of La Salle, and B. J. F. Hanna of Randolph. A State ticket was put in nomination consisting of William H. Bissell for Governor (by acclamation); Francis A. Hoffman of Du Page County, for Lieutenant-Governor; Ozias M. Hatch of Pike, for Secretary of State; Jesse K. Dubois of Lawrence, for Auditor; James Miller of McLean, for Treasurer, and William H. Powell of Peoria,

for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Hoffman, having been found ineligible by lack of residence after the date of naturalization, withdrew, and his place was subsequently filled by the nomination of John Wood of Quincy. The platform adopted was outspoken in its pledges of unserving loyalty to the Union and opposition to the extension of slavery into new territory. A delegation was appointed to the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on June 17, following, and a State Central Committee was named to conduct the State campaign, consisting of James C. Conkling of Sangamon County; Asahel Gridley of McLean; Burton C. Cook of La Salle, and Charles H. Ray and Norman B. Judd of Cook. The principal speakers of the occasion, before the convention or in popular meetings held while the members were present in Bloomington, included the names of O. H. Browning, Owen Lovejoy, Abraham Lincoln, Burton C. Cook, Richard Yates, the venerable John Dixon, founder of the city bearing his name, and Governor Reeder of Pennsylvania, who had been Territorial Governor of Kansas by appointment of President Pierce, but had refused to carry out the policy of the administration for making Kansas a slave State. None of the speeches were fully reported, but that of Mr. Lincoln has been universally regarded by those who heard it as the gem of the occasion and the most brilliant of his life, foreshadowing his celebrated "house-divided-against-itself" speech of June 17, 1858. John L. Scripps, editor of "The Chicago Democratic Press," writing of it, at the time, to his paper, said: "Never has it been our fortune to listen to a more eloquent and masterly presentation of a subject. . . . For an hour and a half he (Mr. Lincoln) held the assemblage spellbound by the power of his argument, the intense irony of his invective, and the deep earnestness and fervid brilliancy of his eloquence. When he concluded, the audience sprang to their feet and cheer after cheer told how deeply their hearts had been touched and their souls warmed up to a generous enthusiasm." At the election, in November following, although the Democratic candidate for President carried the State by a plurality of over 9,000 votes, the entire State ticket put in nomination at Bloomington was successful by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 20,000 for the several candidates.

BLUE ISLAND, a village of Cook County, on the Calumet River and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & Grand Trunk and the Illinois Central Railways, 15 miles south of

Chicago. It has a high school, churches and two newspapers, besides brick, smelting and oil works. Population (1890), 2,521; (1900), 6,114.

BLUE ISLAND RAILROAD, a short line 3.96 miles in length, lying wholly within Illinois; capital stock \$25,000; operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Its funded debt (1895) was \$100,000 and its floating debt, \$3,779.

BLUE MOUND, a town of Macon County, on the Wabash Railway, 14 miles southeast of Decatur; in rich grain and live-stock region; has three grain elevators, two banks, tile factory and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 696; (1900), 714.

BLUFFS, a village of Scott County, at the junction of the Quincy and Hannibal branches of the Wabash Railway, 52 miles west of Springfield; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 162; (1890), 421; (1900), 539.

BOAL, Robert, M.D., physician and legislator, born near Harrisburg, Pa., in 1806; was brought by his parents to Ohio when five years old and educated at Cincinnati, graduating from the Ohio Medical College in 1828; settled at Lacon, Ill., in 1836, practicing there until 1862, when, having been appointed Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for that District, he removed to Peoria. Other public positions held by Dr. Boal have been those of Senator in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies (1844-48), Representative in the Nineteenth and Twentieth (1854-58), and Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, remaining in the latter position seventeen years under the successive administrations of Governors Bissell, Yates, Oglesby, Palmer and Beveridge—the last five years of his service being President of the Board. He was also President of the State Medical Board in 1882. Dr. Boal continued to practice at Peoria until about 1890, when he retired, and, in 1893, returned to Lacon to reside with his daughter, the widow of the late Colonel Greenbury L. Fort, for eight years Representative in Congress from the Eighth District.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION, a Bureau of the State Government, created by an act of the Legislature, approved August 2, 1895. It is appointed by the Executive and is composed of three members (not more than two of whom can belong to the same political party), one of whom must be an employer of labor and one a member of some labor organization. The term of office for the members first named was fixed at two years; after March 1, 1897, it is to be three years, one member retiring annually. A compensation of

\$1,500 per annum is allowed to each member of the Board, while the Secretary, who must also be a stenographer, receives a salary of \$1,200 per annum. When a controversy arises between an individual, firm or corporation employing not less than twenty-five persons, and his or its employés, application may be made by the aggrieved party to the Board for an inquiry into the nature of the disagreement, or both parties may unite in the submission of a case. The Board is required to visit the locality, carefully investigate the cause of the dispute and render a decision as soon as practicable, the same to be at once made public. If the application be filed by the employer, it must be accompanied by a stipulation to continue in business, and order no lock-out for the space of three weeks after its date. In like manner, complaining employés must promise to continue peacefully at work, under existing conditions, for a like period. The Board is granted power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses. Its decisions are binding upon applicants for six months after rendition, or until either party shall have given the other sixty days' notice in writing of his or their intention not to be bound thereby. In case the Board shall learn that a disagreement exists between employés and an employer having less than twenty-five persons in his employ, and that a strike or lock-out is seriously threatened, it is made the duty of the body to put itself into communication with both employer and employés and endeavor to effect an amicable settlement between them by mediation. The absence of any provision in the law prescribing penalties for its violation leaves the observance of the law, in its present form, dependent upon the voluntary action of the parties interested.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, a body organized under act of the General Assembly, approved March 8, 1867. It first consisted of twenty-five members, one from each Senatorial District. The first Board was appointed by the Governor, holding office two years, afterwards becoming elective for a term of four years. In 1872 the law was amended, reducing the number of members to one for each Congressional District, the whole number at that time becoming nineteen, with the Auditor as a member ex-officio, who usually presides. From 1884 to 1897 it consisted of twenty elective members, but, in 1897, it was increased to twenty-two. The Board meets annually on the second Tuesday of August. The abstracts of the property assessed for taxation in the several counties of the State are laid before

it for examination and equalization, but it may not reduce the aggregate valuation nor increase it more than one per cent. Its powers over the returns of the assessors do not extend beyond equalization of assessments between counties. The Board is required to consider the various classes of property separately, and determine such rates of addition to or deduction from the listed, or assessed, valuation of each class as it may deem equitable and just. The statutes prescribe rules for determining the value of all the classes of property enumerated—personal, real, railroad, telegraph, etc. The valuation of the capital stock of railroads, telegraph and other corporations (except newspapers) is fixed by the Board. Its consideration having been completed, the Board is required to summarize the results of its labors in a comparative table, which must be again examined, compared and perfected. Reports of each annual meeting, with the results reached, are printed at the expense of the State and distributed as are other public documents. The present Board (1897-1901) consists by districts of (1) George F. McKnight, (2) John J. McKenna, (3) Solomon Simon, (4) Andrew McAnsh, (5) Albert Oberndorf, (6) Henry Severin, (7) Edward S. Taylor, (8) Theodore S. Rogers, (9) Charles A. Works, (10) Thomas P. Pierce, (11) Samuel M. Barnes, (12) Frank P. Martin, (13) Frank K. Robeson, (14) W. O. Cadwallader, (15) J. S. Cruttenden, (16) H. D. Hirschheimer, (17) Thomas N. Leavitt, (18) Joseph F. Long, (19) Richard Cadle, (20) Charles Emerson, (21) John W. Larimer, (22) William A. Wall, besides the Auditor of Public Accounts as ex-officio member—the District members being divided politically in the proportion of eighteen Republicans to four Democrats.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, a State Bureau, created by act of the Legislature in 1869, upon the recommendation of Governor Oglesby. The act creating the Board gives the Commissioners supervisory oversight of the financial and administrative conduct of all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, with the exception of the penitentiaries, and they are especially charged with looking after and caring for the condition of the paupers and the insane. As originally constituted the Board consisted of five male members who employed a Secretary. Later provision was made for the appointment of a female Commissioner. The office is not elective. The Board has always carefully scrutinized the accounts of the various State charitable institutions, and, under its man-

agement, no charge of peculation against any official connected with the same has ever been substantiated; there have been no scandals, and only one or two isolated charges of cruelty to inmates. Its supervision of the county jails and almshouses has been careful and conscientious, and has resulted in benefit alike to the tax-payers and the inmates. The Board, at the close of the year 1898, consisted of the following five members, their terms ending as indicated in parenthesis: J. C. Corbus (1898), R. D. Lawrence (1899), Julia C. Lathrop (1900), William J. Calhoun (1901), Ephraim Banning (1902). J. C. Corbus was President and Frederick H. Wines, Secretary.

BOGARDUS, Charles, legislator, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., March 28, 1841, and left an orphan at six years of age; was educated in the common schools, began working in a store at 12, and, in 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, being elected First Lieutenant, and retiring from the service as Lieutenant-Colonel "for gallant and meritorious service" before Petersburg. While in the service he participated in some of the most important battles in Virginia, and was once wounded and once captured. In 1873 he located in Ford County, Ill., where he has been a successful operator in real estate. He has been twice elected to the House of Representatives (1884 and '86) and three times to the State Senate (1888, '92 and '96), and has served on the most important committees in each house, and has proved himself one of the most useful members. At the session of 1895 he was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

BOGGS, Carroll C., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Fairfield, Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 19, 1844, and still resides in his native town; has held the offices of State's Attorney, County Judge of Wayne County, and Judge of the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit, being assigned also to Appellate Court duty. In June, 1897, Judge Boggs was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge David J. Baker, his term to continue until 1906.

BOLTWOOD, Henry L., the son of William and Electa (Stetson) Boltwood, was born at Amherst, Mass., Jan. 17, 1831; fitted for college at Amherst Academy and graduated from Amherst College in 1853. While in college he taught school every winter, commencing on a salary of \$4 per week and "boarding round" among the scholars. After graduating he taught in academies at Limerick, Me., and at Pembroke and

Derry, N. H., and in the high school at Lawrence, Mass.; also served as School Commissioner for Rockingham County, N. H. In 1864 he went into the service of the Sanitary Commission in the Department of the Gulf, remaining until the close of the war; was also ordained Chaplain of a colored regiment, but was not regularly mustered in. After the close of the war he was employed as Superintendent of Schools at Griggsville, Ill., for two years, and, while there, in 1867, organized the first township high school ever organized in the State, where he remained eleven years. He afterwards organized the township high school at Ottawa, remaining there five years, after which, in 1883, he organized and took charge of the township high school at Evanston, where he has since been employed in his profession as a teacher. Professor Boltwood has been a member of the State Board of Education and has served as President of the State Teachers' Association. As a teacher he has given special attention to English language and literature, and to history, being the author of an English Grammar, a High School Speller and "Topical Outlines of General History," besides many contributions to educational journals. He has done a great deal of institute work, both in Illinois and Iowa, and has been known somewhat as a tariff reformer.

BOND, Lester L., lawyer, was born at Ravenna, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1829; educated in the common schools and at an academy, meanwhile laboring in local factories; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853, the following year coming to Chicago, where he has given his attention chiefly to practice in connection with patent laws. Mr. Bond served several terms in the Chicago City Council, was Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and served two terms in the General Assembly—1866-70.

BOND, Shadrach, first Territorial Delegate in Congress from Illinois and first Governor of the State, was born in Maryland, and, after being liberally educated, removed to Kaskaskia while Illinois was a part of the Northwest Territory. He served as a member of the first Territorial Legislature (of Indiana Territory) and was the first Delegate from the Territory of Illinois in Congress, serving from 1812 to 1814. In the latter year he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys; he also held a commission as Captain in the War of 1812. On the admission of the State, in 1818, he was elected Governor, and occupied the executive chair until 1822. Died at Kaskaskia, April 13, 1832.—**Shadrach Bond, Sr.**, an uncle of the preceding, came to Illinois in 1781 and was

elected Delegate from St. Clair County (then comprehending all Illinois) to the Territorial Legislature of Northwest Territory, in 1799, and, in 1804, to the Legislative Council of the newly organized Territory of Indiana.

BOND COUNTY, a small county lying northeast from St. Louis, having an area of 380 square miles and a population 1900) of 16,078. The first American settlers located here in 1807, coming from the South, and building Hill's and Jones's forts for protection from the Indians. Settlement was slow, in 1816 there being scarcely twenty-five log cabins in the county. The county-seat is Greenville, where the first cabin was erected in 1815 by George Davidson. The county was organized in 1818, and named in honor of Gov. Shadrach Bond. Its original limits included the present counties of Clinton, Fayette and Montgomery. The first court was held at Perryville, and, in May, 1817, Judge Jesse B. Thomas presided over the first Circuit Court at Hill's Station. The first court house was erected at Greenville in 1822. The county contains good timber and farming lands, and at some points, coal is found near the surface.

BONNEY, Charles Carroll, lawyer and reformer, was born in Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1831; educated at Hamilton Academy and settled in Peoria, Ill., in 1850, where he pursued the avocation of a teacher while studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1852, but removed to Chicago in 1860, where he has since been engaged in practice; served as President of the National Law and Order League in New York in 1885, being repeatedly re-elected, and has also been President of the Illinois State Bar Association, as well as a member of the American Bar Association. Among the reforms which he has advocated are constitutional prohibition of special legislation; an extension of equity practice to bankruptcy and other law proceedings; civil service pensions; State Boards of labor and capital, etc. He has also published some treatises in book form, chiefly on legal questions, besides editing a volume of "Poems by Alfred W. Arrington, with a sketch of his Character" (1869.) As President of the World's Congresses Auxiliary, in 1893, Mr. Bonney contributed largely to the success of that very interesting and important feature of the great Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

BOONE, Levi D., M. D., early physician, was born near Lexington, Ky., December, 1808—a descendant of the celebrated Daniel Boone; received the degree of M. D. from Transylvania University and came to Edwardsville, Ill., at an

early day, afterwards locating at Hillsboro and taking part in the Black Hawk War as Captain of a cavalry company; came to Chicago in 1836 and engaged in the insurance business, later resuming the practice of his profession; served several terms as Alderman and was elected Mayor in 1855 by a combination of temperance men and Know-Nothings; acquired a large property by operations in real estate. Died, February, 1882

BOONE COUNTY, the smallest of the "northern tier" of counties, having an area of only 290 square miles, and a population (1900) of 15,791. Its surface is chiefly rolling prairie, and the principal products are oats and corn. The earliest settlers came from New York and New England, and among them were included Medkiff, Dunham, Caswell, Cline, Townner, Doty and Whitney. Later (after the Pottawatomies had evacuated the country), came the Shattuck brothers, Maria Hollenbeck and Mrs. Bullard, Oliver Hale, Nathaniel Crosby, Dr. Whiting, H. C. Walker, and the Neeley and Mahoney families. Boone County was cut off from Winnebago, and organized in 1837, being named in honor of Kentucky's pioneer. The first frame house in the county was erected by S. F. Doty and stood for fifty years in the village of Belvidere on the north side of the Kishwaukee River. The county-seat (Belvidere) was platted in 1837, and an academy built soon after. The first Protestant church was a Baptist society under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. King.

BOURBONNAIS, a village of Kankakee County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles north of Kankakee. Population (1890), 510; (1900), 595.

BOUTELL, Henry Sherman, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 14, 1856, graduated from the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., in 1874, and from Harvard in 1876; was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1879, and to that of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1885. In 1884 Mr. Boutell was elected to the lower branch of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly and was one of the "103" who, in the long struggle during the following session, participated in the election of Gen. John A. Logan to the United States Senate for the last time. At a special election held in the Sixth Illinois District in November, 1897, he was elected Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death of his predecessor, Congressman Edward D. Cooke, and at the regular election of 1898 was re-elected to the same position, receiving a plurality of 1,116 over

his Democratic competitor and a majority of 719 over all.

BOUTON, Nathaniel S., manufacturer, was born in Concord, N. H., May 14, 1828; in his youth farmed and taught school in Connecticut, but in 1852 came to Chicago and was employed in a foundry firm, of which he soon afterwards became a partner, in the manufacture of car-wheels and railway castings. Later he became associated with the American Bridge Company's works, which was sold to the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1857, when he bought the Union Car Works, which he operated until 1863. He then became the head of the Union Foundry Works, which having been consolidated with the Pullman Car Works in 1886, he retired, organizing the Bouton Foundry Company. Mr. Bouton is a Republican, was Commissioner of Public Works for the city of Chicago two terms before the Civil War, and served as Assistant Quartermaster in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry (Second Board of Trade Regiment) from 1862 until after the battle of Chickamauga.

BOYD, Thomas A., was born in Adams County, Pa., June 25, 1830, and graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., at the age of 18; studied law at Chambersburg and was admitted to the bar at Bedford in his native State, where he practiced until 1856, when he removed to Illinois. In 1861 he abandoned his practice to enlist in the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, in which he held the position of Captain. At the close of the war he returned to his home at Lewistown, and, in 1866, was elected State Senator and re-elected at the expiration of his term in 1870, serving in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies. He was also a Republican Representative from his District in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses (1877-81). Died, at Lewistown, May 28, 1897.

BRACEVILLE, a town in Grundy County, 61 miles by rail southwest of Chicago. Coal mining is the principal industry. The town has two banks, two churches and good public schools. Population (1890), 2,150; (1900), 1,669.

BRADFORD, village of Stark County, on Buda and Rushville branch Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; is in excellent farming region and has large grain and live-stock trade, excellent high school building, fine churches, good hotels and one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 773.

BRADSBY, William H., pioneer and Judge, was born in Bedford County, Va., July 12, 1787. He removed to Illinois early in life, and was the first postmaster in Washington County (at Cov-

ington), the first school-teacher and the first Circuit and County Clerk and Recorder. At the time of his death he was Probate and County Judge. Besides being Clerk of all the courts, he was virtually County Treasurer, as he had custody of all the county's money. For several years he was also Deputy United States Surveyor, and in that capacity surveyed much of the south part of the State, as far east as Wayne and Clay Counties. Died at Nashville, Ill., August 21, 1839.

BRADWELL, James Bolesworth, lawyer and editor, was born at Loughborough, England, April 16, 1828, and brought to America in infancy, his parents locating in 1829 or '30 at Utica, N. Y. In 1833 they emigrated to Jacksonville, Ill., but the following year removed to Wheeling, Cook County, settling on a farm, where the younger Bradwell received his first lessons in breaking prairie, splitting rails and tilling the soil. His first schooling was obtained in a country log-school-house, but, later, he attended the Wilson Academy in Chicago, where he had Judge Lorenzo Sawyer for an instructor. He also took a course in Knox College at Galesburg, then a manual-labor school, supporting himself by working in a wagon and plow shop, sawing wood, etc. In May, 1852, he was married to Miss Myra Colby, a teacher, with whom he went to Memphis, Tenn., the same year, where they engaged in teaching a select school, the subject of this sketch meanwhile devoting some attention to reading law. He was admitted to the bar there, but after a stay of less than two years in Memphis, returned to Chicago and began practice. In 1861 he was elected County Judge of Cook County, and re-elected four years later, but declined a re-election in 1869. The first half of his term occurring during the progress of the Civil War, he had the opportunity of rendering some vigorous decisions which won for him the reputation of a man of courage and inflexible independence, as well as an incorruptible champion of justice. In 1873 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly from Cook County, and re-elected in 1874. He was again a candidate in 1882, and by many believed to have been honestly elected, though his opponent received the certificate. He made a contest for the seat, and the majority of the Committee on Elections reported in his favor; but he was defeated through the treachery and suspected corruption of a professed political friend. He is the author of the law making women eligible to school offices in Illinois and

allowing them to become Notaries Public, and has always been a champion for equal rights for women in the professions and as citizens. He was a Second Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Illinois Militia, in 1848; presided over the American Woman's Suffrage Association at its organization in Cleveland; has been President of the Chicago Press Club, of the Chicago Bar Association, and, for a number of years, the Historian of the latter; one of the founders and President of the Union League Club, besides being associated with many other social and business organizations. At present (1899) he is editor of "The Chicago Legal News," founded by his wife thirty years ago, and with which he has been identified in a business capacity from its establishment.—**Myra Colby** (Bradwell), the wife of Judge Bradwell, was born at Manchester, Vt., Feb. 12, 1831—being descended on her mother's side from the Chase family to which Bishop Philander Chase and Salmon P. Chase, the latter Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by appointment of Abraham Lincoln, belonged. In infancy she was brought to Portage, N. Y., where she remained until she was twelve years of age, when her family removed west. She attended school in Kenosha, Wis., and a seminary at Elgin, afterwards being engaged in teaching. On May 18, 1852, she was married to Judge Bradwell, almost immediately going to Memphis, Tenn., where, with the assistance of her husband, she conducted a select school for some time, also teaching in the public schools, when they returned to Chicago. In the early part of the Civil War she took a deep interest in the welfare of the soldiers in the field and their families at home, becoming President of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and was a leading spirit in the Sanitary Fairs held in Chicago in 1863 and in 1865. After the war she commenced the study of law and, in 1868, began the publication of "The Chicago Legal News," with which she remained identified until her death—also publishing biennially an edition of the session laws after each session of the General Assembly. After passing a most creditable examination, application was made for her admission to the bar in 1871, but denied in an elaborate decision rendered by Judge C. B. Lawrence of the Supreme Court of the State, on the sole ground of sex, as was also done by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1873, on the latter occasion Chief Justice Chase dissenting. She was finally admitted to the bar on March 28, 1892, and was the first lady member of the State Bar Associ-

ation. Other organizations with which she was identified embraced the Illinois State Press Association, the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home (in war time), the "Illinois Industrial School for Girls" at Evanston, the Washingtonian Home, the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Chairman of the Woman's Committee on Jurisprudence of the World's Congress Auxiliary of 1893. Although much before the public during the latter years of her life, she never lost the refinement and graces which belong to a true woman. Died, at her home in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1894.

BRAIDWOOD, a city in Will County, incorporated in 1860; is 58 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad; an important coal-mining point, and in the heart of a rich agricultural region. It has a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 4,641; (1900), 3,279.

BRANSON, Nathaniel W., lawyer, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., May 29, 1837; was educated in the private and public schools of that city and at Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1857; studied law with David A. Smith, a prominent and able lawyer of Jacksonville, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1860, soon after establishing himself in practice at Petersburg, Menard County, where he has ever since resided. In 1867 Mr. Branson was appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Springfield District—a position which he held thirteen years. He was also elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1872, by re-election in 1874 serving four years in the stormy Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies; was a Delegate from Illinois to the National Republican Convention of 1876, and served for several years most efficiently as a Trustee of the State Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville, part of the time as President of the Board. Politically a conservative Republican, and in no sense an office-seeker, the official positions which he has occupied have come to him unsought and in recognition of his fitness and capacity for the proper discharge of their duties.

BRAYMAN, Mason, lawyer and soldier, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 23, 1813; brought up as a farmer, became a printer and edited "The Buffalo Bulletin," 1834-35; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1836; removed west in 1837, was City Attorney of Monroe, Mich., in 1838 and became editor of "The Louisville Advertiser" in 1841. In 1842 he opened a law office in Springfield, Ill., and the following year was appointed by Governor Ford a commissioner to adjust the Mormon troubles, in which capacity

he rendered valuable service. In 1844-45 he was appointed to revise the statutes of the State. Later he devoted much attention to railroad enterprises, being attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad, 1851-55; then projected the construction of a railroad from Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, into Arkansas, which was partially completed before the war, and almost wholly destroyed during that period. In 1861 he entered the service as Major of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, taking part in a number of the early battles, including Fort Donelson and Shiloh; was promoted to a colonelcy for meritorious conduct at the latter, and for a time served as Adjutant-General on the staff of General McClelland; was promoted Brigadier-General in September, 1862, at the close of the war receiving the brevet rank of Major-General. After the close of the war he devoted considerable attention to reviving his railroad enterprises in the South; edited "The Illinois State Journal," 1872-73; removed to Wisconsin and was appointed Governor of Idaho in 1876, serving four years, after which he returned to Ripon, Wis. Died, in Kansas City, Feb. 27, 1895.

BRESE, a village in Clinton County, on Baltimore & Ohio S. W. Railway, 39 miles east of St. Louis; has coal mines, water system, bank and weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 808, (1900), 1,571.

BRESE, Sidney, statesman and jurist, was born at Whitesboro, N. Y., (according to the generally accepted authority) July 15, 1800. Owing to a certain sensitiveness about his age in his later years, it has been exceedingly difficult to secure authentic data on the subject; but his arrival at Kaskaskia in 1818, after graduating at Union College, and his admission to the bar in 1820, have induced many to believe that the date of his birth should be placed somewhat earlier. He was related to some of the most prominent families in New York, including the Livingstons and the Morses, and, after his arrival at Kaskaskia, began the study of law with his friend Elias Kent Kane, afterwards United States Senator. Meanwhile, having served as Postmaster at Kaskaskia, he became Assistant Secretary of State, and, in December, 1820, superintended the removal of the archives of that office to Vandalia, the new State capital. Later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, serving in that position from 1822 till 1827, when he became United States District Attorney for Illinois. He was the first official reporter of the Supreme Court, issuing its first volume of decisions; served as Lieutenant-Colonel of volunteers during the

Black Hawk War (1832); in 1835 was elected to the circuit bench, and, in 1841, was advanced to the Supreme bench, serving less than two years, when he resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected in 1843 as the successor of Richard M. Young, defeating Stephen A. Douglas in the first race of the latter for the office. While in the Senate (1843-49) he served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and was one of the first to suggest the construction of a transcontinental railway to the Pacific. He was also one of the originators and active promoters in Congress of the Illinois Central Railroad enterprise. He was Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives in 1851, again became Circuit Judge in 1855 and returned to the Supreme bench in 1857 and served more than one term as Chief Justice, the last being in 1873-74. His home during most of his public life in Illinois was at Carlyle. His death occurred at Pinckneyville, June 28, 1878.

BRENTANO, Lorenzo, was born at Mannheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, Nov. 14, 1813; was educated at the Universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg, receiving the degree of LL.D., and attaining high honors, both professional and political. He was successively a member of the Baden Chamber of Deputies and of the Frankfort Parliament, and always a leader of the revolutionist party. In 1849 he became President of the Provisional Republican Government of Baden, but was, before long, forced to find an asylum in the United States. He first settled in Kalamazoo County, Mich., as a farmer, but, in 1859, removed to Chicago, where he was admitted to the Illinois bar, but soon entered the field of journalism, becoming editor and part proprietor of "The Illinois Staats Zeitung." He held various public offices, being elected to the Legislature in 1862, serving five years as President of the Chicago Board of Education, was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and United States Consul at Dresden in 1872 (a general amnesty having been granted to the participants in the revolution of 1848), and Representative in Congress from 1877 to 1879. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 17, 1891.

BRIDGEPORT, a town of Lawrence County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 14 miles west of Vincennes, Ind. It has a bank and one weekly paper. Population (1900), 487.

BRIDGEPORT, a former suburb (now a part of the city) of Chicago, located at the junction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal with the South Branch of the Chicago River. It is now the

center of the large slaughtering and packing industry.

BRIDGEPORT & SOUTH CHICAGO RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad*.)

BRIGHTON, a village of Macoupin County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Rock Island and St. Louis branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways; coal is mined here; has a newspaper. Population (1880), 691; (1890), 697; (1900), 660.

BRIMFIELD, a town of Peoria County, on the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 38 miles south of Buda; coal-mining and farming are the chief industries. It has one weekly paper and a bank. Population (1880), 832; (1890), 719; (1900), 677.

BRISTOL, Frank Milton, clergyman, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1851; came to Kankakee, Ill., in boyhood, and having lost his father at 12 years of age, spent the following years in various manual occupations until about nineteen years of age, when, having been converted, he determined to devote his life to the ministry. Through the aid of a benevolent lady, he was enabled to get two years' (1870-72) instruction at the Northwestern University, at Evanston, afterwards supporting himself by preaching at various points, meanwhile continuing his studies at the University until 1877. After completing his course he served as pastor of some of the most prominent Methodist churches in Chicago, his last charge in the State being at Evanston. In 1897 he was transferred to Washington City, becoming pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, attended by President McKinley. Dr. Bristol is an author of some repute and an orator of recognized ability.

BROADWELL, Norman M., lawyer, was born in Morgan County, Ill., August 1, 1825; was educated in the common schools and at McKendree and Illinois Colleges, but compelled by failing health to leave college without graduating; spent some time in the book business, then began the study of medicine with a view to benefiting his own health, but finally abandoned this and, about 1850, commenced the study of law in the office of Lincoln & Herndon at Springfield. Having been admitted to the bar, he practiced for a time at Pekin, but, in 1854, returned to Springfield, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1860 he was elected as a Democrat to the House of Representatives from Sangamon County, serving in the Twenty-second General Assembly. Other offices held by him included those of County Judge (1863-65) and Mayor of the city of Spring-

field, to which last position he was twice elected (1867 and again in 1869). Judge Broadwell was one of the most genial of men, popular, high-minded and honorable in all his dealings. Died, in Springfield, Feb. 28, 1893.

BROOKS, John Flavel, educator, was born in Oneida County, New York, Dec. 3, 1801; graduated at Hamilton College, 1828; studied three years in the theological department of Yale College; was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1831, and came to Illinois in the service of the American Home Missionary Society. After preaching at Collinsville, Belleville and other points, Mr. Brooks, who was a member of the celebrated "Yale Band," in 1837 assumed the principalship of a Teachers' Seminary at Waverly, Morgan County, but three years later removed to Springfield, where he established an academy for both sexes. Although finally compelled to abandon this, he continued teaching with some interruptions to within a few years of his death, which occurred in 1886. He was one of the Trustees of Illinois College from its foundation up to his death.

BROSS, William, journalist, was born in Sussex County, N. J., Nov. 14, 1813, and graduated with honors from Williams College in 1838, having previously developed his physical strength by much hard work upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and in the lumbering trade. For five years after graduating he was a teacher, and settled in Chicago in 1848. There he first engaged in bookselling, but later embarked in journalism. His first publication was "The Prairie Herald," a religious paper, which was discontinued after two years. In 1852, in connection with John L. Scripps, he founded "The Democratic Press," which was consolidated with "The Tribune" in 1858. Mr. Bross retaining his connection with the new concern. He was always an ardent free-soiler, and a firm believer in the great future of Chicago and the Northwest. He was an enthusiastic Republican, and, in 1856 and 1860, served as an effective campaign orator. In 1864 he was the successful nominee of his party for Lieutenant-Governor. This was his only official position outside of a membership in the Chicago Common Council in 1855. As a presiding officer, he was dignified yet affable, and his impartiality was shown by the fact that no appeals were taken from his decisions. After quitting public life he devoted much time to literary pursuits, delivering lectures in various parts of the country. Among his best known works are a brief "History of Chicago," "History of Camp Douglas,"

and "Tom Quick." Died, in Chicago, Jan. 27, 1890.

BROWN, Henry, lawyer and historian, was born at Hebron, Tolland County, Conn., May 13, 1789—the son of a commissary in the army of General Greene of Revolutionary fame; graduated at Yale College, and, when of age, removed to New York, later studying law at Albany, Canandaigua and Batavia, and being admitted to the bar about 1813, when he settled down in practice at Cooperstown; in 1816 was appointed Judge of Herkimer County, remaining on the bench until about 1824. He then resumed practice at Cooperstown, continuing until 1836, when he removed to Chicago. The following year he was elected a Justice of the Peace, serving two years, and, in 1842, became Prosecuting Attorney of Cook County. During this period he was engaged in writing a "History of Illinois," which was published in New York in 1844. This was regarded at the time as the most voluminous and best digested work on Illinois history that had as yet been published. In 1846, on assuming the Presidency of the Chicago Lyceum, he delivered an inaugural entitled "Chicago, Present and Future," which is still preserved as a striking prediction of Chicago's future greatness. Originally a Democrat, he became a Free-soiler in 1848. Died of cholera, in Chicago, May 16, 1849.

BROWN, James B., journalist, was born in Gilmanton, Belknap County, N. H., Sept. 1, 1833—his father being a member of the Legislature and Selectman for his town. The son was educated at Gilmanton Academy, after which he studied medicine for a time, but did not graduate. In 1857 he removed West, first settling at Dunleith, Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he became Principal of the public schools; in 1861 was elected County Superintendent of Schools for Jo Daviess County, removing to Galena two years later and assuming the editorship of "The Gazette" of that city. Mr. Brown also served as Postmaster of Galena for several years. Died, Feb. 13, 1896.

BROWN, James N., agriculturist and stockman, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Oct. 1, 1806; came to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1833, locating at Island Grove, where he engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising. He served as Representative in the General Assemblies of 1840, '42, '46, and '52, and in the last was instrumental in securing the incorporation of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, of which he was chosen the first President, being re-elected in 1854. He was one of the most enterprising grow-

ers of blooded cattle in the State and did much to introduce them in Central Illinois; was also an earnest and influential advocate of scientific education for the agricultural classes and an efficient collaborer with Prof. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, in securing the enactment by Congress, in 1862, of the law granting lands for the endowment of Industrial Colleges, out of which grew the Illinois State University and institutions of like character in other States. Died, Nov. 16, 1868.

BROWN, William, lawyer and jurist, was born June 1, 1819, in Cumberland, England, his parents emigrating to this country when he was eight years old, and settling in Western New York. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester, in October, 1845, and at once removed to Rockford, Ill., where he commenced practice. In 1852 he was elected State's Attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1857, was chosen Mayor of Rockford. In 1870 he was elected to the bench of the Circuit Court as successor to Judge Sheldon, later was promoted to the Supreme Court, and was re-elected successively in 1873, in '79 and '85. Died, at Rockford, Jan. 15, 1891.

BROWN, William H., lawyer and financier, was born in Connecticut, Dec. 20, 1796; spent his boyhood at Auburn, N. Y., studied law, and, in 1818, came to Illinois with Samuel D. Lockwood (afterwards a Justice of the State Supreme Court), descending the Ohio River to Shawneetown in a flat-boat. Mr. Brown visited Kaskaskia and was soon after appointed Clerk of the United States District Court by Judge Nathaniel Pope, removing, in 1820, to Vandalia, the new State capital, where he remained until 1835. He then removed to Chicago to accept the position of Cashier of the Chicago branch of the State Bank of Illinois, which he continued to fill for many years. He served the city as School Agent for thirteen years (1840-53), managing the city's school fund through a critical period with great discretion and success. He was one of the group of early patriots who successfully resisted the attempt to plant slavery in Illinois in 1823-24; was also one of the projectors of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, was President of the Chicago Historical Society for seven years and connected with many other local enterprises. He was an ardent personal friend of President Lincoln and served as Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly (1860-62). While making a tour of Europe he died of paralysis at Amsterdam, June 17, 1867.

BROWN COUNTY, situated in the western part of the State, with an area of 800 square miles, and a population (1890) of 11,951; was cut off from Schuyler and made a separate county in May, 1839, being named in honor of Gen. Jacob Brown. Among the pioneer settlers were the Vandeventers and Hambaughs, John and David Six, William McDaniel, Jeremiah Walker, Willis O'Neil, Harry Lester, John Ausmus and Robert H. Curry. The county-seat is Mount Sterling, a town of no little attractiveness. Other prosperous villages are Mound Station and Ripley. The chief occupation of the people is farming, although there is some manufacturing of lumber and a few potteries along the Illinois River. Population (1900), 11,557.

BROWNE, Francis Fisher, editor and author, was born in South Halifax, Vt., Dec. 1, 1843, the son of William Goldsmith Browne, who was a teacher, editor and author of the song "A Hundred Years to Come." In childhood he was brought by his parents to Western Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools and learned the printing trade in his father's newspaper office at Chicopee, Mass. Leaving school in 1862, he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, in which he served one year, chiefly in North Carolina and in the Army of the Potomac. On the discharge of his regiment he engaged in the study of law at Rochester, N. Y., entering the law department of the University of Michigan in 1866, but abandoning his intention of entering the legal profession, removed to Chicago in 1867, where he engaged in journalistic and literary pursuits. Between 1869 and '74 he was editor of "The Lakeside Monthly," when he became literary editor of "The Alliance," but, in 1880, he established and assumed the editorship of "The Dial," a purely literary publication which has gained a high reputation, and of which he has remained in control continuously ever since, meanwhile serving as the literary adviser, for many years, of the well-known publishing house of McClurg & Co. Besides his journalistic work, Mr. Browne has contributed to the magazines and literary anthologies a number of short lyrics, and is the author of "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1886), and a volume of poems entitled, "Volunteer Grain" (1893). He also compiled and edited "Golden Poems by British and American Authors" (1881); "The Golden Treasury of Poetry and Prose" (1886), and the "Laurel Crowned" series of standard poetry (1891-92). Mr. Browne was Chairman of the Committee of the Congress of Authors in

the World's Congress Auxiliary held in connection with The Columbian Exposition in 1893.

BROWNE, Thomas C., early jurist, was born in Kentucky, studied law there and, coming to Shawneetown in 1812, served in the lower branch of the Second Territorial Legislature (1814-16) and in the Council (1816-18), being the first lawyer to enter that body. In 1815 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney and, on the admission of Illinois as a State, was promoted to the Supreme bench, being re-elected by joint ballot of the Legislature in 1825, and serving continuously until the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1848, a period of over thirty years. Judge Browne's judicial character and abilities have been differently estimated. Though lacking in industry as a student, he is represented by the late Judge John D. Caton, who knew him personally, as a close thinker and a good judge of men. While seldom, if ever, accustomed to argue questions in the conference room or write out his opinions, he had a capacity for expressing himself in short, pungent sentences, which indicated that he was a man of considerable ability and had clear and distinct views of his own. An attempt was made to impeach him before the Legislature of 1843 "for want of capacity to discharge the duties of his office," but it failed by an almost unanimous vote. He was a Whig in politics, but had some strong supporters among Democrats. In 1822 Judge Browne was one of the four candidates for Governor—in the final returns standing third on the list and, by dividing the vote of the advocates of a pro-slavery clause in the State Constitution, contributing to the election of Governor Coles and the defeat of the pro-slavery party. (See *Coles, Edward*, and *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) In the latter part of his official term Judge Browne resided at Galena, but, in 1853, removed with his son-in-law, ex-Congressman Joseph P. Hoge, to San Francisco, Cal., where he died a few years later—probably about 1856 or 1858.

BROWNING, Orville Hickman, lawyer, United States Senator and Attorney-General, was born in Harrison County, Ky., in 1810. After receiving a classical education at Augusta in his native State, he removed to Quincy, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1831. In 1832 he served in the Black Hawk War, and from 1836 to 1843, was a member of the Legislature, serving in both houses. A personal friend and political adherent of Abraham Lincoln, he aided in the organization of the Republican party at the memorable

Bloomington Convention of 1856. As a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1860, he aided in securing Mr. Lincoln's nomination, and was a conspicuous supporter of the Government in the Civil War. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Yates United States Senator to fill Senator Douglas' unexpired term, serving until 1863. In 1866 he became Secretary of the Interior by appointment of President Johnson, also for a time discharging the duties of Attorney-General. Returning to Illinois, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, which was his last participation in public affairs, his time thereafter being devoted to his profession. He died at his home in Quincy, Ill., August 10, 1881.

BRYAN, Silas Lillard, legislator and jurist, born in Culpepper County, Va., Nov. 4, 1822; was left an orphan at an early age, and came west in 1840, living for a time with a brother near Troy, Mo. The following year he came to Marion County, Ill., where he attended school and worked on a farm; in 1845 entered McKendree College, graduating in 1849, and two years later was admitted to the bar, supporting himself meanwhile by teaching. He settled at Salem, Ill., and, in 1852, was elected as a Democrat to the State Senate, in which body he served for eight years, being re-elected in 1856. In 1861 he was elected to the bench of the Second Judicial Circuit, and again chosen in 1867, his second term expiring in 1873. While serving as Judge, he was also elected a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Greeley ticket in 1872. Died at Salem, March 30, 1880.—**William Jennings** (Bryan), son of the preceding, was born at Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860. The early life of young Bryan was spent on his father's farm, but at the age of ten years he began to attend the public school in town; later spent two years in Whipple Academy, the preparatory department of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and, in 1881, graduated from the college proper as the valedictorian of his class. Then he devoted two years to the study of law in the Union Law School at Chicago, meanwhile acting as clerk and studying in the law office of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull. Having graduated in law in 1883, he soon entered upon the practice of his profession at Jacksonville as the partner of Judge E. P. Kirby, a well-known lawyer and prominent Republican of that city. Four years later (1887) found him a citizen of Lincoln, Neb., which has since been his home. He took a prominent part

in the politics of Nebraska, stumping the State for the Democratic nominees in 1888 and '89, and in 1890 received the Democratic nomination for Congress in a district which had been regarded as strongly Republican, and was elected by a large majority. Again, in 1892, he was elected by a reduced majority, but two years later declined a renomination, though proclaiming himself a free-silver candidate for the United States Senate, meanwhile officiating as editor of "The Omaha World-Herald." In July, 1896, he received the nomination for President from the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, on a platform declaring for the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" at the ratio of sixteen of silver (in weight) to one of gold, and a few weeks later was nominated by the "Populists" at St. Louis for the same office—being the youngest man ever put in nomination for the Presidency in the history of the Government. He conducted an active personal campaign, speaking in nearly every Northern and Middle Western State, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Maj. William McKinley. Mr. Bryan is an easy and fluent speaker, possessing a voice of unusual compass and power, and is recognized, even by his political opponents, as a man of pure personal character.

BRYAN, Thomas Barbour, lawyer and real estate operator, was born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 22, 1828, being descended on the maternal side from the noted Barbour family of that State; graduated in law at Harvard, and, at the age of twenty-one, settled in Cincinnati. In 1852 he came to Chicago, where he acquired extensive real estate interests and built Bryan Hall, which became a popular place for entertainments. Being a gifted speaker, as well as a zealous Unionist, Mr. Bryan was chosen to deliver the address of welcome to Senator Douglas, when that statesman returned to Chicago a few weeks before his death in 1861. During the progress of the war he devoted his time and his means most generously to fitting out soldiers for the field and caring for the sick and wounded. His services as President of the great Sanitary Fair in Chicago (1865), where some \$300,000 were cleared for disabled soldiers, were especially conspicuous. At this time he became the purchaser (at \$3,000) of the original copy of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which had been donated to the cause. He also rendered valuable service after the fire of 1871, though a heavy sufferer from that event, and was a leading factor in securing the location of the

World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1890, later becoming Vice-President of the Board of Directors and making a visit to Europe in the interest of the Fair. After the war Mr. Bryan resided in Washington for some time, and, by appointment of President Hayes, served as Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Possessing refined literary and artistic tastes, he has done much for the encouragement of literature and art in Chicago. His home is in the suburban village of Elmhurst.—**Charles Page** (Bryan), son of the preceding, lawyer and foreign minister, was born in Chicago, Oct. 2, 1855, and educated at the University of Virginia and Columbia Law School; was admitted to practice in 1878, and the following year removed to Colorado, where he remained four years, while there serving in both Houses of the State Legislature. In 1883 he returned to Chicago and became a member of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, serving upon the staff of both Governor Oglesby and Governor Fifer; in 1890, was elected to the State Legislature from Cook County, being re-elected in 1892, and in 1894; was also the first Commissioner to visit Europe in the interest of the World's Columbian Exposition, on his return serving as Secretary of the Exposition Commissioners in 1891-92. In the latter part of 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley Minister to China, but before being confirmed, early in 1898, was assigned to the United States mission to the Republic of Brazil, where he now is, Hon. E. H. Conger of Iowa, who had previously been appointed to the Brazilian mission, being transferred to Peking.

BRYANT, John Howard, pioneer, brother of William Cullen Bryant, the poet, was born in Cummington, Mass., July 22, 1807, educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y.; removed to Illinois in 1831, and held various offices in Bureau County, including that of Representative in the General Assembly, to which he was elected in 1842, and again in 1858. A practical and enterprising farmer, he was identified with the Illinois State Agricultural Society in its early history, as also with the movement which resulted in the establishment of industrial colleges in the various States. He was one of the founders of the Republican party and a warm personal friend of President Lincoln, being a member of the first Republican State Convention at Bloomington in 1856, and serving as Collector of Internal Revenue by appointment of Mr. Lincoln in 1862-64. In 1873 Mr. Bryant joined in the Liberal Republican movement at Cincinnati, two

years later was identified with the "Independent Reform" party, but has since coöperated with the Democratic party. He has produced two volumes of poems, published, respectively, in 1855 and 1885, besides a number of public addresses. His home is at Princeton, Bureau County.

BUCK, Hiram, clergyman, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1818; joined the Illinois Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1843, and continued in its service for nearly fifty years, being much of the time a Presiding Elder. At his death he bequeathed a considerable sum to the endowment funds of the Wesleyan University at Bloomington and the Illinois Conference College at Jacksonville. Died at Decatur, Ill., August 22, 1892.

BUDA, a village in Bureau County, at the junction of the main line with the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Sterling and Peoria branch of the Chicago & Northwestern, 12 miles southwest of Princeton and 117 miles west-southwest of Chicago; has excellent water-works, electric-light plant, brick and tile factory, fine churches, graded school, a bank and one newspaper. Dairying is carried on quite extensively and a good-sized creamery is located here. Population (1890), 990; (1900), 873.

BUFORD, Napoleon Bonaparte, banker and soldier, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Jan. 13, 1807; graduated at West Point Military Academy, 1827, and served for some time as Lieutenant of Artillery; entered Harvard Law School in 1831, served as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy there (1834-35), then resigned his commission, and, after some service as an engineer upon public works in Kentucky, established himself as an iron-founder and banker at Rock Island, Ill., in 1857 becoming President of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service, as Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, serving at various points in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, as also in the siege of Vicksburg, and at Helena, Ark., where he was in command from September, 1863, to March, 1865. In the meantime, by promotion, he attained to the rank of Major-General by brevet, being mustered out in August, 1865. He subsequently held the post of Special United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs (1868), and that of Inspector of the Union Pacific Railroad (1867-69). Died, March 28, 1883.

BULKLEY, (Rev.) Justus, educator, was born at Leicester, Livingston County, N. Y., July 23, 1819, taken to Allegany County, N. Y., at 3

years of age, where he remained until 17, attending school in a log school-house in the winter and working on a farm in the summer. His family then removed to Illinois, finally locating at Barry, Pike County. In 1842 he entered the preparatory department of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, graduating there in 1847. He was immediately made Principal of the preparatory department, remaining two years, when he was ordained to the Baptist ministry and became pastor of a church at Jerseyville. Four years later he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in Shurtleff College, but remained only two years, when he accepted the pastorship of a church at Carrollton, which he continued to fill nine years, when, in 1864, he was called to a church at Upper Alton. At the expiration of one year he was again called to a professorship in Shurtleff College, this time taking the chair of Church History and Church Polity, which he continued to fill for a period of thirty-four years; also serving for a time as Acting President during a vacancy in that office. During this period he was frequently called upon to preside as Moderator at General Associations of the Baptist Church, and he became widely known, not only in that denomination, but elsewhere. Died at Upper Alton, Jan. 16, 1899.

BULL, Lorenzo, banker, Quincy, Ill., was born in Hartford, Conn., March 21, 1819, being the eldest son of Lorenzo and Elizabeth Goodwin Bull. His ancestors on both sides were of the party who, under Thomas Hooker, moved from the vicinity of Boston and settled Hartford in 1634. Leaving Hartford in the spring of 1833, he arrived at Quincy, Ill., entirely without means, but soon after secured a position with Judge Henry H. Snow, who then held most of the county offices, being Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Recorder, Judge of Probate, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace. Here the young clerk made himself acquainted with the people of the county (at that time few in number), with the land-system of the country and with the legal forms and methods of procedure in the courts. He remained with Judge Snow over two years, receiving for his services, the first year, six dollars per month, and, for the second, ten dollars per month, besides his board in Judge Snow's family. He next accepted a situation with Messrs. Holmes, Brown & Co., then one of the most prominent mercantile houses of the city, remaining through various changes of the firm until 1844, when he formed a partnership with

his brother under the firm name of L. & C. H. Bull, and opened a store for the sale of hardware and crockery, which was the first attempt made in Quincy to separate the mercantile business into different departments. Disposing of their business in 1861, the firm of L. & C. H. Bull embarked in the private banking business, which they continued in one location for about thirty years, when they organized the State Savings Loan & Trust Company, in which he held the position of President until 1898, when he retired. Mr. Bull has always been active in promoting the improvement and growth of the city; was one of the five persons who built most of the horse railroads in Quincy, and was, for about twenty years, President of the Company. The Quincy water-works are now (1898) owned entirely by himself and his son. He has never sought or held political office, but at one time was the active President of five distinct business corporations. He was, also for some five years one of the Trustees of Illinois College at Jacksonville. He was married in 1844 to Miss Margaret H. Benedict, daughter of Dr. Wm. M. Benedict, of Milbury, Mass., and they have five children now living. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious associations are with the Congregational Church. — **Charles Henry (Bull)**, brother of the preceding, was born in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 16, 1822, and removed to Quincy, Ill., in June, 1837. He commenced business as a clerk in a general store, where he remained for seven years, when he entered into partnership with his brother, Lorenzo Bull, in the hardware and crockery business, to which was subsequently added dealing in agricultural implements. This business was continued until the year 1861, when it was sold out, and the brothers established themselves as private bankers under the same firm name. A few years later they organized the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank, which was mainly owned and altogether managed by them. Five or six years later this bank was wound up, when they returned to private banking, continuing in this business until 1891, when it was merged in the State Savings Loan & Trust Company, organized under the laws of Illinois with a capital of \$300,000, held equally by Lorenzo Bull, Charles H. Bull and Edward J. Parker, respectively, as President, Vice-President and Cashier. Near the close of 1898 the First National Bank of Quincy was merged into the State Savings Loan & Trust Company with J. H. Warfield, the President of the former, as President of the consolidated concern. Mr. Bull

was one of the parties who originally organized the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company in 1869—a road intended to be built from Quincy, Ill., across the State of Missouri to Brownsville, Neb., and of which he is now (1898) the President, the name having been changed to the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railway. He was also identified with the construction of the system of street railways in Quincy, and continued active in their management for about twenty years. He has been active in various other public and private enterprises, and has done much to advance the growth and prosperity of the city.

BUNKER HILL, a city of Macoupin County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 37 miles northeast of St. Louis; has electric-lighting plant, telephone service, coal mine, flouring mill, wagon and various other manufactories, two banks, two newspapers, opera house, numerous churches, public library, a military academy and fine public schools, and many handsome residences; is situated on high ground in a rich agricultural and dairying region and an important shipping-point. Pop. (1900), 1,279.

BUNN, Jacob, banker and manufacturer, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., in 1814; came to Springfield in 1836, and, four years later, began business as a grocer, to which he afterwards added that of private banking, continuing until 1878. During a part of this time his bank was one of the best known and widely regarded as one of the most solid institutions of its kind in the State. Though crippled by the financial revulsion of 1873-74 and forced investments in depreciated real estate, he paid dollar for dollar. After retiring from banking in 1878, he assumed charge of the Springfield Watch Factory, in which he was a large stockholder, and of which he became the President. Mr. Bunn was, between 1866 and 1870, a principal stockholder in "The Chicago Republican" (the predecessor of "The Inter-Ocean"), and was one of the bankers who came to the aid of the State Government with financial assistance at the beginning of the Civil War. Died at Springfield, Oct. 16, 1897. — **John W. (Bunn)**, brother of the preceding and successor to the grocery business of J. & J. W. Bunn, has been a prominent business man of Springfield, and served as Treasurer of the State Agricultural Board from 1858 to 1898, and of the Illinois University from its establishment to 1893.

BUNSEN, George, German patriot and educator, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, Feb. 18, 1794, and educated in his native

city and at Berlin University; while still a student took part in the Peninsular War which resulted in the downfall of Napoleon, but resuming his studies in 1816, graduated three years later. He then founded a boys' school at Frankfort, which he maintained fourteen years, when, having been implicated in the republican revolution of 1833, he was forced to leave the country, locating the following year on a farm in St. Clair County, Ill. Here he finally became a teacher in the public schools, served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, was elected School Commissioner of St. Clair County, and, having removed to Belleville in 1855, there conducted a private school for the instruction of teachers while discharging the duties of his office; later was appointed a member of the first State School Board, serving until 1860, and taking part in the establishment of the Illinois State Normal University, of which he was a zealous advocate. He was also a contributor to "The Illinois Teacher," and, for several years prior to his death, served as Superintendent of Schools at Belleville without compensation. Died, November, 1872.

BURCHARD, Horatio C., ex-Congressman, was born at Marshall, Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1825; graduated at Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1850, and later removed to Stephenson County, Ill., making his home at Freeport. By profession he is a lawyer, but he has been also largely interested in mercantile pursuits. From 1857 to 1860 he was School Commissioner of Stephenson County; from 1863 to 1866 a member of the State Legislature, and from 1869 to 1879 a Representative in Congress, being each time elected as a Republican, for the first time as the successor of E. B. Washburne. After retiring from Congress, he served for six years (1879-85) as Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, with marked ability. During the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago (1893), Mr. Burchard was in charge of the Bureau of Awards in connection with the Mining Department, afterwards resuming the practice of his profession at Freeport.

BURDETTE, Robert Jones, journalist and humorist, was born in Greensborough, Pa., July 30, 1844, and taken to Peoria, Ill., in early life, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers and served to the end of the war; adopted journalism in 1869, being employed upon "The Peoria Transcript" and other papers of that city. Later he became associated with "The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye," upon which he gained a wide reputation as a genial humor-

ist. Several volumes of his sketches have been published, but in recent years he has devoted his attention chiefly to lecturing, with occasional contributions to the literary press.

BUREAU COUNTY, set off from Putnam County in 1837, near the center of the northern half of the State, Princeton being made the county-seat. Coal had been discovered in 1834, there being considerable quantities mined at Mineral and Selby. Sheffield also has an important coal trade. Public lands were offered for sale as early as 1835, and by 1844 had been nearly all sold. Princeton was platted in 1833, and, in 1890, contained a population of 3,396. The county has an area of 870 square miles, and, according to the census of 1900, a population of 41,112. The pioneer settler was Henry Thomas, who erected the first cabin, in Bureau township, in 1828. He was soon followed by the Ament brothers (Edward, Justus and John L.), and for a time settlers came in rapid succession, among the earliest being Amos Leonard, Daniel Dimmick, John Hall, William Hoskins, Timothy Perkins, Leonard Roth, — Bulbona and John Dixon. Serious Indian disturbances in 1831 caused a hegira of the settlers, some of whom never returned. In 1833 a fort was erected for the protection of the whites, and, in 1836, there began a new and large influx of immigrants. Among other early settlers were John H. and Arthur Bryant, brothers of the poet, William Cullen Bryant.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, established in 1879, being an outgrowth of the agitation and discontent among the laboring classes, which culminated in 1877-78. The Board consists of five Commissioners, who serve for a nominal compensation, their term of office being two years. They are nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate. The law requires that three of them shall be manual laborers and two employers of manual labor. The Bureau is charged with the collection, compilation and tabulation of statistics relative to labor in Illinois, particularly in its relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the working classes. The Commission is required to submit biennial reports. Those already published contain much information of value concerning coal and lead mines, convict labor, manufactures, strikes and lock-outs, wages, rent, cost of living, mortgage indebtedness, and kindred topics.

BURGESS, Alexander, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Quincy, was born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 31, 1819. He graduated

from Brown University in 1838 and from the General Theological Seminary (New York) in 1841. He was made a Deacon, Nov. 3, 1842, and ordained a priest, Nov. 1, 1843. Prior to his elevation to the episcopate he was rector of various parishes in Maine, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and at Springfield, Mass. He represented the dioceses of Maine, Long Island and Massachusetts in the General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church from 1844 to 1877, and, in the latter year, was President of the House of Deputies. Upon the death of his brother George, Bishop of Maine, he was chosen by the clergy of the diocese to succeed him but declined. When the diocese of Quincy, Ill. was created, he was elected its first Bishop, and consecrated at Christ Church, Springfield, Mass., on May 15, 1878. Besides publishing a memoir of his brother, Bishop Burgess is the author of several Sunday-school question books, carols and hymns, and has been a contributor to periodical church literature. His residence is at Peoria.

BURLEY, Arthur Gilman, merchant, was born at Exeter, N. H., Oct. 4, 1812, received his education in the local schools, and, in 1835, came West, locating in Chicago. For some two years he served as clerk in the boot, shoe and clothing store of John Holbrook, after which he accepted a position with his half-brother, Stephen F. Gale, the proprietor of the first book and stationery store in Chicago. In 1838 he invested his savings in a bankrupt stock of crockery, purchased from the old State Bank, and entered upon a business career which was continued uninterruptedly for nearly sixty years. In that time Mr. Burley built up a business which, for its extent and success, was unsurpassed in its time in the West. His brother-in-law, Mr. John Tyrrell, became a member of the firm in 1852, the business thereafter being conducted under the name of Burley & Tyrrell, with Mr. Burley as President of the Company until his death, which occurred, August 27, 1897.—**Augustus Harris** (Burley), brother of the preceding, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 28, 1819; was educated in the schools of his native State, and, in his youth, was employed for a time as a clerk in Boston. In 1837 he came to Chicago and took a position as clerk or salesman in the book and stationery store of his half-brother, Stephen F. Gale, subsequently became a partner, and, on the retirement of Mr. Gale a few years later, succeeded to the control of the business. In 1857 he disposed of his book and stationery business, and about the same time became one of the founders of the Merchants'

Loan and Trust Company, with which he has been connected as a Director ever since. Mr. Burley was a member of the volunteer fire department organized in Chicago in 1841. Among the numerous public positions held by him may be mentioned, member of the Board of Public Works (1867-70), the first Superintendent of Lincoln Park (1869), Representative from Cook County in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1870-72), City Comptroller during the administration of Mayor Medill (1872-73), and again under Mayor Roche (1887), and member of the City Council (1881-82). Politically, Mr. Burley has been a zealous Republican and served on the Chicago Union Defense Committee in the first year of the Civil War, and was a delegate from the State-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore in 1864, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time.

BURNHAM, Daniel Hudson, architect, was born at Henderson, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1846; came to Chicago at 9 years of age; attended private schools and the Chicago High School, after which he spent two years at Waltham, Mass., receiving special instruction; returning to Chicago in 1867, he was afterwards associated with various firms. About 1873 he formed a business connection with J. W. Root, architect, which extended to the death of the latter in 1891. The firm of Burnham & Root furnished the plans of a large number of the most conspicuous business buildings in Chicago, but won their greatest distinction in connection with the construction of buildings for the World's Columbian Exposition, of which Mr. Root was Supervising Architect previous to his death, while Mr. Burnham was made Chief of Construction and, later, Director of Works. In this capacity his authority was almost absolute, but was used with a discretion that contributed greatly to the success of the enterprise.

BURR, Albert G., former Congressman, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1829; came to Illinois about 1832 with his widowed mother, who settled in Springfield. In early life he became a citizen of Winchester, where he read law and was admitted to the bar, also, for a time, following the occupation of a printer. Here he was twice elected to the lower house of the General Assembly (1860 and 1862), meanwhile serving as a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862. Having removed to Carrollton, Greene County, he was elected as a Democrat to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses (1866 and 1868), serving until March 4, 1871. In August, 1877, he was elected Circuit Judge to fill a

vacancy and was re-elected for the regular term in June, 1879, but died in office, June 10, 1882.

BURRELL, Orlando, member of Congress, was born in Bradford County, Pa.; removed with his parents to White County, Ill., in 1834, growing up on a farm near Carui; received a common school education; in 1850 went to California, driving an ox-team across the plains. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War (1861) he raised a company of cavalry, of which he was elected Captain, and which became a part of the First Regiment Illinois Cavalry; served as County Judge from 1873 to 1881, and was elected Sheriff in 1886. In 1894 he was elected Representative in Congress as a Republican from the Twentieth District, composed of counties which formerly constituted a large part of the old Nineteenth District, and which had uniformly been represented by a Democrat. He suffered defeat as a candidate for re-election in 1896.

BURROUGHS, John Curtis, clergyman and educator, was born in Stamford, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1818; graduated at Yale College in 1842, and Madison Theological Seminary in 1846. After five years spent as pastor of Baptist churches at Waterford and West Troy, N. Y., in 1852 he assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Chicago; about 1856 was elected to the presidency of the Chicago University, then just established, having previously declined the presidency of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton. Resigning his position in 1874, he soon after became a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and, in 1884, was elected Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools of that city, serving until his death, April 21, 1892.

BUSEY, Samuel T., banker and ex-Congressman, was born at Greencastle, Ind., Nov. 16, 1835; in infancy was brought by his parents to Urbana, Ill., where he was educated and has since resided. From 1857 to 1859 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but during 1860-61 attended a commercial college and read law. In 1862 he was chosen Town Collector, but resigned to enter the Union Army, being commissioned Second Lieutenant by Governor Yates, and assigned to recruiting service. Having aided in the organization of the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteers, he was commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel, August 12, 1862; was afterward promoted to the colonelcy, and mustered out of service at Chicago, August 6, 1865, with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the General Assembly on the Democratic ticket, and for Trustee of the State

University in 1888. From 1880 to 1889 he was Mayor and President of the Board of Education of Urbana. In 1867 he opened a private bank, which he conducted for twenty-one years. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Fifteenth Illinois District, defeating Joseph G. Cannon, Republican, by whom he was in turn defeated for the same office in 1892.

BUSHNELL, a flourishing city and manufacturing center in McDonough County, 11 miles northeast of Macomb, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads; has numerous manufactories, including wooden pumps, flour, agricultural implements, wagons and carriages, tank and fence-work, rural mail-boxes, mattresses, brick, besides egg and poultry packing houses; also has water-works and electric lights, grain elevators, three banks, several churches, graded public and high schools, two newspapers and a public library. Pop. (1900), 2,490.

BUSHNELL, Nehemiah, lawyer, was born in the town of Westbrook, Conn., Oct. 9, 1813; graduated at Yale College in 1835, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1837, coming in December of the same year to Quincy, Ill., where, for a time, he assisted in editing "The Whig" of that city, later forming a partnership with O. H. Browning, which was never fully broken until his death. In his practice he gave much attention to land titles in the "Military Tract"; in 1851 was President of the portion of the Northern Cross Railroad between Quincy and Galesburg (now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy), and later of the Quincy Bridge Company and the Quincy & Palmyra (Mo.) Railroad. In 1872 he was elected by the Republicans the "minority" Representative from Adams County in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, but died during the succeeding session, Jan. 31, 1873. He was able, high-minded and honorable in public and private life.

BUSHNELL, Washington, lawyer and Attorney-General, was born in Madison County, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1825; in 1837 came with his father to Lisbon, Kendall County, Ill., where he worked on a farm and taught at times; studied law at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was admitted to the bar and established himself in practice at Ottawa, Ill. The public positions held by him were those of State Senator for La Salle County (1861-69) and Attorney-General (1869-73); was also a member of the Republican National Convention of 1864, besides being identified with various business enterprises at Ottawa. Died, June 30, 1885.

BUTLER, William, State Treasurer, was born in Adair County, Ky., Dec. 15, 1797; during the war of 1812, at the age of 16 years, served as the messenger of the Governor of Kentucky, carrying dispatches to Gen. William Henry Harrison in the field; removed to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1828, and, in 1836, was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court by Judge Stephen T. Logan. In 1859 he served as foreman of the Grand Jury which investigated the "canal scrip frauds" charged against ex-Governor Matteson, and it was largely through his influence that the proceedings of that body were subsequently published in an official form. During the same year Governor Bissell appointed him State Treasurer to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Miller, and he was elected to the same office in 1860. Mr. Butler was an ardent supporter of Abraham Lincoln, whom he efficiently befriended in the early struggles of the latter in Springfield. He died in Springfield, Jan. 11, 1876.

BUTTERFIELD, Justin, early lawyer, was born at Keene, N. H., in 1790. He studied at Williams College, and was admitted to the bar at Watertown, N. Y., in 1812. After some years devoted to practice at Adams and at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., he removed to New Orleans, where he attained a high rank at the bar. In 1835 he settled in Chicago and soon became a leader in his profession there also. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison United States District Attorney for the District of Illinois, and, in 1849, by President Taylor Commissioner of the General Land Office, one of his chief competitors for the latter place being Abraham Lincoln. This distinction he probably owed to the personal influence of Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, of whom Mr. Butterfield was a personal friend and warm admirer. While Commissioner, he rendered valuable service to the State in securing the canal land grant. As a lawyer he was logical and resourceful, as well as witty and quick at repartee, yet his chief strength lay before the Court rather than the jury. Numerous stories are told of his brilliant sallies at the bar and elsewhere. One of the former relates to his address before Judge Nathaniel Pope, of the United States Court at Springfield, in a habeas-corpus case to secure the release of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, who was under arrest under the charge of complicity in an attempt to assassinate Governor Boggs of Missouri. Rising to begin his argument, Mr. Butterfield said: "I am to address the Pope" (bowing to the Court), "sur-

rounded by angels" (bowing still lower to a party of ladies in the audience), "in the presence of the holy apostles, in behalf of the prophet of the Lord." On another occasion, being asked if he was opposed to the war with Mexico, he replied, "I opposed one war"—meaning his opposition as a Federalist to the War of 1812—"but learned the folly of it. Henceforth I am for war, pestilence and famine." He died, Oct. 25, 1855.

BYFORD, William H., physician and author, was born at Eaton, Ohio, March 20, 1817; in 1830 came with his widowed mother to Crawford County, Ill., and began learning the tailor's trade at Palestine; later studied medicine at Vincennes and practiced at different points in Indiana. Meanwhile, having graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1850, he assumed a professorship in a Medical College at Evansville, Ind., also editing a medical journal. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, where he accepted a chair in Rush Medical College, but two years later became one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, where he remained twenty years. He then (1879) returned to Rush, assuming the chair of Gynecology. In 1870 he assisted in founding the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, remaining President of the Faculty and Board of Trustees until his death, May 21, 1890. He published a number of medical works which are regarded as standard by the profession, besides acting as associate of Dr. N. S. Davis in the editorship of "The Chicago Medical Journal" and as editor-in-chief of "The Medical Journal and Examiner," the successor of the former. Dr. Byford was held in the highest esteem as a physician and a man, both by the general public and his professional associates.

BYRON, a village of Ogle County, in a picturesque region on Rock River, at junction of the Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways. 83 miles west-northwest from Chicago; is in rich farming and dairying district; has two banks and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 698; (1900), 1,015.

CABLE, a town in Mercer County, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, 26 miles south by east from Rock Island. Coal-mining is the principal industry, but there are also tile works, a good quality of clay for manufacturing purposes being found in abundance. Population (1880), 572, (1890), 1,276; (1900), 697.

CABLE, Benjamin T., capitalist and politician, was born in Georgetown, Scott County, Ky..

August 11, 1853. When he was three years old his father's family removed to Rock Island, Ill., where he has since resided. After passing through the Rock Island public schools, he matriculated at the University of Michigan, graduating in June, 1876. He owns extensive ranch and manufacturing property, and is reputed wealthy; is also an active Democratic politician, and influential in his party, having been a member of both the National and State Central Committees. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Eleventh Illinois District, but since 1893 has held no public office.

CABLE, Ransom R., railway manager, was born in Athens County, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1834. His early training was mainly of the practical sort, and by the time he was 17 years old he was actively employed as a lumberman. In 1857 he removed to Illinois, first devoting his attention to coal mining in the neighborhood of Rock Island. Later he became interested in the projection and management of railroads, being in turn Superintendent, Vice-President and President of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. His next position was that of General Manager of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. His experience in these positions rendered him familiar with both the scope and the details of railroad management, while his success brought him to the favorable notice of those who controlled railway interests all over the country. In 1876 he was elected a Director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. In connection with this company he has held, successively, the offices of Vice-President, Assistant to the President, General Manager and President, being chief executive officer since 1880. (See *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway*.)

CAHOKIA, the first permanent white settlement in Illinois, and, in French colonial times, one of its principal towns. French Jesuit missionaries established the mission of the Tamaroas here in 1700, to which they gave the name of "Sainte Famille de Caouias," antedating the settlement at Kaskaskia of the same year by a few months. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were jointly made the county-seats of St. Clair County, when that county was organized by Governor St. Clair in 1790. Five years later, when Randolph County was set off from St. Clair, Cahokia was continued as the county-seat of the parent county, so remaining until the removal of the seat of justice to Belleville in 1814. Like its early rival, Kaskaskia, it has dwindled in importance until, in 1890, its population was estimated

at 100. Descendants of the early French settlers make up a considerable portion of the present population. The site of the old town is on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, about four miles from East St. Louis. Some of the most remarkable Indian mounds in the Mississippi Valley, known as "the Cahokia Mounds," are located in the vicinity. (See *Mound-Builders, Works of the*.)

CAIRNES, Abraham, a native of Kentucky, in 1816 settled in that part of Crawford County, Ill., which was embraced in Lawrence County on the organization of the latter in 1821. Mr. Cairnes was a member of the House for Crawford County in the Second General Assembly (1820-22), and for Lawrence County in the Third (1822-24), in the latter voting against the pro-slavery Convention scheme. He removed from Lawrence County to some point on the Mississippi River in 1826, but further details of his history are unknown.

CAIRO, the county-seat of Alexander County, and the most important river point between St. Louis and Memphis. Its first charter was obtained from the Territorial Legislature by Shadrach Bond (afterwards Governor of Illinois), John G. Comyges and others, who incorporated the "City and Bank of Cairo." The company entered about 1,800 acres, but upon the death of Mr. Comyges, the land reverted to the Government. The forfeited tract was re-entered in 1835 by Sidney Breese and others, who later transferred it to the "Cairo City and Canal Company," a corporation chartered in 1837, which, by purchase, increased its holdings to 10,000 acres. Peter Stapleton is said to have erected the first house, and John Hawley the second, within the town limits. In consideration of certain privileges, the Illinois Central Railroad has erected around the water front a substantial levee, eighty feet wide. During the Civil War Cairo was an important base for military operations. Its population, according to the census of 1900, was 12,566. (See also *Alexander County*.)

CAIRO BRIDGE, THE, one of the triumphs of modern engineering, erected by the Illinois Central Railroad Company across the Ohio River, opposite the city of Cairo. It is the longest metallic bridge across a river in the world, being thirty-three feet longer than the Tay Bridge, in Scotland. The work of construction was begun, July 1, 1887, and uninterruptedly prosecuted for twenty-seven months, being completed, Oct. 29, 1889. The first train to cross it was made up of ten locomotives coupled together. The ap-

proaches from both the Illinois and Kentucky shores consist of iron viaducts and well-braced timber trestles. The Illinois viaduct approach consists of seventeen spans of 150 feet each, and one span of 106¼ feet. All these rest on cylinder piers filled with concrete, and are additionally supported by piles driven within the cylinders. The viaduct on the Kentucky shore is of similar general construction. The total number of spans is twenty-two—twenty-one being of 150 feet each, and one of 106¼ feet. The total length of the metal work, from end to end, is 10,650 feet, including that of the bridge proper, which is 4,644 feet. The latter consists of nine through spans and three deck spans. The through spans rest on ten first-class masonry piers on pneumatic foundations. The total length of the bridge, including the timber trestles, is 20,461 feet—about 3¾ miles. Four-fifths of the Illinois trestle work has been filled in with earth, while that on the southern shore has been virtually replaced by an embankment since the completion of the bridge. The bridge proper stands 104.42 feet in the clear above low water, and from the deepest foundation to the top of the highest iron work is 248.94 feet. The total cost of the work, including the filling and embankment of the trestles, has been (1895) between \$3,250,000 and \$3,500,000.

CAIRO, VINCENNES & CHICAGO RAILROAD, a division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, extending from Danville to Cairo (261 miles), with a branch nine miles in length from St. Francisville, Ill., to Vincennes, Ind. It was chartered as the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad in 1867, completed in 1872, placed in the hands of a receiver in 1874, sold under foreclosure in January, 1880, and for some time operated as the Cairo Division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. In 1889, having been surrendered by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, it was united with the Danville & Southwestern Railroad, reorganized as the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railroad, and, in 1890, leased to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, of which it is known as the "Cairo Division." (See *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

CAIRO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis & Cairo Railroad* and *Mobile & Ohio Railway*.)

CAIRO & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railroad*.)

CALDWELL, (Dr.) George, early physician and legislator (the name is spelled both Cadwell and Caldwell in the early records), was born at

Wethersfield, Conn., Feb. 21, 1773, and received his literary education at Hartford, and his professional at Rutland, Vt. He married a daughter of Hon. Matthew Lyon, who was a native of Ireland, and who served two terms in Congress from Vermont, four from Kentucky (1803-11), and was elected the first Delegate in Congress from Arkansas Territory, but died before taking his seat in August, 1822. Lyon was also a resident for a time of St. Louis, and was a candidate for Delegate to Congress from Missouri Territory, but defeated by Edward Hempstead (see *Hempstead, Edward*). Dr. Caldwell descended the Ohio River in 1799 in company with Lyon's family and his brother-in-law, John Messenger (see *Messenger, John*), who afterwards became a prominent citizen of St. Clair County, the party locating at Eddyville, Ky. In 1802, Caldwell and Messenger removed to Illinois, landing near old Fort Chartres, and remained some time in the American Bottom. The former finally located on the banks of the Mississippi a few miles above St. Louis, where he practiced his profession and held various public offices, including those of Justice of the Peace and County Judge for St. Clair County, as also for Madison County after the organization of the latter. He served as State Senator from Madison County in the First and Second General Assemblies (1818-22), and, having removed in 1820 within the limits of what is now Morgan County (but still earlier embraced in Greene), in 1822 was elected to the Senate for Greene and Pike Counties—the latter at that time embracing all the northern and northwestern part of the State, including the county of Cook. During the following session of the Legislature he was a sturdy opponent of the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. His home in Morgan County was in a locality known as "Swinerton's Point," a few miles west of Jacksonville, where he died, August 1, 1826. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) Dr. Caldwell (or Cadwell, as he was widely known) commanded a high degree of respect among early residents of Illinois. Governor Reynolds, in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," says of him: "He was moral and correct in his public and private life, . . . was a respectable physician, and always maintained an unblemished character."

CALHOUN, John, pioneer printer and editor, was born at Watertown, N. Y., April 14, 1808; learned the printing trade and practiced it in his native town, also working in a type-foundry in Albany and as a compositor in Troy. In the fall of 1833 he came to Chicago, bringing with him

an outfit for the publication of a weekly paper, and, on Nov. 26, began the issue of "The Chicago Democrat"—the first paper ever published in that city. Mr. Calhoun retained the management of the paper three years, transferring it in November, 1836, to John Wentworth, who conducted it until its absorption by "The Tribune" in July, 1861. Mr. Calhoun afterwards served as County Treasurer, still later as Collector, and, finally, as agent of the Illinois Central Railroad in procuring right of way for the construction of its lines. Died in Chicago, Feb. 20, 1859.

CALHOUN, John, surveyor and politician, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 14, 1806; removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1830, served in the Black Hawk War and was soon after appointed County Surveyor. It was under Mr. Calhoun, and by his appointment, that Abraham Lincoln served for some time as Deputy Surveyor of Sangamon County. In 1838 Calhoun was chosen Representative in the General Assembly, but was defeated in 1840, though elected Clerk of the House at the following session. He was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1844, was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for Governor in 1846, and, for three terms (1849, '50 and '51), served as Mayor of the city of Springfield. In 1852 he was defeated by Richard Yates (afterwards Governor and United States Senator), as a candidate for Congress, but two years later was appointed by President Pierce Surveyor-General of Kansas, where he became discredibly conspicuous by his zeal in attempting to carry out the policy of the Buchanan administration for making Kansas a slave State—especially in connection with the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, with the election of which he had much to do, and over which he presided. Died at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 25, 1859.

CALHOUN, William J., lawyer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 5, 1847. After residing at various points in that State, his family removed to Ohio, where he worked on a farm until 1864, when he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving to the end of the war. He participated in a number of severe battles while with Sherman on the march against Atlanta, returning with General Thomas to Nashville, Tenn. During the last few months of the war he served in Texas, being mustered out at San Antonio in that State, though receiving his final discharge at Columbus, Ohio. After the war he entered the Poland Union Seminary, where he became the intimate personal friend of Maj. William McKinley, who was elected to the

Presidency in 1896. Having graduated at the seminary, he came to Arcola, Douglas County, Ill., and began the study of law, later taking a course in a law school in Chicago, after which he was admitted to the bar (1875) and established himself in practice at Danville as the partner of the Hon. Joseph B. Mann. In 1882 Mr. Calhoun was elected as a Republican to the lower branch of the Thirty-third General Assembly and, during the following session, proved himself one of the ablest members of that body. In May, 1897, Mr. Calhoun was appointed by President McKinley a special envoy to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized citizen of the United States who had died while a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards during the rebellion then in progress in Cuba. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed William R. Morrison, whose term had expired.

CALHOUN COUNTY, situated between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, just above their junction. It has an area of 260 square miles, with a population (1900) of 8,917; was organized in 1825 and named for John C. Calhoun. Originally, the county was well timbered and the early settlers were largely engaged in lumbering, which tended to give the population more or less of a migratory character. Much of the timber has been cleared off, and the principal business in later years has been agriculture, although coal is found and mined in paying quantities along Silver Creek. Tradition has it that the aborigines found the precious metals in the bed of this stream. It was originally included within the limits of the Military Tract set apart for the veterans of the War of 1812. The physical conformation of the county's surface exhibits some peculiarities. Limestone bluffs, rising sometimes to the height of 200 feet, skirt the banks of both rivers, while through the center of the county runs a ridge dividing the two watersheds. The side valleys and the top of the central ridge are alike fertile. The bottom lands are very rich, but are liable to inundation. The county-seat and principal town is Hardin, with a population (1890) of 311.

CALLAHAN, Ethelbert, lawyer and legislator, was born near Newark, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1829; came to Crawford County, Ill., in 1849, where he farmed, taught school and edited, at different times, "The Wabash Sentinel" and "The Marshall Telegraph." He early identified himself with the Republican party, and, in 1864, was the Republican candidate for Congress in his dis-

trict; became a member of the first State Board of Equalization by appointment of Governor Oglesby in 1867; served in the lower house of the General Assembly during the sessions of 1875, '91, '93 and '95, and, in 1893-95, on a Joint Committee to revise the State Revenue Laws. He was also Presidential Elector in 1880, and again in 1888. Mr. Callahan was admitted to the bar when past 30 years of age, and was President of the State Bar Association in 1889. His home is at Robinson.

CALUMET RIVER, a short stream the main body of which is formed by the union of two branches which come together at the southern boundary of the city of Chicago, and which flows into Lake Michigan a short distance north of the Indiana State line. The eastern branch, known as the Grand Calumet, flows in a westerly direction from Northwestern Indiana and unites with the Little Calumet from the west, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mouth of the main stream. From the southern limit of Chicago the general course of the stream is north between Lake Calumet and Wolf Lake, which it serves to drain. At its mouth, Calumet Harbor has been constructed, which admits of the entrance of vessels of heavy draught, and is a shipping and receiving point of importance for heavy freight for the Illinois Steel Works, the Pullman Palace Car Works and other manufacturing establishments in that vicinity. The river is regarded as a navigable stream, and has been dredged by the General Government to a depth of twenty feet and 200 feet wide for a distance of two miles, with a depth of sixteen feet for the remainder of the distance to the forks. The Calumet feeder for the Illinois and Michigan Canal extends from the west branch (or Little Calumet) to the canal in the vicinity of Willow Springs. The stream was known to the early French explorers as "the Calimic," and was sometimes confounded by them with the Chicago River.

CALUMET RIVER RAILROAD, a short line, 4.43 miles in length, lying wholly within Cook County. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the lessee, but the line is not operated at present (1898). Its outstanding capital stock is \$68,700. It has no funded debt, but has a floating debt of \$116,357, making a total capitalization of \$185,087. This road extends from One Hundredth Street in Chicago to Hegewisch, and was chartered in 1883. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad*.)

CAMBRIDGE, the county-seat of Henry County, about 160 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. It is situated in a fertile region chiefly devoted to

agriculture and stock-raising. The city is a considerable grain market and has some manufacturing. Some coal is also mined. It has a public library, two newspapers, three banks, good schools, and handsome public (county) buildings. Population (1880), 1,203; (1890), United States census report, 940; (1900), 1,345.

CAMERON, James, Cumberland Presbyterian minister and pioneer, was born in Kentucky in 1791, came to Illinois in 1815, and, in 1818, settled in Sangamon County. In 1829 he is said to have located where the town of New Salem (afterwards associated with the early history of Abraham Lincoln) was built, and of which he and James Rutledge were the founders. He is also said to have officiated at the funeral of Ann Rutledge, with whose memory Mr. Lincoln's name has been tenderly associated by his biographers. Mr. Cameron subsequently removed successively to Fulton County, Ill., to Iowa and to California, dying at a ripe old age, in the latter State, about 1878.

CAMP DOUGLAS, a Federal military camp established at Chicago early in the War of the Rebellion, located between Thirty-first Street and College Place, and Cottage Grove and Forest Avenues. It was originally designed and solely used as a camp of instruction for new recruits. Afterwards it was utilized as a place of confinement for Confederate prisoners of war. (For plot to liberate the latter, together with other similar prisoners in Illinois, see *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

CAMP DOUGLAS CONSPIRACY, a plot formed in 1864 for the liberation of the Confederate prisoners of war at Chicago (in Camp Douglas), Rock Island, Alton and Springfield. It was to be but a preliminary step in the execution of a design long cherished by the Confederate Government, viz., the seizing of the organized governments of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy, through the coöperation of the "Sons of Liberty." (See *Secret Treasonable Societies*.) Three peace commissioners (Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcomb), who had been sent from Richmond to Canada, held frequent conferences with leaders of the treasonable organizations in the North, including Clement L. Vallandigham, Bowles, of Indiana, and one Charles Walsh, who was head of the movement in Chicago, with a large number of allies in that city and scattered throughout the States. The general management of the affair was entrusted to Capt. Thomas H. Hines, who had been second

in command to the rebel Gen. John Morgan during his raid north of the Ohio River, while Col. Vincent Marmaduke, of Missouri, and G. St. Leger Grenfell (an Englishman) were selected to carry out the military program. Hines followed out his instructions with great zeal and labored indefatigably. Thompson's duty was to disseminate incendiary treasonable literature, and strengthen the timorous "Sons of Liberty" by the use of argument and money, both he and his agents being lavishly supplied with the latter. There was to be a draft in July, 1864, and it was determined to arm the "Sons of Liberty" for resistance, the date of uprising being fixed for July 20. This part of the scheme, however, was finally abandoned. Captain Hines located himself at Chicago, and personally attended to the distribution of funds and the purchase of arms. The date finally fixed for the attempt to liberate the Southern prisoners was August 29, 1864, when the National Democratic Convention was to assemble at Chicago. On that date it was expected the city would be so crowded that the presence of the promised force of "Sons" would not excite comment. The program also included an attack on the city by water, for which purpose reliance was placed upon a horde of Canadian refugees, under Capt. John B. Castleman. There were some 26,500 Southern prisoners in the State at this time, of whom about 8,000 were at Chicago, 6,000 at Rock Island, 7,500 at Springfield, and 5,000 at Alton. It was estimated that there were 4,000 "Sons of Liberty" in Chicago, who would be largely reinforced. With these and the Canadian refugees the prisoners at Camp Douglas were to be liberated, and the army thus formed was to march upon Rock Island, Springfield and Alton. But suspicions were aroused, and the Camp was reinforced by a regiment of infantry and a battery. The organization of the proposed assailing force was very imperfect, and the great majority of those who were to compose it were lacking in courage. Not enough of the latter reported for service to justify an attack, and the project was postponed. In the meantime a preliminary part of the plot, at least indirectly connected with the Camp Douglas conspiracy, and which contemplated the release of the rebel officers confined on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, had been "nipped in the bud" by the arrest of Capt. C. H. Cole, a Confederate officer in disguise, on the 19th of September, just as he was on the point of putting in execution a scheme for seizing the United States steamer Michigan at Sandusky, and putting on board of it a Confeder-

ate crew. November 8 was the date next selected to carry out the Chicago scheme—the day of President Lincoln's second election. The same preliminaries were arranged, except that no water attack was to be made. But Chicago was to be burned and flooded, and its banks pillaged. Detachments were designated to apply the torch, to open fire plugs, to levy arms, and to attack banks. But representatives of the United States Secret Service had been initiated into the "Sons of Liberty," and the plans of Captain Hines and his associates were well known to the authorities. An efficient body of detectives was put upon their track by Gen. B. J. Sweet, the commandant at Camp Douglas, although some of the most valuable service in running down the conspiracy and capturing its agents, was rendered by Dr. T. Winslow Ayer of Chicago, a Colonel Langhorne (an ex-Confederate who had taken the oath of allegiance without the knowledge of some of the parties to the plot), and Col. J. T. Shanks, a Confederate prisoner who was known as "The Texan." Both Langhorne and Shanks were appalled at the horrible nature of the plot as it was unfolded to them, and entered with zeal into the effort to defeat it. Shanks was permitted to escape from Camp Douglas, thereby getting in communication with the leaders of the plot who assisted to conceal him, while he faithfully apprised General Sweet of their plans. On the night of Nov. 6—or rather after midnight on the morning of the 7th—General Sweet caused simultaneous arrests of the leaders to be made at their hiding-places. Captain Hines was not captured, but the following conspirators were taken into custody: Captains Cantrill and Traverser; Charles Walsh, the Brigadier-General of the "Sons of Liberty," who was sheltering them, and in whose barn and house was found a large quantity of arms and military stores; Col. St. Leger Grenfell, W. R. Anderson and J. T. Shanks; R. T. Semmes, Vincent Marmaduke, Charles T. Daniel and Buckner S. Morris, the Treasurer of the order. They were tried by Military Commission at Cincinnati for conspiracy. Marmaduke and Morris were acquitted; Anderson committed suicide during the trial; Walsh, Semmes and Daniels were sentenced to the penitentiary, and Grenfell was sentenced to be hung, although his sentence was afterward commuted to life imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas, where he mysteriously disappeared some years afterward, but whether he escaped or was drowned in the attempt to do so has never been known. The British Government had made

repeated attempts to secure his release, a brother of his being a General in the British Army. Daniels managed to escape, and was never recaptured, while Walsh and Semmes, after undergoing brief terms of imprisonment, were pardoned by President Johnson. The subsequent history of Shanks, who played so prominent a part in defeating the scheme of wholesale arson, pillage and assassination, is interesting. While in prison he had been detailed for service as a clerk in one of the offices under the direction of General Sweet, and, while thus employed, made the acquaintance of a young lady member of a loyal family, whom he afterwards married. After the exposure of the contemplated uprising, the rebel agents in Canada offered a reward of \$1,000 in gold for the taking of his life, and he was bitterly persecuted. The attention of President Lincoln was called to the service rendered by him, and sometime during 1865 he received a commission as Captain and engaged in fighting the Indians upon the Plains. The efficiency shown by Colonel Sweet in ferreting out the conspiracy and defeating its consummation won for him the gratitude of the people of Chicago and the whole nation, and was recognized by the Government in awarding him a commission as Brigadier-General. (See *Benjamin J. Sweet, Camp Douglas and Secret Treasonable Societies.*)

CAMPBELL, Alexander, legislator and Congressman, was born at Concord, Pa., Oct. 4, 1814. After obtaining a limited education in the common schools, at an early age he secured employment as a clerk in an iron manufactory. He soon rose to the position of superintendent, managing iron-works in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Missouri, until 1850, when he removed to Illinois, settling at La Salle. He was twice (1852 and 1853) elected Mayor of that city, and represented his county in the Twenty-first General Assembly (1859). He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and served one term (1875-77) as Representative in Congress, being elected as an Independent, but, in 1878, was defeated for re-election by Philip C. Hayes, Republican. Mr. Campbell was a zealous friend of Abraham Lincoln, and, in 1858, contributed liberally to the expenses of the latter in making the tour of the State during the debate with Douglas. He broke with the Republican party in 1874 on the greenback issue, which won for him the title of "Father of the Greenback." His death occurred at La Salle, August 9, 1898.

CAMPBELL, Antrim, early lawyer, was born in New Jersey in 1814; came to Springfield, Ill.,

in 1838; was appointed Master in Chancery for Sangamon County in 1849, and, in 1861, to a similar position by the United States District Court for that district. Died, August 11, 1868.

CAMPBELL, James R., Congressman and soldier, was born in Hamilton County, Ill., May 4, 1853, his ancestors being among the first settlers in that section of the State; was educated at Notre Dame University, Ind., read law and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1877; in 1878 purchased "The McLeansboro Times," which he has since conducted; was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1884, and again in '86, advanced to the Senate in 1888, and re-elected in '92. During his twelve years' experience in the Legislature he participated, as a Democrat, in the celebrated Logan-Morrison contest for the United States Senate, in 1885, and assisted in the election of Gen. John M. Palmer to the Senate in 1891. At the close of his last term in the Senate (1896) he was elected to Congress from the Twentieth District, receiving a plurality of 2,851 over Orlando Burrell, Republican, who had been elected in 1894. On the second call for troops issued by the President during the Spanish-American War, Mr. Campbell organized a regiment which was mustered in as the Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel and assigned to the corps of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee at Jacksonville, Fla. Although his regiment saw no active service during the war, it was held in readiness for that purpose, and, on the occupation of Cuba in December, 1898, it became a part of the army of occupation. As Colonel Campbell remained with his regiment, he took no part in the proceedings of the last term of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and was not a candidate for re-election in 1898.

CAMPBELL, Thompson, Secretary of State and Congressman, was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1811; removed in childhood to the western part of the State and was educated at Jefferson College, afterwards reading law at Pittsburg. Soon after being admitted to the bar he removed to Galena, Ill., where he had acquired some mining interests, and, in 1843, was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Ford, but resigned in 1846, and became a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847; in 1850 was elected as a Democrat to Congress from the Galena District, but defeated for re-election in 1852 by E. B. Washburne. He was then appointed by President Pierce Commissioner to look after certain land grants by the Mexican Government in California,

removing to that State in 1853, but resigned this position about 1855 to engage in general practice. In 1859 he made an extended visit to Europe with his family, and, on his return, located in Chicago, the following year becoming a candidate for Presidential Elector-at-large on the Breckinridge ticket; in 1861 returned to California, and, on the breaking out of the Civil War, became a zealous champion of the Union cause, by his speeches exerting a powerful influence upon the destiny of the State. He also served in the California Legislature during the war, and, in 1864, was a member of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency a second time, assisting most ably in the subsequent campaign to carry the State for the Republican ticket. Died in San Francisco, Dec. 6, 1868.

CAMPBELL, William J., lawyer and politician, was born in Philadelphia in 1850. When he was two years old his father removed to Illinois, settling in Cook County. After passing through the Chicago public schools, Mr. Campbell attended the University of Pennsylvania, for two years, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. From that date he was in active practice and attained prominence at the Chicago bar. In 1878 he was elected State Senator, and was re-elected in 1882, serving in all eight years. At the sessions of 1881, '83 and '85 he was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate, and, on Feb. 6, 1883, he became Lieutenant-Governor upon the accession of Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton to the executive office to succeed Shelby M. Cullom, who had been elected United States Senator. In 1888 he represented the First Illinois District in the National Republican Convention, and was the same year chosen a member of the Republican National Committee for Illinois and was re-elected in 1892. Died in Chicago, March 4, 1896. For several years immediately preceding his death, Mr. Campbell was the chief attorney of the Armour Packing Company of Chicago.

CAMP POINT, a village in Adams County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash Railroads, 22 miles east-northeast of Quincy. It is a grain center, has one flour mill, two feed mills, one elevator, a pressed brick plant, two banks, four churches, a high school, and one newspaper. Population (1890), 1,150; (1900), 1,260.

CANAL SCRIP FRAUD. During the session of the Illinois General Assembly of 1859, Gen. Jacob Fry, who, as Commissioner or Trustee, had been associated with the construction of the

Illinois & Michigan Canal from 1837 to 1845, had his attention called to a check purporting to have been issued by the Commissioners in 1839, which, upon investigation, he became convinced was counterfeit, or had been fraudulently issued. Having communicated his conclusions to Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, the State Auditor, in charge of the work of refunding the State indebtedness, an inquiry was instituted in the office of the Fund Commissioner—a position attached to the Governor's office, but in the charge of a secretary—which developed the fact that a large amount of these evidences of indebtedness had been taken up through that office and bonds issued therefor by the State Auditor under the laws for funding the State debt. A subsequent investigation by the Finance Committee of the State Senate, ordered by vote of that body, resulted in the discovery that, in May and August, 1839, two series of canal "scrip" (or checks) had been issued by the Canal Board, to meet temporary demands in the work of construction—the sum aggregating \$269,059—of which all but \$316 had been redeemed within a few years at the Chicago branch of the Illinois State Bank. The bank officers testified that this scrip (or a large part of it) had, after redemption, been held by them in the bank vaults without cancellation until settlement was had with the Canal Board, when it was packed in boxes and turned over to the Board. After having lain in the canal office for several years in this condition, and a new "Trustee" (as the officer in charge was now called) having come into the canal office in 1853, this scrip, with other papers, was repacked in a shoe-box and a trunk and placed in charge of Joel A. Matteson, then Governor, to be taken by him to Springfield and deposited there. Nothing further was known of these papers until October, 1854, when \$300 of the scrip was presented to the Secretary of the Fund Commissioner by a Springfield banker, and bond issued thereon. This was followed in 1856 and 1857 by larger sums, until, at the time the legislative investigation was instituted, it was found that bonds to the amount of \$223,182.66 had been issued on account of principal and interest. With the exception of the \$300 first presented, it was shown that all the scrip so funded had been presented by Governor Matteson, either while in office or subsequent to his retirement, and the bonds issued therefor delivered to him—although none of the persons in whose names the issue was made were known or ever afterward discovered. The developments made by the Senate Finance Committee led to an offer from Matteson to

indemnify the State, in which he stated that he had "unconsciously and innocently been made the instrument through whom a gross fraud upon the State had been attempted." He therefore gave to the State mortgages and an indemnifying bond for the sum shown to have been funded by him of this class of indebtedness, upon which the State, on foreclosure a few years later, secured judgment for \$255,000, although the property on being sold realized only \$238,000. A further investigation by the Legislature, in 1861, revealed the fact that additional issues of bonds for similar scrip had been made amounting to \$165,346, for which the State never received any compensation. A search through the State House for the trunk and box placed in the hands of Governor Matteson in 1853, while the official investigation was in progress, resulted in the discovery of the trunk in a condition showing it had been opened, but the box was never found. The fraud was made the subject of a protracted investigation by the Grand Jury of Sangamon County in May, 1859, and, although the jury twice voted to indict Governor Matteson for larceny, it as often voted to reconsider, and, on a third ballot, voted to "ignore the bill."

CANBY, Richard Sprigg, jurist, was born in Green County, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1808; was educated at Miami University and admitted to the bar, afterwards serving as Prosecuting Attorney, member of the Legislature and one term (1847-49) in Congress. In 1863 he removed to Illinois, locating at Olney, was elected Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit in 1867, resuming practice at the expiration of his term in 1873. Died in Richland County, July 27, 1895. Judge Canby was a relative of Gen. Edward Richard Spriggs Canby, who was treacherously killed by the Modocs in California in 1873.

CANNON, Joseph G., Congressman, was born at Guilford, N. C., May 7, 1836, and removed to Illinois in early youth, locating at Danville, Vermilion County. By profession he is a lawyer, and served as State's Attorney of Vermilion County for two terms (1861-68). Incidentally, he is conducting a large banking business at Danville. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican to the Forty-third Congress for the Fifteenth District, and has been re-elected biennially ever since, except in 1890, when he was defeated for the Fifty-second Congress by Samuel T. Busey, his Democratic opponent. He is now (1898) serving his twelfth term as the Representative for the Twelfth Congressional District, and has been re-elected for a thirteenth term in the Fifty-

sixth Congress (1899-1901). Mr. Cannon has been an influential factor in State and National politics, as shown by the fact that he has been Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations during the important sessions of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses.

CANTON, a flourishing city in Fulton County, 12 miles from the Illinois River, and 28 miles southwest of Peoria. It is the commercial metropolis of one of the largest and richest counties in the "corn belt"; also has abundant supplies of timber and clay for manufacturing purposes. There are coal mines within the municipal limits, and various manufacturing establishments. Among the principal outputs are agricultural implements, flour, brick and tile, cigars, cigar boxes, foundry and machine-shop products, firearms, brooms, and marble. The city is lighted by gas and electricity, has water-works, fire department, a public library, six ward schools and one high school, and three newspapers. Population (1890), 5,604; (1900), 6,564.

CAPPS, Jabez, pioneer, was born in London, England, Sept. 9, 1796; came to the United States in 1817, and to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1819. For a time he taught school in what is now called Round Prairie, in the present County of Sangamon, and later in Calhoun (the original name of a part of the city of Springfield), having among his pupils a number of those who afterwards became prominent citizens of Central Illinois. In 1836, in conjunction with two partners, he laid out the town of Mount Pulaski, the original county-seat of Logan County, where he continued to live for the remainder of his life, and where, during its later period, he served as Postmaster some fifteen years. He also served as Recorder of Logan County four years. Died, April 1, 1896, in the 100th year of his age.

CARBONDALE, a city in Jackson County, founded in 1852, 57 miles north of Cairo, and 91 miles from St. Louis. Three lines of railway center here. The chief industries are coal-mining, farming, stock-raising, fruit-growing and lumbering. It has two preserving plants, eight churches, two weekly papers, and four public schools, and is the seat of the Southern Illinois Normal University. Pop. (1890), 2,382; (1900), 3,318.

CARBONDALE & SHAWNEETOWN RAILROAD, a short line $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, extending from Marion to Carbondale, and operated by the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, as lessee. It was incorporated as the Murphysboro & Shawneetown Railroad in 1867; its name changed in 1869 to The Carbondale &

Shawneetown, was opened for business, Dec. 31, 1871, and leased in 1886 for 980 years to the St. Louis Southern, through which it passed into the hands of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, and by lease from the latter, in 1896, became a part of the Illinois Central System (which see).

CAREY, William, lawyer, was born in the town of Turner, Maine, Dec. 29, 1826; studied law with General Fessenden and at Yale Law School, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Maine in 1856, the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1857, and the Supreme Court of the United States, on motion of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in 1873. Judge Carey was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70 from Jo Daviess County, and the choice of the Republicans in that body for temporary presiding officer; was elected to the next General Assembly (the Twenty-seventh), serving as Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee through its four sessions; from 1873 to 1876 was United States District Attorney for Utah, still later occupying various offices at Deadwood, Dakota, and in Reno County, Kan. The first office held by Judge Carey in Illinois (that of Superintendent of Schools for the city of Galena) was conferred upon him through the influence of John A. Rawlins, afterwards General Grant's chief-of-staff during the war, and later Secretary of War—although at the time Mr. Rawlins and he were politically opposed. Mr. Carey's present residence is in Chicago.

CARLIN, Thomas, former Governor, was born of Irish ancestry in Fayette County, Ky., July 18, 1789; emigrated to Illinois in 1811, and served as a private in the War of 1812, and as a Captain in the Black Hawk War. While not highly educated, he was a man of strong common sense, high moral standard, great firmness of character and unflinching courage. In 1818 he settled in Greene County, of which he was the first Sheriff; was twice elected State Senator, and was Register of the Land Office at Quincy, when he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1838. An uncompromising partisan, he nevertheless commanded the respect and good-will of his political opponents. Died at his home in Carrollton, Feb. 14, 1852.

CARLIN, William Passmore, soldier, nephew of Gov. Thomas Carlin, was born at Rich Woods, Greene County, Ill., Nov. 24, 1829. At the age of 21 he graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and, in 1855, was attached to the Sixth United States Infantry as Lieutenant. After several years spent in Indian

fighting, he was ordered to California, where he was promoted to a captaincy and assigned to recruiting duty. On August 15, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. His record during the war was an exceptionally brilliant one. He defeated Gen. Jeff. Thompson at Fredericktown, Mo., Oct. 21, 1861; commanded the District of Southeast Missouri for eighteen months; led a brigade under Slocum in the Arkansas campaign; served with marked distinction in Kentucky and Mississippi; took a prominent part in the battle of Stone River, was engaged in the Tullahoma campaign, at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and, on Feb. 8, 1864, was commissioned Major in the Sixteenth Infantry. He also took part in the Georgia campaign, aiding in the capture of Atlanta, and marching with Sherman to the sea. For gallant service in the assault at Jonesboro, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1864, he was made Colonel in the regular army, and, on March 13, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service at Bentonville, N. C., and Major-General for services during the war. Colonel Carlin was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General in 1893. His home is at Carrollton.

CARLINVILLE, the county-seat of Macoupin County; a city and railroad junction, 57 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 38 miles southwest of Springfield. Blackburn University (which see) is located here. Three coal mines are operated, and there are brick works, tile works, and one newspaper. The city has gas and electric light plants and water-works. Population (1880), 3,117; (1890), 3,293; (1900), 3,502.

CARLYLE, the county-seat of Clinton County, 48 miles east of St. Louis, located on the Kaskaskia River and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. The town has churches, parochial and public schools, water-works, lighting plant, and manufactures. It has a flourishing seminary for young ladies, three weekly papers, and a public library connected with the high school. Population (1890), 1,784; (1900), 1,874.

CARMI, the county-seat of White County, on the Little Wabash River, 124 miles east of St. Louis and 38 west of Evansville, Ind. The surrounding country is fertile, yielding both cereals and fruit. Flouring mills and lumber manufacturing, including the making of staves, are the chief industries, though the city has brick and tile works, a plow factory and foundry. Population (1880), 2,512; (1890), 2,785; (1900), 2,939.

CARPENTER, Milton, legislator and State Treasurer; entered upon public life in Illinois as

Representative in the Ninth General Assembly (1834) from Hamilton County, serving by successive re-elections in the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth. While a member of the latter (1841) he was elected by the Legislature to the office of State Treasurer, retaining this position until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, when he was chosen his own successor by popular vote, but died a few days after the election in August, 1848. He was buried in what is now known as the "Old Hutchinson Cemetery"—a burying ground in the west part of the city of Springfield, long since abandoned—where his remains still lie (1897) in a grave unmarked by a tombstone.

CARPENTER, Philo, pioneer and early druggist, was born of Puritan and Revolutionary ancestry in the town of Savoy, Mass., Feb. 27, 1805; engaged as a druggist's clerk at Troy, N. Y., in 1828, and came to Chicago in 1832, where he established himself in the drug business, which was later extended into other lines. Soon after his arrival, he began investing in lands, which have since become immensely valuable. Mr. Carpenter was associated with the late Rev. Jeremiah Porter in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, but, in 1851, withdrew on account of dissatisfaction with the attitude of some of the representatives of that denomination on the subject of slavery, identifying himself with the Congregationalist Church, in which he had been reared. He was one of the original founders and most liberal benefactors of the Chicago Theological Seminary, to which he gave in contributions, during his life-time, or in bequests after his death, sums aggregating not far from \$100,000. One of the Seminary buildings was named in his honor, "Carpenter Hall." He was identified with various other organizations, one of the most important being the Relief and Aid Society, which did such useful work after the fire of 1871. By a life of probity, liberality and benevolence, he won the respect of all classes, dying, August 7, 1886.

CARPENTER, (Mrs.) Sarah L. Warren, pioneer teacher, born in Fredonia, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1813; at the age of 13 she began teaching at State Line, N. Y.; in 1833 removed with her parents (Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Warren) to Chicago, and soon after began teaching in what was called the "Yankee settlement," now the town of Lockport, Will County. She came to Chicago the following year (1834) to take the place of assistant of Granville T. Sproat in a school for boys, and is said to have been the first teacher paid out of the public funds in Chicago, though Miss Eliza Chappell

(afterwards Mrs. Jeremiah Porter) began teaching the children about Fort Dearborn in 1833. Miss Warren married Abel E. Carpenter, whom she survived, dying at Aurora, Kane County, Jan. 10, 1897.

CARPENTERSVILLE, a village of Kane County and manufacturing center, on Lake Geneva branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 6 miles north of East Elgin and about 48 miles from Chicago. Pop. (1890), 754; (1900), 1,002.

CARR, Clark E., lawyer, politician and diplomat, was born at Boston, Erie County, N. Y., May 20, 1836; at 13 years of age accompanied his father's family to Galesburg, Ill., where he spent several years at Knox College. In 1857 he graduated from the Albany Law School, but on returning to Illinois, soon embarked in politics, his affiliations being uniformly with the Republican party. His first office was that of Postmaster at Galesburg, to which he was appointed by President Lincoln in 1861 and which he held for twenty-four years. He was a tried and valued assistant of Governor Yates during the War of the Rebellion, serving on the staff of the latter with the rank of Colonel. He was a delegate to the National Convention of his party at Baltimore in 1864, which renominated Lincoln, and took an active part in the campaigns of that year, as well as those of 1868 and 1872. In 1869 he purchased "The Galesburg Republican," which he edited and published for two years. In 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor; in 1884 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, from the State-at-large, and, in 1887, a candidate for the caucus nomination for United States Senator, which was given to Charles B. Farwell. In 1888 he was defeated in the Republican State Convention as candidate for Governor by Joseph W. Fifer. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him Minister to Denmark, which post he filled with marked ability and credit to the country until his resignation was accepted by President Cleveland, when he returned to his former home at Galesburg. While in Denmark he did much to promote American trade with that country, especially in the introduction of American corn as an article of food, which has led to a large increase in the annual exportation of this commodity to Scandinavian markets.

CARR, Eugene A., soldier, was born in Erie County, N. Y., May 20, 1830, and graduated at West Point in 1850, entering the Mounted Rifles. Until 1861 he was stationed in the Far West, and engaged in Indian fighting, earning a First Lieu-

tenancy through his gallantry. In 1861 he entered upon active service under General Lyon, in Southwest Missouri, taking part in the engagements of Dug Springs and Wilson's Creek, winning the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. In September, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Third Illinois Cavalry. He served as acting Brigadier-General in Fremont's hundred-day expedition, for a time commanding the Fourth Division of the Army of the Southwest. On the second day at Pea Ridge, although three times wounded, he remained on the field seven hours, and materially aided in securing a victory, for his bravery being made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In the summer of 1863 he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Regular Army. During the Vicksburg campaign he commanded a division, leading the attack at Magnolia Church, at Port Gibson, and at Big Black River, and winning a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the United States Army. He also distinguished himself for a first and second assault upon taking Vicksburg, and, in the autumn of 1862, commanded the left wing of the Sixteenth Corps at Corinth. In December of that year he was transferred to the Department of Arkansas, where he gained new laurels, being brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Little Rock, and Major-General for services during the war. After the close of the Civil War, he was stationed chiefly in the West, where he rendered good service in the Indian campaigns. In 1894 he was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General, and has since resided in New York.

CARRIEL, Henry F., M.D., alienist, was born at Charlestown, N. H., and educated at Marlow Academy, N. H., and Wesleyan Seminary, Vt.; graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1857, and immediately accepted the position of Assistant Physician in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, remaining until 1870. Meanwhile, however, he visited a large number of the leading hospitals and asylums of Europe. In 1870, Dr. Carriel received the appointment of Superintendent of the Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, a position which he continued to fill until 1893, when he voluntarily tendered to Governor Altgeld his resignation, to take effect July 1 of that year.—**Mrs. Mary Turner (Carriel)**, wife of Dr. Carriel, and a daughter of Prof. Jonathan B. Turner of Jacksonville, was elected a Trustee of the University of Illinois on the Republican ticket in 1896, receiving a plurality of 148,039 over Julia Holmes Smith, her highest competitor.

CARROLL COUNTY, originally a part of Jo Daviess County, but set apart and organized in 1839, named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The first settlements were in and around Savanna, Cherry Grove and Arnold's Grove. The first County Commissioners were Messrs. L. H. Borden, Garner Moffett and S. M. Jersey, who held their first court at Savanna, April 13, 1839. In 1843 the county-seat was changed from Savanna to Mount Carroll, where it yet remains. Townships were first organized in 1850, and the development of the county has steadily progressed since that date. The surface of the land is rolling, and at certain points decidedly picturesque. The land is generally good for farming. It is well timbered, particularly along the Mississippi. Area of the county, 440 square miles; population, 18,963. Mount Carroll is a pleasant, prosperous, wide-awake town, of about 2,000 inhabitants, and noted for its excellent public and private schools.

CARROLLTON, the county-seat of Greene County, situated on the west branch of the Chicago & Alton and the Quincy, Carrollton & St. Louis Railroads, 33 miles north-northwest of Alton, and 34 miles south by west from Jacksonville. The town has a foundry, carriage and wagon factory, two machine shops, two flour mills, two banks, six churches, a high school, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 2,258; (1900), 2,355.

CARTER, Joseph N., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Hardin County, Ky., March 12, 1843; came to Illinois in boyhood, and, after attending school at Tuscola four years, engaged in teaching until 1863, when he entered Illinois College, graduating in 1866; in 1868 graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan, the next year establishing himself in practice at Quincy, where he has since resided. He was a member of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies (1878-82), and, in June, 1894, was elected to the seat on the Supreme Bench, which he now occupies.

CARTER, Thomas Henry, United States Senator, born in Scioto County, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1854; in his fifth year was brought to Illinois, his father locating at Pana, where he was educated in the public schools; was employed in farming, railroading and teaching several years, then studied law and was admitted to the bar, and, in 1882, removed to Helena, Mont., where he engaged in practice; was elected, as a Republican the last Territorial Delegate to Congress from Idaho and the first Representative from the new

State; was Commissioner of the General Land Office (1891-92), and, in 1895, was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending in 1901. In 1893 he was chosen Chairman of the Republican National Committee, serving until the St. Louis Convention of 1896.

CARTERVILLE, a city in Williamson County, 10 miles by rail northwest of Marion. Coal mining is the principal industry. It has a bank, five churches, a public school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 692; (1890), 969; (1900), 1,749; (1904, est.), 2,000.

CARTHAGE, a city and the county-seat of Hancock County, 13 miles east of Keokuk, Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash Railroads; has water-works, electric lights, three banks, four trust companies, four weekly and two semi-weekly papers, and is the seat of a Lutheran College. Pop. (1890), 1,654; (1900), 2,104.

CARTHAGE COLLEGE, at Carthage, Hancock County, incorporated in 1871; has a teaching faculty of twelve members, and reports 158 pupils—sixty-eight men and ninety women—for 1897-98. It has a library of 5,000 volumes and endowment of \$32,000. Instruction is given in the classical, scientific, musical, fine arts and business departments, as well as in preparatory studies. In 1898 this institution reported a property valuation of \$41,000, of which \$35,000 was in real estate.

CARTHAGE & BURLINGTON RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

CARTWRIGHT, James Henry, Justice of the Supreme Court, was born at Maquoketa, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1842—the son of a frontier Methodist clergyman; was educated at Rock River Seminary and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter in 1867; began practice in 1870 at Oregon, Ogle County, which is still his home; in 1888 was elected Circuit Judge to succeed Judge Eustace, deceased, and in 1891 assigned to Appellate Court duty; in December, 1895, was elected Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice John M. Bailey, deceased, and re-elected in 1897.

CARTWRIGHT, Peter, pioneer Methodist preacher, was born in Amherst County, Va., Sept. 1, 1785, and at the age of five years accompanied his father (a Revolutionary veteran) to Logan County, Ky. The country was wild and unsettled, there were no schools, the nearest mill was 40 miles distant, the few residents wore homespun garments of flax or cotton; and coffee, tea and sugar in domestic use were almost unknown. Methodist circuit riders soon invaded the district, and, at a camp meeting held at Cane

Ridge in 1801, Peter received his first religious impressions. A few months later he abandoned his reckless life, sold his race-horse and abjured gambling. He began preaching immediately after his conversion, and, in 1803, was regularly received into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although only 18 years old. In 1823 he removed to Illinois, locating in Sangamon County, then but sparsely settled. In 1828, and again in 1832, he was elected to the Legislature, where his homespun wit and undaunted courage stood him in good stead. For a long series of years he attended annual conferences (usually as a delegate), and was a conspicuous figure at camp-meetings. Although a Democrat all his life, he was an uncompromising antagonist of slavery, and rejoiced at the division of his denomination in 1844. He was also a zealous supporter of the Government during the Civil War. In 1846 he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Abraham Lincoln. He was a powerful preacher, a tireless worker, and for fifty years served as a Presiding Elder of his denomination. On the lecture platform, his quaintness and eccentricity, together with his inexhaustible fund of personal anecdotes, insured an interested audience. Numerous stories are told of his physical prowess in overcoming unruly characters whom he had failed to convince by moral suasion. Inside the church he was equally fearless and outspoken, and his strong common sense did much to promote the success of the denomination in the West. He died at his home near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Sept. 25, 1872. His principal published works are "A Controversy with the Devil" (1853), "Autobiography of Peter Cartwright" (1856), "The Backwoods Preacher" (London, 1869), and several works on Methodism.

CARY, Eugene, lawyer and insurance manager, was born at Boston, Erie County, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1835; began teaching at sixteen, meanwhile attending a select school or academy at intervals; studied law at Sheboygan, Wis., and Buffalo, N. Y., 1855-56; served as City Attorney and later as County Judge, and, in 1861, enlisted in the First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, serving as a Captain in the Army of the Cumberland, and the last two years as Judge-Advocate on the staff of General Rousseau. After the war he settled at Nashville, Tenn., where he held the office of Judge of the First District, but in 1871 he was elected to the City Council, and, in 1883, was the High-License candidate for Mayor in opposition to Mayor Harrison, and believed by

many to have been honestly elected, but counted out by the machine methods then in vogue.

CASAD, Anthony Wayne, clergyman and physician, was born in Wantage Township, Sussex County, N. J., May 2, 1791; died at Summerfield, Ill., Dec. 16, 1857. His father, Rev. Thomas Casad, was a Baptist minister, who, with his wife, Abigail Tingley, was among the early settlers of Sussex County. He was descended from Dutch-Huguenot ancestry, the family name being originally Cossart, the American branch having been founded by Jacques Cossart, who emigrated from Leyden to New York in 1663. At the age of 19 Anthony removed to Greene County, Ohio, settling at Fairfield, near the site of the present city of Dayton, where some of his relatives were then residing. On Feb. 6, 1811, he married Anna, eldest daughter of Captain Samuel Stites and Martha Martin Stites, her mother's father and grandfather having been patriot soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Anthony Wayne Casad served as a volunteer from Ohio in the War of 1812, being a member of Captain Wm. Stephenson's Company. In 1818 he removed with his wife's father to Union Grove, St. Clair County, Ill. A few years later he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during 1821-23 was stationed at Kaskaskia and Buffalo, removing, in 1823, to Lebanon, where he taught school. Later he studied medicine and attained considerable prominence as a practitioner, being commissioned Surgeon of the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry in 1835. He was one of the founders of McKendree College and a liberal contributor to its support; was also for many years Deputy Superintendent of Schools at Lebanon, served as County Surveyor of St. Clair County, and acted as agent for Harper Brothers in the sale of Southern Illinois lands. He was a prominent Free Mason and an influential citizen. His youngest daughter, Amanda Keziah, married Rev. Colin D. James (which see).

CASEY, a village of Clark County, at the intersection of the Vandalia Line and the Chicago & Ohio River Railroad, 35 miles southwest of Terre Haute. Population (1890), 844; (1900), 1,500.

CASEY, Zadoc, pioneer and early Congressman, was born in Georgia, March 17, 1796, the youngest son of a soldier of the Revolutionary War who removed to Tennessee about 1800. The subject of this sketch came to Illinois in 1817, bringing with him his widowed mother, and settling in the vicinity of the present city of Mount Vernon, in Jefferson County, where he acquired great prominence as a politician and became the head

of an influential family. He began preaching at an early age, and continued to do so occasionally through his political career. In 1819, he took a prominent part in the organization of Jefferson County, serving on the first Board of County Commissioners; was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature in 1820, but was elected Representative in 1822 and re-elected two years later; in 1826 was advanced to the Senate, serving until 1830, when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and during his incumbency took part in the Black Hawk War. On March 1, 1833, he resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship to accept a seat as one of the three Congressmen from Illinois, to which he had been elected a few months previous, being subsequently re-elected for four consecutive terms. In 1842 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by John A. McClernand. Other public positions held by him included those of Delegate to the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, Representative in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies (1848-52), serving as Speaker in the former. He was again elected to the Senate in 1860, but died before the expiration of his term, Sept. 4, 1862. During the latter years of his life he was active in securing the right of way for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the original of the Mississippi division of the Baltimore, Ohio & Southwestern. He commenced life in poverty, but acquired a considerable estate, and was the donor of the ground upon which the Supreme Court building for the Southern Division at Mount Vernon was erected.—**Dr. Newton R.** (Casey), son of the preceding, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., Jan. 27, 1826, received his primary education in the local schools and at Hillsboro and Mount Vernon Academies; in 1842 entered the Ohio University at Athens in that State, remaining until 1845, when he commenced the study of medicine, taking a course of lectures the following year at the Louisville Medical Institute; soon after began practice, and, in 1847, removed to Benton, Ill., returning the following year to Mount Vernon. In 1856-57 he attended a second course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, the latter year removing to Mound City, where he filled a number of positions, including that of Mayor from 1859 to 1864, when he declined a re-election. In 1860, Dr. Casey served as delegate from Illinois to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C., and, on the establishment of the United States Government Hospital at Mound City, in 1861, acted for some time as a volunteer

surgeon, later serving as Assistant Surgeon. In 1866, he was elected Representative in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly and re-elected in 1868, when he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Speaker in opposition to Hon. S. M. Cullom; also again served as Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872-74). Since retiring from public life Dr. Casey has given his attention to the practice of his profession.—**Col. Thomas S. (Casey)**, another son, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., April 6, 1832, educated in the common schools and at McKendree College, in due course receiving the degree of A. M. from the latter; studied law for three years, being admitted to the bar in 1854; in 1860, was elected State's Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial District; in September, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was mustered out May 16, 1863, having in the meantime taken part in the battle of Stone River and other important engagements in Western Tennessee. By this time his regiment, having been much reduced in numbers, was consolidated with the Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1864, he was again elected State's Attorney, serving until 1868; in 1870, was chosen Representative, and, in 1872, Senator for the Mount Vernon District for a term of four years. In 1879, he was elected Circuit Judge and was immediately assigned to Appellate Court duty, soon after the expiration of his term, in 1885, removing to Springfield, where he died, March 1, 1891.

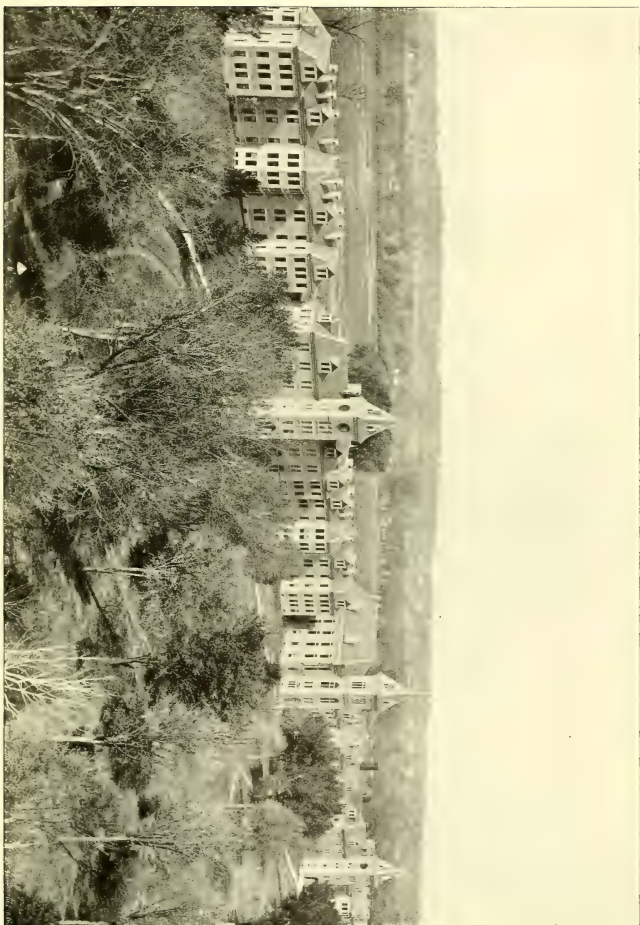
CASS COUNTY, situated a little west of the center of the State, with an area of 360 square miles and a population (1900) of 17,223—named for Gen. Lewis Cass. French traders are believed to have made the locality of Beardstown their headquarters about the time of the discovery of the Illinois country. The earliest permanent white settlers came about 1820, and among them were Thomas Beard, Martin L. Lindsley, John Cetrrough and Archibald Job. As early as 1821 there was a horse-mill on Indian Creek, and, in 1827, M. L. Lindsley conducted a school on the bluffs. Peter Cartwright, the noted Methodist missionary and evangelist, was one of the earliest preachers, and among the pioneers may be named Messrs. Robertson, Toplo, McDonald, Downing, Davis, Shepherd, Penny, Bergen and Hopkins. Beardstown was the original county-seat, and during both the Black Hawk and Mormon troubles was a depot of supplies and rendezvous for troops. Here also Stephen A. Douglas made his first political speech. The site of the town,

as at present laid out, was at one time sold by Mr. Downing for twenty-five dollars. The county was set off from Morgan in 1837. The principal towns are Beardstown, Virginia, Chandlerville, Ashland and Arenzville. The county-seat, formerly at Beardstown, was later removed to Virginia, where it now is. Beardstown was incorporated in 1837, with about 700 inhabitants. Virginia was platted in 1836, but not incorporated until 1842.

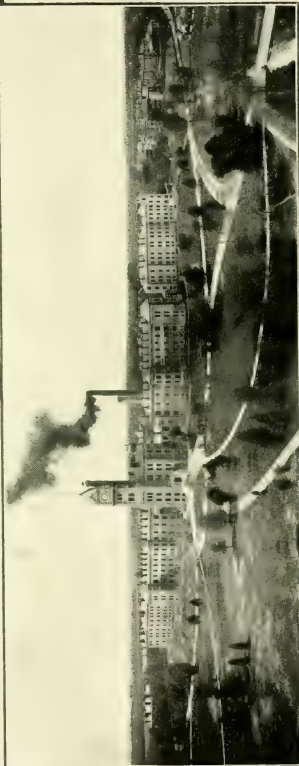
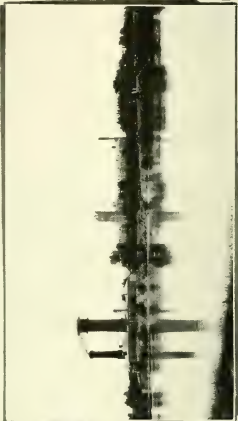
CASTLE, Orlando Lane, educator, was born at Jericho, Vt., July 26, 1822; graduated at Denison University, Ohio, 1846; spent one year as tutor there, and, for several years, had charge of the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio. In 1858, he accepted the chair of Rhetoric, Oratory and Belles-Lettres in Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Ill., remaining until his death, Jan. 31, 1892. Professor Castle received the degree of LL.D. from Denison University in 1877.

CATHERWOOD, Mary Hartwell, author, was born (Hartwell) in Luray, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1844; educated at the Female College, Granville, Ohio, where she graduated, in 1868, and, in 1887, was married to James S. Catherwood, with whom she resides at Hoopeston, Ill. Mrs. Catherwood is the author of a number of works of fiction, which have been accorded a high rank. Among her earlier productions are "Craque-o'-Doom" (1881), "Rocky Fork" (1882), "Old Caravan Days" (1884), "The Secrets at Roseladies" (1888), "The Romance of Dollard" and "The Bells of St. Anne" (1889). During the past few years she has shown a predilection for subjects connected with early Illinois history, and has published popular romances under the title of "The Story of Tonty," "The White Islander," "The Lady of Fort St. John," "Old Kaskaskia" and "The Chase of Saint Castin and other Stories of the French in the New World."

CATON, John Dean, early lawyer and jurist, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., March 19, 1812. Left to the care of a widowed mother at an early age, his childhood was spent in poverty and manual labor. At 15 he was set to learn a trade, but an infirmity of sight compelled him to abandon it. After a brief attendance at an academy at Utica, where he studied law between the ages of 19 and 21, in 1833 he removed to Chicago, and shortly afterward, on a visit to Pekin, was examined and licensed to practice by Judge Stephen T. Logan. In 1834, he was elected Justice of the Peace, served as Alderman in 1837-38, and sat upon the bench of the Supreme Court from 1842 to 1864, when he resigned, hav-



ANNEX CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, JACKSONVILLE.



ILLINOIS EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, KANKAKEE.

ing served nearly twenty-two years. During this period he more than once occupied the position of Chief Justice. Being embarrassed by the financial stringency of 1837-38, in the latter year he entered a tract of land near Plainfield, and, taking his family with him, began farming. Later in life, while a resident of Ottawa, he became interested in the construction of telegraph lines in the West, which for a time bore his name and were ultimately incorporated in the "Western Union," laying the foundation of a large fortune. On retiring from the bench, he devoted himself for the remainder of his life to his private affairs, to travel, and to literary labors. Among his published works are "The Antelope and Deer of America," "A Summer in Norway," "Miscellanies," and "Early Bench and Bar of Illinois." Died in Chicago, July 30, 1895.

CAVARLY, Alfred W., early lawyer and legislator, was born in Connecticut, Sept. 15, 1793; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and, in 1822, came to Illinois, first settling at Edwardsville, and soon afterwards at Carrollton, Greene County. Here he was elected Representative in the Fifth General Assembly (1826), and again to the Twelfth (1840); also served as Senator in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Assemblies (1842-48), acting, in 1845, as one of the Commissioners to revise the statutes. In 1844, he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and, in 1846, was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated in convention by Augustus C. French. Mr. Cavarly was prominent both in his profession and in the Legislature while a member of that body. In 1853, he removed to Ottawa, where he resided until his death, Oct. 25, 1876.

CENTERVILLE (or Central City), a village in the coal-mining district of Grundy County, near Coal City. Population (1880), 673; (1900), 290.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, established under act of the Legislature passed March 1, 1847, and located at Jacksonville, Morgan County. Its founding was largely due to the philanthropic efforts of Miss Dorothea L. Dix, who addressed the people from the platform and appeared before the General Assembly in behalf of this class of unfortunates. Construction of the building was begun in 1848. By 1851 two wards were ready for occupancy, and the first patient was received in November of that year. The first Superintendent was Dr. J. M. Higgins, who served less than two years, when he was succeeded by Dr. H. K. Jones, who had been Assistant Superintendent. Dr. Jones remained as

Acting Superintendent for several months, when the place was filled by the appointment of Dr. Andrew McFarland of New Hampshire, his administration continuing until 1870, when he resigned on account of ill-health, being succeeded by Dr. Henry F. Carriell of New Jersey. Dr. Carriell tendered his resignation in 1893, and, after one or two further changes, in 1897 Dr. F. C. Winslow, who had been Assistant Superintendent under Dr. Carriell, was placed in charge of the institution. The original plan of construction provided for a center building, five and a half stories high, and two wings with a rear extension in which were to be the chapel, kitchen and employés' quarters. Subsequently these wings were greatly enlarged, permitting an increase in the number of wards, and as the exigencies of the institution demanded, appropriations have been made for the erection of additional buildings. Numerous detached buildings have been erected within the past few years, and the capacity of the institution greatly increased—"The Annex" admitting of the introduction of many new and valuable features in the classification and treatment of patients. The number of inmates of late years has ranged from 1,200 to 1,400. The counties from which patients are received in this institution embrace: Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, Stark, Knox, Warren, Henderson, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Tazewell, Logan, Mason, Menard, Cass, Schuyler, Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Brown, Scott, Morgan, Sangamon, Christian, Montgomery, Macoupin, Greene and Jersey.

CENTRALIA, a city and railway center of Marion County, 250 miles south of Chicago. It forms a trade center for the famous "fruit belt" of Southern Illinois; has a number of coal mines, a glass plant, an envelope factory, iron foundries, railroad repair shops, flour and rolling mills, and an ice plant; also has water-works and sewerage system, a fire department, two daily papers, and excellent graded schools. Several parks afford splendid pleasure resorts. Population (1890), 4,763; (1900), 6,721; (1903, est.), 8,000.

CENTRALIA & ALTAMONT RAILROAD. (See *Centralia & Chester Railroad*.)

CENTRALIA & CHESTER RAILROAD, a railway line wholly within the State, extending from Salem, in Marion County, to Chester, on the Mississippi River (91.6 miles), with a lateral branch from Sparta to Roxborough (5 miles), and trackage facilities over the Illinois Central from the branch junction to Centralia (2.9 miles)—

total, 99.5 miles. The original line was chartered as the Centralia & Chester Railroad, in December, 1887, completed from Sparta to Coulterville in 1889, and consolidated the same year with the Sparta & Evansville and the Centralia & Altamont Railroads (projected); line completed from Centralia to Evansville early in 1894. The branch from Sparta to Rosborough was built in 1895, the section of the main line from Centralia to Salem (14.9 miles) in 1896, and that from Evansville to Chester (17.6 miles) in 1897-98. The road was placed in the hands of a receiver, June 7, 1897, and the expenditures for extension and equipment made under authority granted by the United States Court for the issue of Receiver's certificates. The total capitalization is \$2,374,841, of which \$978,000 is in stocks and \$948,000 in bonds.

CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

CERRO GORDO, a town in Piatt County, 12 miles by rail east-northeast of Decatur. The crop of cereals in the surrounding country is sufficient to support two elevators at Cerro Gordo, which has also a flouring mill, brick and tile factories, etc. There are three churches, graded schools, a bank and two newspaper offices. Population (1890), 939; (1900), 1,008.

CHADDOCK COLLEGE, an institution under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Quincy, Ill., incorporated in 1878; is co-educational, has a faculty of ten instructors, and reports 127 students—70 male and 57 female—in the classes of 1895-96. Besides the usual departments in literature, science and the classics, instruction is given to classes in theology, music, the fine arts, oratory and preparatory studies. It has property valued at \$110,000, and reports an endowment fund of \$8,000.

CHAMBERLIN, Thomas Crowder, geologist and educator, was born near Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 25, 1845; graduated at Beloit College, Wisconsin, in 1866; took a course in Michigan University (1868-69); taught in various Wisconsin institutions, also discharged the duties of State Geologist, later filling the chair of Geology at Columbian University, Washington, D. C. In 1878, he was sent to Paris, in charge of the educational exhibits of Wisconsin, at the International Exposition of that year—during his visit making a special study of the Alpine glaciers. In 1887, he was elected President of the University of Wisconsin, serving until 1892, when he became Head Professor of Geology at the University of Chicago, where he still remains. He is

also editor of the University "Journal of Geology" and President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. Professor Chamberlin is author of a number of volumes on educational and scientific subjects, chiefly in the line of geology. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan, Beloit College and Columbian University, all on the same date (1887).

CHAMPAIGN, a flourishing city in Champaign County, 138 miles southwest of Chicago and 83 miles northeast of Springfield; is the intersecting point of three lines of railway and connected with the adjacent city of Urbana, the county-seat, by an electric railway. The University of Illinois, located in Urbana, is contiguous to the city. Champaign has an excellent system of water-works, well-paved streets, and is lighted by both gas and electricity. The surrounding country is agricultural, but the city has manufactories of carriages and machines. Three papers are published here, besides a college weekly conducted by the students of the University. The Burnham Hospital and the Garwood Old Ladies' Home are located in Champaign. In the residence portion of the city there is a handsome park, covering ten acres and containing a notable piece of bronze statuary, and several smaller parks in other sections. There are several handsome churches, and excellent schools, both public and private. Population (1890), 5,839; (1900), 9,098.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, situated in the eastern half of the central belt of the State; area, 1,008 square miles; population (1900), 47,622. The county was organized in 1833, and named for a county in Ohio. The physical conformation is flat, and the soil rich. The county lies in the heart of what was once called the "Grand Prairie." Workable seams of bituminous coal underlie the surface, but overlying quicksands interfere with their operation. The Sangamon and Kaskaskia Rivers have their sources in this region, and several railroads cross the county. The soil is a black muck underlaid by a yellow clay. Urbana (with a population of 5,708 in 1900) is the county-seat. Other important points in the county are Champaign (9,000), Tolono (1,000), and Rantoul (1,200). Champaign and Urbana adjoin each other, and the grounds of the Illinois State University extend into each corporation, being largely situated in Champaign. Large drifted masses of Niagara limestone are found, interspersed with coal measure limestone and sandstone. Alternating beds of clay, gravel and quicksand of the drift formation are found beneath the subsoil to the depth of 150 to 300 feet.

CHAMPAIGN, HAVANA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

CHANDLER, Charles, physician, was born at West Woodstock, Conn., July 2, 1806; graduated with the degree of M.D. at Castleton, Vt., and, in 1829, located in Scituate, R. I.; in 1832, started with the intention of settling at Fort Clark (now Peoria), Ill., but was stopped at Beardstown by the "Black Hawk War," finally locating on the Sangamon River, in Cass County, where, in 1848, he laid out the town of Chandlerville—Abraham Lincoln being one of the surveyors who platted the town. Here he gained a large practice, which he was compelled, in his later years, partially to abandon in consequence of injuries received while prosecuting his profession, afterwards turning his attention to merchandising and encouraging the development of the locality in which he lived by promoting the construction of railroads and the building of schoolhouses and churches. Liberal and public-spirited, his influence for good extended over a large region. Died, April 7, 1879.

CHANDLER, Henry B., newspaper manager, was born at Frelighsburg, Quebec, July 12, 1836; at 18 he began teaching, and later took charge of the business department of "The Detroit Free Press"; in 1861, came to Chicago with Wilbur F. Storey and became business manager of "The Chicago Times"; in 1870, disagreed with Storey and retired from newspaper business. Died, at Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1896.

CHANDLERVILLE, a village in Cass County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, 7 miles north by east from Virginia, laid out in 1848 by Dr. Charles Chandler, and platted by Abraham Lincoln. It has a bank, a creamery, four churches, a weekly newspaper, a flour and a saw-mill. Population (1890), 910; (1900), 940.

CHAPIN, a village of Morgan County, at the intersection of the Wabash and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 10 miles west of Jacksonville. Population (1890), 450; (1900), 514.

CHAPPELL, Charles H., railway manager, was born in Du Page County, Ill., March 3, 1841. With an ardent passion for the railroad business, at the age of 16 he obtained a position as freight brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, being steadily promoted through the ranks of conductor, train-master and dispatcher, until, in 1865, at the age of 24, he was appointed General Agent of the Eastern Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Other railroad positions which Mr. Chappell has since held are: Superintendent of a division of the Union Pacific

(1869-70); Assistant or Division Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, or some of its branches (1870-74); General Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas (1874-76); Superintendent of the Western Division of the Wabash (1877-79). In 1880, he accepted the position of Assistant General Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, being advanced in the next three years through the grades of General Superintendent and Assistant General Manager, to that of General Manager of the entire system, which he has continued to fill for over twelve years. Quietly and without show or display, Mr. Chappell continues in the discharge of his duties, assisting to make the system with which he is identified one of the most successful and perfect in its operation in the whole country.

CHARLESTON, the county-seat of Coles County, an incorporated city and a railway junction, 46 miles west of Terre Haute, Ind. It lies in the center of a farming region, yet has several factories, including woolen and flouring mills, broom, plow and carriage factories, a foundry and a canning factory. Three newspapers are published here, issuing daily editions. Population (1890), 4,135; (1900), 5,488. The Eastern State Normal School was located here in 1895.

CHARLESTON, NEOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad*.)

CHARLEVOIX, Pierre Francois Xavier de, a celebrated French traveler and an early explorer of Illinois, born at St. Quentin, France, Oct. 29, 1682. He entered the Jesuit Society, and while a student was sent to Quebec (1695), where for four years he was instructor in the college, and completed his divinity studies. In 1709 he returned to France, but came again to Quebec a few years later. He ascended the St. Lawrence, sailed through Lakes Ontario and Erie, and finally reached the Mississippi by way of the Illinois River. After visiting Cahokia and the surrounding country (1720-21), he continued down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and returned to France by way of Santo Domingo. Besides some works on religious subjects, he was the author of histories of Japan, Paraguay and San Domingo. His great work, however, was the "History of New France," which was not published until twenty years after his death. His journal of his American explorations appeared about the same time. His history has long been cited by scholars as authority, but no English translation was made until 1865, when it was undertaken by Shea. Died in France, Feb. 1, 1761.

CHASE, Philander, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in Cornish, Vt., Dec. 14, 1775, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1795. Although reared as a Congregationalist, he adopted the Episcopal faith, and was ordained a priest in 1799, for several years laboring as a missionary in Northern and Western New York. In 1805, he went to New Orleans, but returning North in 1811, spent six years as a rector at New Haven, Conn., then engaged in missionary work in Ohio, organizing a number of parishes and founding an academy at Worthington; was consecrated a Bishop in 1819, and after a visit to England to raise funds, laid the foundation of Kenyon College and Gambier Theological Seminary, named in honor of two English noblemen who had contributed a large portion of the funds. Differences arising with some of his clergy in reference to the proper use of the funds, he resigned both the Bishopric and the Presidency of the college in 1831, and after three years of missionary labor in Michigan, in 1835 was chosen Bishop of Illinois. Making a second visit to England, he succeeded in raising additional funds, and, in 1838, founded Jubilee College at Robin's Nest, Peoria County, Ill., for which a charter was obtained in 1847. He was a man of great religious zeal, of indomitable perseverance and the most successful pioneer of the Episcopal Church in the West. He was Presiding Bishop from 1843 until his death, which occurred Sept. 20, 1852. Several volumes appeared from his pen, the most important being "A Plea for the West" (1826), and "Reminiscences: an Autobiography, Comprising a History of the Principal Events in the Author's Life" (1848).

CHATHAM, a village of Sangamon County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 9 miles south of Springfield. Population (1890), 482; (1900), 629.

CHATSWORTH, town in Livingston County, on Ill. Cent. and Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways, 79 miles east of Peoria; in farming and stock-raising district; has two banks, three grain elevators, five churches, a graded school, two weekly papers, water-works, electric lights, paved streets, cement sidewalks, brick works, and other manufactures. Pop. (1890), 827; (1900), 1,038.

CHEBANSE, a town in Iroquois and Kankakee Counties, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 64 miles south-southwest from Chicago; the place has two banks and one newspaper. Population (1880), 728; (1890), 616; (1900), 555.

CHENEY, Charles Edward, Bishop of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1836; graduated at

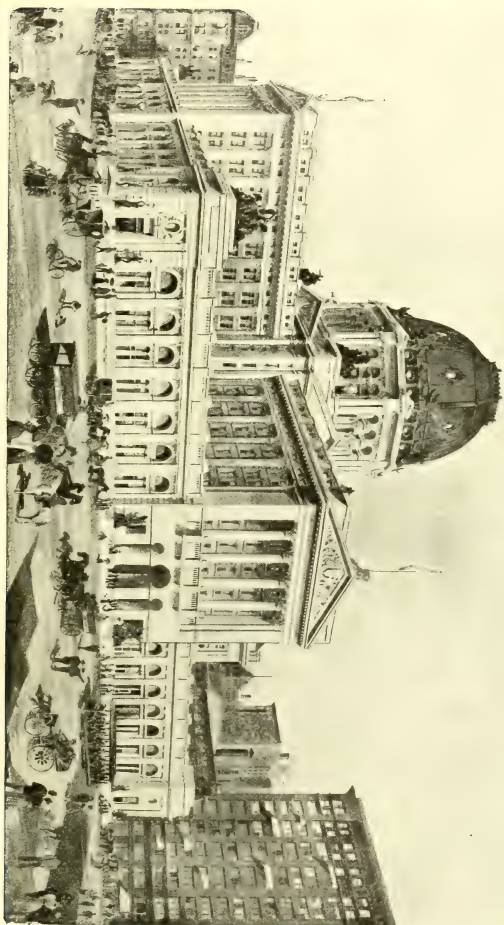
Hobart in 1857, and began study for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Soon after ordination he became rector of Christ Church, Chicago, and was prominent among those who, under the leadership of Assistant Bishop Cummins of Kentucky, organized the Reformed Episcopal Church in 1873. He was elected Missionary Bishop of the Northwest for the new organization, and was consecrated in Christ Church, Chicago, Dec. 14, 1873.

CHENEY, John Vance, author and librarian, was born at Groveland, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1848, though the family home was at Dorset, Vt., where he grew up and received his primary education. He acquired his academic training at Manchester, Vt., and Temple Hill Academy, Genesee, N. Y., graduating from the latter in 1865, later becoming Assistant Principal of the same institution. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar successively in Massachusetts and New York; but meanwhile having written considerably for the old "Scribner's Monthly" (now "Century Magazine"), while under the editorship of Dr. J. G. Holland, he gradually adopted literature as a profession. Removing to the Pacific Coast, he took charge, in 1887, of the Free Public Library at San Francisco, remaining until 1894, when he accepted the position of Librarian of the Newberry Library in Chicago, as successor to Dr. William F. Poole, deceased. Besides two or three volumes of verse, Mr. Cheney is the author of numerous essays on literary subjects. His published works include "Thistle-Drift," poems (1887); "Wood-Blooms," poems (1888), "Golden Guess," essays (1892); "That Dome in Air," essays (1895); "Queen Helen," poem (1895) and "Out of the Silence," poem (1897). He is also editor of "Wood Notes Wild," by Simeon Pease Cheney (1892), and Caxton Club's edition of Derby's *Phoenixiana*.

CHENOA, an incorporated city of McLean County, at the intersecting point of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and the Chicago & Alton Railroads, 48 miles east of Peoria, 23 miles northeast of Bloomington, and 102 miles south of Chicago. Agriculture, dairy farming, fruit-growing and coal-mining are the chief industries of the surrounding region. The city also has an electric light plant, water-works, canning works and tile works, besides two banks, seven churches, a graded school, two weekly papers, and telephone systems connecting with the surrounding country. Population (1890), 1,236; (1900), 1,512.

CHESBROUGH, Ellis Sylvester, civil engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1813; at the

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.





CHICAGO THOROUGHFARES.

age of thirteen was chainman to an engineering party on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, being later employed on other roads. In 1837, he was appointed senior assistant engineer in the construction of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad, and, in 1846, Chief Engineer of the Boston Waterworks, in 1850 becoming sole Commissioner of the Water Department of that city. In 1855, he became engineer of the Chicago Board of Sewerage Commissioners, and in that capacity designed the sewerage system of the city—also planning the river tunnels. He resigned the office of Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago in 1879. He was regarded as an authority on water-supply and sewerage, and was consulted by the officials of New York, Boston, Toronto, Milwaukee and other cities. Died, August 19, 1886.

CHESNUT, John A., lawyer, was born in Kentucky, Jan. 19, 1816, his father being a native of South Carolina, but of Irish descent. John A. was educated principally in his native State, but came to Illinois in 1836, read law with P. H. Winchester at Carlinville, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practiced at Carlinville until 1855, when he removed to Springfield and engaged in real estate and banking business. Mr. Chesnut was associated with many local business enterprises, was for several years one of the Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, also a Trustee of the Illinois Female College (Methodist) at the same place, and was Supervisor of the United States Census for the Sixth District of Illinois in 1880. Died, Jan. 14, 1898.

CHESTER, the county-seat of Randolph County, situated on the Mississippi River, 76 miles south of St. Louis. It is the seat of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary and of the State Asylum for Insane Convicts. It stands in the heart of a region abounding in bituminous coal, and is a prominent shipping point for this commodity; also has quarries of building stone. It has a grain elevator, flouring mills, rolling mills and foundries. Population (1880), 2,580; (1890), 2,708; (1900), 2,832.

CHETLAIN, Augustus Louis, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26, 1824, of French Huguenot stock—his parents having emigrated from Switzerland in 1823, at first becoming members of the Selkirk colony on Red River, in Manitoba. Having received a common school education, he became a merchant at Galena, and was the first to volunteer there in response to the call for troops after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in

1861, being chosen to the captaincy of a company in the Twelfth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, which General Grant had declined; participated in the campaign on the Tennessee River which resulted in the capture of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh, meanwhile being commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel; also distinguished himself at Corinth, where he remained in command until May, 1863, and organized the first colored regiment raised in the West. In December, 1863, he was promoted Brigadier-General and placed in charge of the organization of colored troops in Tennessee, serving later in Kentucky and being brevetted Major-General in January, 1864. From January to October, 1865, he commanded the post at Memphis, and later the District of Talladega, Ala., until January, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service. General Chetlain was Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Utah (1867-69), then appointed United States Consul at Brussels, serving until 1873, on his return to the United States establishing himself as a banker and broker in Chicago.

CHICAGO, the county-seat of Cook County, chief city of Illinois and (1890) second city in population in the United States.

SITUATION.—The city is situated at the southwest bend of Lake Michigan, 18 miles north of the extreme southern point of the lake, at the mouth of the Chicago River; 715 miles west of New York, 590 miles north of west from Washington, and 260 miles northeast of St. Louis. From the Pacific Coast it is distant 2,417 miles. Latitude 41° 52' north; longitude 87° 35' west of Greenwich. Area (1898), 186 square miles.

TOPOGRAPHY.—Chicago stands on the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and St. Lawrence basins. It is 502 feet above sea-level, and its highest point is some 18 feet above Lake Michigan. The Chicago River is virtually a bayou, dividing into north and south branches about a half-mile west of the lake. The surrounding country is a low, flat prairie, but engineering science and skill have done much for it in the way of drainage. The Illinois & Michigan Canal terminates at a point on the south branch of the Chicago River, within the city limits, and unites the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Illinois River.

COMMERCE.—The Chicago River, with its branches, affords a water frontage of nearly 60 miles, the greater part of which is utilized for the shipment and unloading of grain, lumber, stone, coal, merchandise, etc. Another navigable stream (the Calumet River) also lies within the

corporate limits. Dredging, has made the Chicago River, with its branches, navigable for vessels of deep draft. The harbor has also been widened and deepened. Well constructed breakwaters protect the vessels lying inside, and the port is as safe as any on the great lakes. The city is a port of entry, and the tonnage of vessels arriving there exceeds that of any other port in the United States. During 1897, 9,156 vessels arrived, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,209,442, while 9,201 cleared, representing a tonnage of 7,185,324. It is the largest grain market in the world, its elevators (in 1897) having a capacity of 32,550,000 bushels.

According to the reports of the Board of Trade, the total receipts and shipments of grain for the year 1898—counting flour as its grain equivalent in bushels—amounted to 323,097,453 bushels of the former, to 289,920,028 bushels of the latter. The receipts and shipments of various products for the year (1898) were as follows:

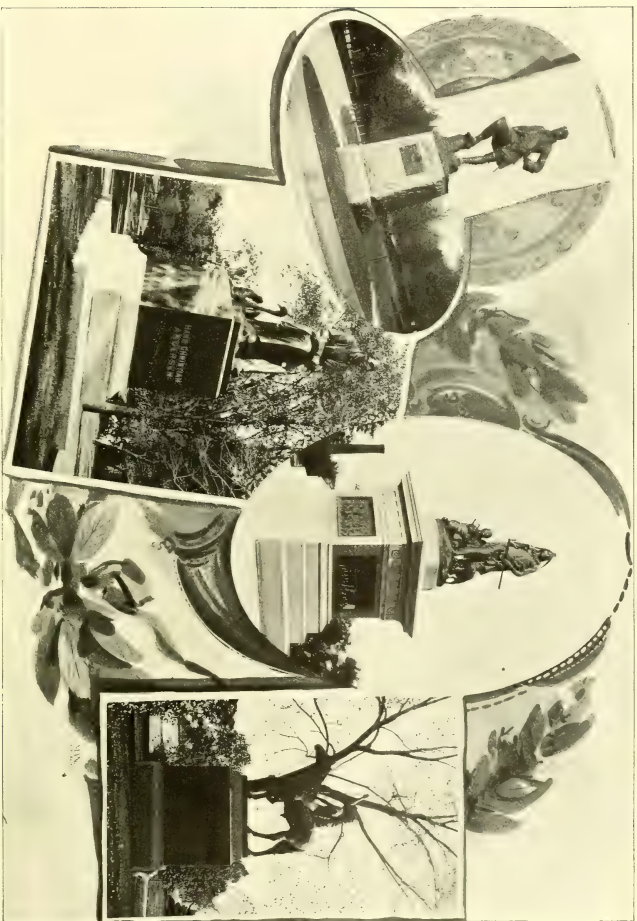
	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour (bbls.) . . .	5,316,195	5,032,236
Wheat (bu.) . . .	35,741,555	38,094,900
Corn " " " " . . .	127,426,374	130,397,681
Oats " " " " . . .	110,293,647	85,057,636
Rye " " " " . . .	4,935,308	4,453,384
Barley " " " " . . .	18,116,594	6,755,247
Cured Meats (lbs.) .	229,005,246	923,637,722
Dressed Beef " " .	110,286,652	1,060,859,808
Live-stock—Hogs . .	9,360,968	1,334,768
" " Cattle . . .	2,480,632	864,408
" " Sheep . . .	3,502,378	545,001

Chicago is also an important lumber market, the receipts in 1895, including shingles, being 1,563,527 M. feet. As a center for beef and pork-packing, the city is without a rival in the amount of its products, there having been 92,459 cattle and 760,514 hogs packed in 1894-95. In bank clearings and general mercantile business it ranks second only to New York, while it is also one of the chief manufacturing centers of the country. The census of 1890 shows 9,959 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of \$292,477,036; employing 203,108 hands, and turning out products valued at \$632,184,140. Of the output by far the largest was that of the slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, amounting to \$203,825,092; men's clothing came next (\$32,517,236); iron and steel, \$31,419,854; foundry and machine shop products, \$29,928,616; planed lumber, \$17,604,494. Chicago is also the most important live-stock market in the United States. The Union Stock Yards (in the southwest part of the city) are connected with all railroad lines entering the city; and cover many hundreds of

acres. In 1894, there were received 8,788,049 animals (of all descriptions), valued at \$148,057,626. Chicago is also a primary market for hides and leather, the production and sales being both of large proportions, and the trade in manufactured leather (notably in boots and shoes) exceeds that of any other market in the country. Ship-building is a leading industry, as are also brick-making, distilling and brewing.

TRANSPORTATION, ETC.—Besides being the chief port on the great lakes, Chicago ranks second to no other American city as a railway center. The old "Galena & Chicago Union," its first railroad, was operated in 1849, and within three years a substantial advance had been scored in the way of steam transportation. Since then the multiplication of railroad lines focusing in or passing through Chicago has been rapid and steady. In 1895 not less than thirty-eight distinct lines enter the city, although these are operated by only twenty-two companies. Some 2,600 miles of railroad track are laid within the city limits. The number of trains daily arriving and departing (suburban and freight included) is about 2,000. Intramural transportation is afforded by electric, steam, cable and horse-car lines. Four tunnels under the Chicago River and its branches, and numerous bridges connect the various divisions of the city.

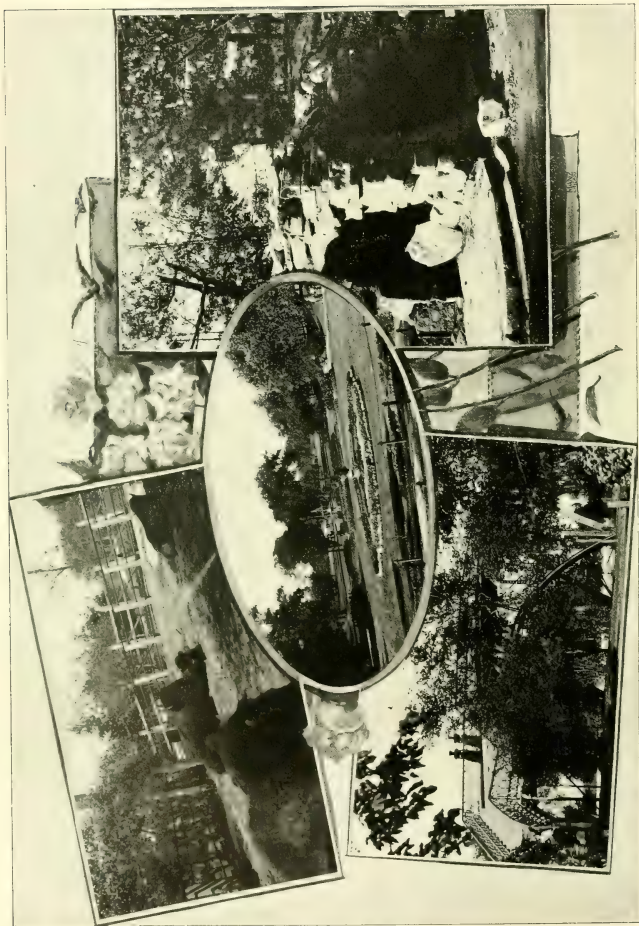
HISTORY.—Point du Sable (a native of San Domingo) was admitted the first resident of Chicago other than the aborigines. The French missionaries and explorers—Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, Hennepin and others—came a century earlier, their explorations beginning in 1673. After the expulsion of the French at the close of the French and Indian War, the territory passed under British control, though French traders remained in this vicinity after the War of the Revolution. One of these named Le Mai followed Point du Sable about 1796, and was himself succeeded by John Kinzie, the Indian trader, who came in 1803. Fort Dearborn was built near the mouth of the Chicago River in 1804 on land acquired from the Indians by the treaty of Greenville, concluded by Gen. Anthony Wayne in 1795, but was evacuated in 1812, when most of the garrison and the few inhabitants were massacred by the savages. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) The fort was rebuilt in 1816, and another settlement established around it. The first Government survey was made, 1829-30. Early residents were the Kinzies, the Wolcotts, the Beaubiens and the Millers. The Black Hawk War (1829) rather aided in developing the resources and increasing



La Salle Statue

Hans Christian Andersen Statue.
MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Signal of Peace.



Buffalo Herd.
Bridge Over Lagoon.

Flower Beds.
VIEWS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Artesian Fountain.

the population of the infant settlement by drawing to it settlers from the interior for purposes of mutual protection. Town organization was effected on August 10, 1832, the total number of votes polled being 28. The town grew rapidly for a time, but received a set-back in the financial crisis of 1837. During May of that year, how-

ever, a charter was obtained and Chicago became a city. The total number of votes cast at that time was 708. The census of the city for the 1st of July of that year showed a population of 4,180. The following table shows the names and term of office of the chief city officers from 1837 to 1899:

YEAR.	MAYOR.	CITY CLERK.	CITY ATTORNEY.	CITY TREASURER.
1837	Wm. B. Ogden.....	I. N. Arnold, Geo. Davis (1)	N. B. Judd.....	Hiram Pearsons.
1838	Buckner S. Morris.....	Geo. Davis.....	N. B. Judd.....	Hiram Pearsons.
1839	Benj. W. Raymond.....	Wm. H. Brackett.....	Samuel L. Smith.....	Geo. W. Dole.
1840	Alexander Lloyd.....	Thomas Hoyne.....	Mark Skinner.....	W. S. Gurnee, N. H. Bolles (2)
1841	F. C. Sherman.....	Thomas Hoyne.....	Geo. Manierre.....	N. H. Bolles.
1842	Benj. W. Raymond.....	J. Curtis.....	Henry Brown.....	F. C. Sherman.
1843	Augustus Garrett.....	James M. Lowe.....	G. Manierre, Henry Brown (3)	Walter S. Gurnee.
1844	Aug. Garrett, Alon S. Sherman (4)	E. A. Rucker.....	Henry W. Clarke.....	Wm. L. Church.
1845	Aug. Garrett, Alon S. Sherman (4)	E. A. Rucker, Wm. S. Brown (5)	Henry W. Clarke.....	Wm. L. Church.
1846	John P. Chapin.....	Henry B. Clarke.....	Charles H. Larrabee.....	Wm. L. Church.
1847	James Curtiss.....	Henry B. Clarke.....	Patrick Ballingall.....	Andrew Getzler.
1848	James H. Woodworth.....	Sidney Abell.....	Giles Spring.....	Wm. L. Church.
1849	James H. Woodworth.....	Sidney Abell.....	O. R. W. Lull.....	Wm. L. Church.
1850	James Curtiss.....	Sidney Abell.....	Henry H. Clark.....	Edward Manierre.
1851	Walter S. Gurnee.....	Henry W. Zimmerman.....	Henry H. Clark.....	Edward Manierre.
1852	Walter S. Gurnee.....	Henry W. Zimmerman.....	Arno Voss.....	Edward Manierre.
1853	Charles M. Gray.....	Henry W. Zimmerman.....	Arno Voss.....	Edward Manierre.
1854	Ira L. Milliken.....	Henry W. Zimmerman.....	Patrick Ballingall.....	Uriah F. Harris.
1855	Levi D. Boone.....	Henry W. Zimmerman.....	J. A. Thompson.....	Wm. F. De Wolf.
1856	Thomas Dyer.....	Henry W. Zimmerman.....	J. L. Marsh.....	O. J. Rose.
1857	John Wentworth.....	H. Kreisman.....	John C. Miller.....	C. N. Holden.
1858	John C. Haines.....	H. Kreisman.....	Elliott Anthony.....	Alonzo Harvey.
1859	John C. Haines.....	H. Kreisman.....	Geo. F. Crocker.....	Alonzo Harvey.
1860	John Wentworth.....	Abraham Kohn.....	John Lyle King.....	Alonzo Harvey, C. W. Hunt (6)
1861	Julian S. Rumsey.....	A. J. Marble.....	Ira W. Buel.....	W. H. Rice.
1862	F. C. Sherman.....	A. J. Marble.....	Geo. A. Mesch.....	H. Cutting, W. H. Rice (7)
1863	F. C. Sherman.....	H. W. Zimmerman.....	Francis Adams.....	David A. Gage.
1864	F. C. Sherman.....	H. W. Zimmerman.....	Francis Adams.....	David A. Gage.
1865	John B. Rice.....	Albert H. Bodman.....	Daniel D. Driscoll.....	A. G. Throop.
1866	John B. Rice.....	Albert H. Bodman.....	Daniel D. Driscoll.....	A. G. Throop.
1867	John B. Rice.....	Albert H. Bodman.....	Hasbrouck Davis.....	Wm. F. Wentworth.
1868	John B. Rice.....	Albert H. Bodman.....	Hasbrouck Davis.....	Wm. F. Wentworth.
1869	John B. Rice (8).....	Albert H. Bodman.....	Hasbrouck Davis.....	Wm. F. Wentworth.
1870	R. B. Mason.....	Charles T. Hotchkiss.....	Israel N. Stiles.....	David A. Gage.
1871	R. B. Mason.....	Charles T. Hotchkiss.....	Israel N. Stiles.....	David A. Gage.
1872	Joseph Medill.....	Charles T. Hotchkiss.....	Israel N. Stiles.....	David A. Gage.
1873	Joseph Medill.....	Charles T. Hotchkiss.....	Israel N. Stiles.....	David A. Gage.
1874	Harvey D. Colvin.....	Jos. K. C. Forrest.....	Egbert Jamieson.....	Daniel O'Hara.
1875	Harvey D. Colvin.....	Jos. K. C. Forrest.....	Egbert Jamieson.....	Daniel O'Hara.
1876	Monroe Heath, (9) H. D. Colvin.....	Monroe Heath.....	R. S. Tuthill.....	Clinton Briggs.
1877-78	Monroe Heath.....	Caspar Butz.....	R. S. Tuthill.....	Chas. B. Larrabee.
1879-80	Carter H. Harrison.....	P. J. Howard.....	Julius S. Grinnell.....	W. C. Seipp.
1881-82	Carter H. Harrison.....	P. J. Howard.....	Julius S. Grinnell.....	Rudolph Brand.
1883-84	Carter H. Harrison.....	John G. Neumeister.....	Julius S. Grinnell.....	John M. Dunphy.
1885-86	Carter H. Harrison.....	C. Herman Plautz.....	Hempstead Washburne.....	Wm. M. Devine.
1887-88	John A. Roche.....	D. W. Nickerson.....	Hempstead Washburne.....	C. Herman Plautz.
1889-90	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Frank Amberg.....	Geo. F. Suggs.....	Bernard Roessing.
1891-92	Hempstead Washburne.....	James R. Van Cleave.....	Jacob J. Kern, G. A. Trude (10)	Peter Kiobassa.
1893-94	Carter H. Harrison, Geo. B. Swift, (11) John P. Hopkins (11)	Chas. D. Gastfield.....	Geo. A. Trude.....	Michael J. Bransfield.
1895-96	Geo. B. Swift.....	James R. E. Van Cleave.....	James R. E. Van Cleave.....	Adam Wolf.
1897-98	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	William Loeffler.....	Miles J. Devine.....	Ernst Hummel.
1899 -	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	William Loeffler.....	Andrew J. Ryan.....	Adam Ortsenfen.

(1) I. N. Arnold resigned, and Geo. Davis appointed, October, 1837.

(2) Gurnee resigned, Bolles appointed his successor, April, 1840.

(3) Manierre resigned, Brown appointed his successor, July, 1843.

(4) Election of Garrett declared illegal, and Sherman elected at new election, held April, 1844.

(5) Brown appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Rucker.

(6) Harvey resigned and Hunt appointed to fill vacancy.

(7) Cutting having failed to qualify, Rice, who was already in office, held over.

(8) Legislature changed date of election from April to November, the persons in office at beginning of 1869 remaining in office to December of that year.

(9) City organized under general Incorporation Act in 1875, and no city election held until April, 1876. The order for a new election omitted the office of Mayor, yet a popular vote was taken which gave a majority to Thomas Hoyne. The Council then in office refused to canvass this vote, but its successor, at its first meeting, did so, declaring Hoyne duly elected. Colvin, the incumbent, refused to surrender the office, claiming the right to "hold over." Hoyne then made a contest for the office, which resulted in a decision by the Supreme Court denying the claim of both contestants, when a new election was ordered by the City Council, July 12, 1876, at which Monroe Heath was elected, serving out the term.

(10) City Attorney Kern, having resigned November 21, 1892, Geo. A. Trude was appointed to serve out the remainder of the term.

(11) Mayor Harrison, having been assassinated, October 28, 1893, the City Council at its next meeting (November 6, 1893) elected Geo. B. Swift (an Alderman from the Eleventh Ward) Mayor *ad interim*. At a special election held December 19, 1893, John P. Hopkins was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mayor Harrison.

THE FIRE OF 1871.—The city steadily grew in beauty, population and commercial importance until 1871. On Oct. 9 of that year occurred the "great fire" the story of which has passed into history. Recuperation was speedy, and the 2,100 acres burned over were rapidly being rebuilt. when, in 1874, occurred a second conflagration, although by no means so disastrous as that of 1871. The city's recuperative power was again demonstrated, and its subsequent development has been phenomenal. The subjoined statement shows its growth in population:

1837	.	.	.	.	4,179
1840	.	.	.	.	4,470
1850	.	.	.	.	28,269
1860	.	.	.	.	112,162
1870	.	.	.	.	298,977
1880	.	.	.	.	503,185
1890	.	.	.	.	1,099,850
1900	.	.	.	.	1,698,575

Notwithstanding a large foreign population and a constant army of unemployed men, Chicago has witnessed only three disturbances of the peace by mobs—the railroad riots of 1877, the Anarchist disturbance of 1886, and a strike of railroad employes in 1894.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—Chicago long since outgrew its special charter, and is now incorporated under the broader provisions of the law applicable to "cities of the first class," under which the city is virtually autonomous. The personnel, drill and equipment of the police and fire departments are second to none, if not superior to any, to be found in other American cities. The Chicago River, with its branches, divides the city into three principal divisions, known respectively as North, South and West. Each division has its statutory geographical boundaries, and each retains its own distinct township organization. This system is anomalous; it has, however, both assailants and defenders.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Chicago has a fine system of parks and boulevards, well developed, well improved and well managed. One of the parks (Jackson in the South Division) was the site of the World's Columbian Exposition. The water supply is obtained from Lake Michigan by means of cribs and tunnels. In this direction new and better facilities are being constantly introduced, and the existing water system will compare favorably with that of any other American city.

ARCHITECTURE.—The public and office buildings, as well as the business blocks, are in some instances classical, but generally severely plain.

Granite and other varieties of stone are used in the City Hall, County Court House, the Board of Trade structure, and in a few commercial buildings, as well as in many private residences. In the business part of the city, however, steel, iron, brick and fire clay are the materials most largely employed in construction, the exterior walls being of brick. The most approved methods of fire-proof building are followed, and the "Chicago construction" has been recognized and adopted (with modifications) all over the United States. Office buildings range from ten to sixteen, and even, as in the case of the Masonic Temple, twenty stories in height. Most of them are sumptuous as to the interior, and many of the largest will each accommodate 3,000 to 5,000 occupants, including tenants and their employes. In the residence sections wide diversity may be seen; the chaste and the ornate styles being about equally popular. Among the handsome public, or semi-public buildings may be mentioned the Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Art Institute, the Armour Institute, the Academy of Sciences, the Auditorium, the Board of Trade Building, the Masonic Temple, and several of the railroad depots.

EDUCATION AND LIBRARIES.—Chicago has a public school system unsurpassed for excellence in any other city in the country. According to the report of the Board of Education for 1898, the city had a total of 221 primary and grammar schools, besides fourteen high schools, employing 5,268 teachers and giving instruction to over 236,000 pupils in the course of the year. The total expenditures during the year amounted to \$6,785,601, of which nearly \$4,500,000 was on account of teachers' salaries. The city has nearly \$7,500,000 invested in school buildings. Besides pupils attending public schools there are about 100,000 in attendance on private and parochial schools, not reckoning students at higher institutions of learning, such as medical, law, theological, dental and pharmaceutical schools, and the great University of Chicago. Near the city are also the Northwestern and the Lake Forest Universities, the former at Evanston and the latter at Lake Forest. Besides an extensive Free Public Library for circulating and reference purposes, maintained by public taxation, and embracing (in 1898) a total of over 235,000 volumes and nearly 50,000 pamphlets, there are the Library of the Chicago Historical Society and the Newberry and Crerar Libraries—the last two the outgrowth of posthumous donations by public-spirited and liberal citizens—all open to



DAY AFTER CHICAGO FIRE.



CHICAGO THOROUGHFARES.

the public for purposes of reference under certain conditions. This list does not include the extensive library of the University of Chicago and those connected with the Armour Institute and the public schools, intended for the use of the pupils of these various institutions.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, one of the leading commercial exchanges of the world. It was originally organized in the spring of 1843 as a voluntary association, with a membership of eighty-two. Its primary object was the promotion of the city's commercial interests by unity of action. On Feb. 8, 1849, the Legislature enacted a general law authorizing the establishment of Boards of Trade, and under its provisions an incorporation was effected—a second organization being effected in April, 1850. For several years the association languished, and at times its existence seemed precarious. It was, however, largely instrumental in securing the introduction of the system of measuring grain by weight, which initial step opened the way for subsequent great improvements in the methods of handling, storing, inspecting and grading cereals and seeds. By the close of 1856, the association had overcome the difficulties incident to its earlier years, and the feasibility of erecting a permanent Exchange building began to be agitated, but the project lay dormant for several years. In 1856 was adopted the first system of classification and grading of wheat, which, though crude, formed the foundation of the elaborate modern system, which has proved of such benefit to the grain-growing States of the West, and has done so much to give Chicago its commanding influence in the grain markets of the world. In 1858, the privilege of trading on the floor of the Exchange was limited to members. The same year the Board began to receive and send out daily telegraphic market reports at a cost, for the first year, of \$500,000, which was defrayed by private subscriptions. New York was the only city with which such communication was then maintained. In February, 1859, a special charter was obtained, conferring more extensive powers upon the organization, and correspondingly increasing its efficiency. An important era in the Board's history was the Civil War of 1861-65. During this struggle its attitude was one of undeviating loyalty and generous patriotism. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were contributed, by individual members and from the treasury of the organization, for the work of recruiting and equipping regiments, in caring for the wounded on Southern battlefields, and providing for the families of enlisted men. In

1864, the Board waged to a successful issue a war upon the irredeemable currency with which the entire West was then flooded, and secured such action by the banks and by the railroad and express companies as compelled its replacement by United States legal-tender notes and national bank notes. In 1865, handsome, large (and, as then supposed, permanent) quarters were occupied in a new building erected by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce under an agreement with the Board of Trade. This structure was destroyed in the fire of October, 1871, but at once rebuilt, and made ready for re-occupancy in precisely one year after the destruction of its predecessor. Spacious and ample as these quarters were then considered, the growing membership and increasing business demonstrated their inadequacy before the close of 1877. Steps looking to the erection of a new building were taken in 1881, and, on May 1, 1885, the new edifice—then the largest and most ornate of its class in the world—was opened for occupancy. The membership of the Board for the year 1898 aggregated considerably in excess of 1,800. The influence of the association is felt in every quarter of the commercial world.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & NORTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

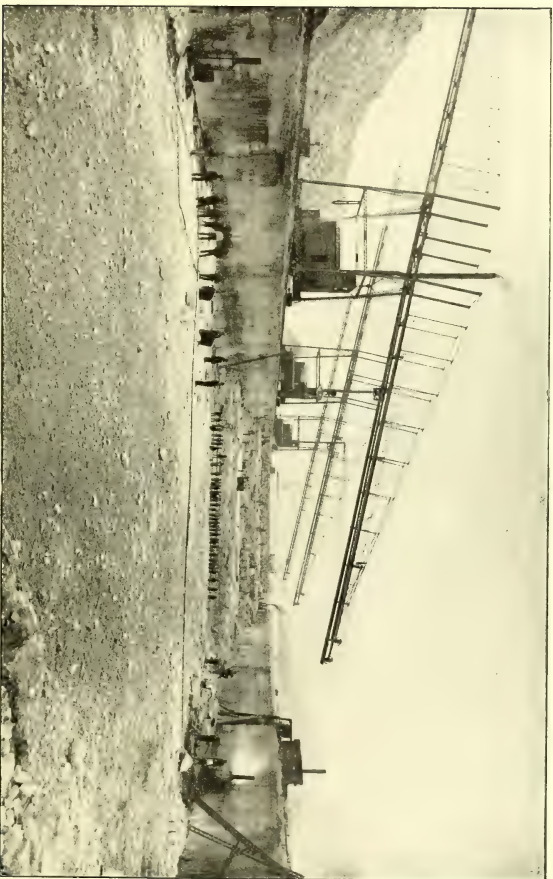
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD (known as the "Burlington Route") is the parent organization of an extensive system which operates railroads in eleven Western and Northwestern States, furnishing connections from Chicago with Omaha, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City, Cheyenne (Wyo.), Billings (Mont.), Deadwood (So. Dak.), and intermediate points, and having connections by affiliated roads with the Pacific Coast. The main line extends from Chicago to Denver (Colo.), 1,025.41 miles. The mileage of the various branches and leased proprietary lines (1898) aggregates 4,627.06 miles. The Company uses 207.23 miles in conjunction with other roads, besides subsidiary standard-gauge lines controlled through the ownership of securities amounting to 1,440 miles more. In addition to these the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy controls 179 miles of narrow-gauge road. The whole number of miles of standard-gauge road operated by the Burlington system, and known as the Burlington Route, on June 30, 1899, is estimated at 7,419, of which 1,509 is in Illinois, all but 47 miles being owned by the Company. The system in Illinois connects many important commercial

points, including Chicago, Aurora, Galesburg, Quincy, Peoria, Streator, Sterling, Mendota, Fulton, Lewistown, Rushville, Geneva, Keithsburg, Rock Island, Beardstown, Alton, etc. The entire capitalization of the line (including stock, bonds and floating debt) amounted, in 1898, to \$234,884,600, which was equivalent to about \$33,000 per mile. The total earnings of the road in Illinois, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, amounted to \$8,724,997, and the total disbursements of the Company within the State, during the same period, to \$7,469,456. Taxes paid in 1898, \$377,968.—(HISTORY). The first section of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was constructed under a charter granted, in 1849, to the Aurora Branch Railroad Company, the name being changed in 1852 to the Chicago & Aurora Railroad Company. The line was completed in 1853, from the junction with the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, 30 miles west of Chicago, to Aurora, later being extended to Mendota. In 1855 the name of the Company was changed by act of the Legislature to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The section between Mendota and Galesburg (80 miles) was built under a charter granted in 1851 to the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, and completed in 1854. July 9, 1856, the two companies were consolidated under the name of the former. Previous to this consolidation the Company had extended aid to the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad (from Peoria to the Mississippi River, nearly opposite Burlington, Iowa), and to the Northern Cross Railroad from Quincy to Galesburg, both of which were completed in 1855 and operated by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In 1857 the name of the Northern Cross was changed to the Quincy & Chicago Railroad. In 1860 the latter was sold under foreclosure to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and, in 1863, the Peoria & Oquawka was acquired in the same way—the former constituting the Quincy branch of the main line and the latter giving it its Burlington connection. Up to 1863, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy used the track of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad to enter the city of Chicago, but that year began the construction of its line from Aurora to Chicago, which was completed in 1864. In 1872 it acquired control, by perpetual lease, of the Burlington & Missouri River Road in Iowa, and, in 1880, extended this line into Nebraska, now reaching Billings, Mont., with a lateral branch to Deadwood, So. Dak. Other branches in Illinois, built or acquired by this corporation, include the Peoria & Hannibal; Carthage & Bur-

lington; Quincy & Warsaw; Ottawa, Chicago & Fox River Valley; Quincy, Alton & St. Louis, and the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago. The Chicago, Burlington & Northern—known as the Northern Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—is an important part of the system, furnishing a connection between St. Louis on the south and St. Paul and Minneapolis on the north, of which more than half of the distance of 583 miles between terminal points, is in Illinois. The latter division was originally chartered, Oct. 21, 1885, and constructed from Oregon, Ill., to St. Paul, Minn. (319 miles), and from Fulton to Savanna, Ill. (16.72 miles), and opened, Nov. 1, 1886. It was formally incorporated into the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line in 1899. In June of the same year the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy also acquired by purchase the Keokuk & Western Railroad from Keokuk to Van Wert, Iowa (143 miles), and the Des Moines & Kansas City Railway, from Des Moines, Iowa, to Cainesville, Mo. (112 miles).

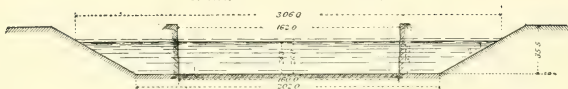
CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad*.)

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL, a channel or waterway, in course of construction (1892-99) from the Chicago River, within the limits of the city of Chicago, to Joliet Lake, in the Des Plaines River, about 12 miles above the junction of the Des Plaines with the Illinois. The primary object of the channel is the removal of the sewage of the city of Chicago and the proper drainage of the region comprised within what is called the "Sanitary District of Chicago." The feasibility of connecting the waters of Lake Michigan by way of the Des Plaines River with those of the Illinois, attracted the attention of the earliest French explorers of this region, and was commented upon, from time to time, by them and their successors. As early as 1808 the subject of a canal uniting Lake Michigan with the Illinois was discussed in a report on roads and canals by Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, and the project was touched upon in a bill relating to the Erie Canal and other enterprises, introduced in Congress in 1811. The measure continued to receive attention in the press, in Western Territorial Legislatures and in official reports, one of the latter being a report by John C. Calhoun, as Secretary of War, in 1819, in which it is spoken of as "valuable for military purposes." In 1822 Congress passed an act granting the right of way to the State through the public lands for such an enterprise, which was followed,

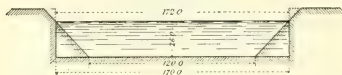


EXCAVATION IN ROCK FOR DRAINAGE CHANNEL AND WATERWAY. (PILL. DEPTH IN CENTER.)

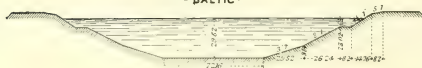
SANITARY CANAL - CHICAGO



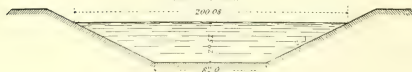
MANCHESTER



NORTH SEA
- BALTIC -



NORTH SEA
- AMSTERDAM -



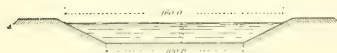
SUEZ



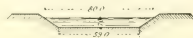
PANAMA



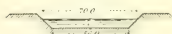
WELLAND



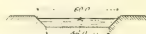
ILLINOIS & MISSISSIPPI
HENNEPIN -



ERIE



ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN



COMPARATIVE SIZE OF NOTED CANALS.

five years later, by a grant of lands for the purpose of its construction. The work was begun in 1836, and so far completed in 1848 as to admit of the passage of boats from the Chicago basin to La Salle. (See *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.) Under an act passed by the Legislature in 1865, the work of deepening the canal was undertaken by the city of Chicago with a view to furnishing means to relieve the city of its sewage, the work being completed some time before the fire of 1871. This scheme having failed to accomplish the object designed, other measures began to be considered. Various remedies were proposed, but in all the authorities were confronted with the difficulty of providing a fund, under the provisions of the Constitution of 1870, to meet the necessary cost of construction. In the closing months of the year 1885, Hon. H. B. Hurd, who had been a member of a Board of "Drainage Commissioners," organized in 1855, was induced to give attention to the subject. Having satisfied himself and others that the difficulties were not insurmountable with proper action by the Legislature, the City Council, on Jan. 27, 1886, passed a resolution authorizing the Mayor to appoint a Commission, to consist of "one expert engineer of reputation and experience in engineering and sanitary matters," and two consulting engineers, to constitute a "drainage and water-supply commission" for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the matter of water-supply and disposition of the sewage of the city. As a result of this action, Rudolph Hering, of Philadelphia, was appointed expert engineer by Mayor Harrison, with Benetzette Williams and S. G. Artingstall, of Chicago, as consulting engineers. At the succeeding session of the General Assembly (1887), two bills—one known as the "Hurd bill" and the other as the "Winston bill," but both drawn by Mr. Hurd, the first contemplating doing the work by general taxation and the issue of bonds, and the other by special assessment—were introduced in that body. As it was found that neither of these bills could be passed at that session, a new and shorter one, which became known as the "Roche-Winston bill," was introduced and passed near the close of the session. A resolution was also adopted creating a commission, consisting of two Senators, two Representatives and Mayor Roche of Chicago, to further investigate the subject. The later act, just referred to, provided for the construction of a cut-off from the Des Plaines River, which would divert the flood-waters of that stream and the North Branch into Lake Michigan north of the

city. Nothing was done under this act, however. At the next session (1889) the commission made a favorable report, and a new law was enacted embracing the main features of the Hurd bill, though changing the title of the organization to be formed from the "Metropolitan Town," as proposed by Mr. Hurd, to the "Sanitary District." The act, as passed, provided for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, their powers being confined to "providing for the drainage of the district," both as to surplus water and sewage. Much opposition to the measure had been developed during the pendency of the legislation on the subject, especially in the Illinois valley, on sanitary grounds, as well as fear of midsummer flooding of the bottom lands which are cultivated to some extent; but this was overcome by the argument that the channel would, when the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers were improved between Joliet and La Salle, furnish a new and enlarged waterway for the passage of vessels between the lake and the Mississippi River, and the enterprise was indorsed by conventions held at Peoria, Memphis and elsewhere, during the eighteen months preceding the passage of the act. The promise ultimately to furnish a flow of not less than 600,000 cubic feet per minute also excited alarm in cities situated upon the lakes, lest the taking of so large a volume of water from Lake Michigan should affect the lake-level injuriously to navigation; but these apprehensions were quieted by the assurance of expert engineers that the greatest reduction of the lake-level below the present minimum would not exceed three inches, and more likely would not produce a perceptible effect.

At the general election, held Nov. 5, 1889, the "Sanitary District of Chicago" was organized by an almost unanimous popular vote—the returns showing 70,958 votes for the measure to 242 against. The District, as thus formed, embraces all of the city of Chicago north of Eighty-seventh Street, with forty-three square miles outside of the city limits but within the area to be benefited by the improvement. Though the channel is located partly in Will County, the district is wholly in Cook and bears the entire expense of construction. The first election of Trustees was held at a special election, Dec. 12, 1889, the Trustees then elected to hold their offices for five years and until the following November. The second election occurred, Nov. 5, 1895, when the Board, as now constituted (1899), was chosen, viz.: William Boldenweck, Joseph C. Braden, Zina R.

Carter, Bernard A. Eckhart, Alexander J. Jones, Thomas Kelly, James P. Mallette, Thomas A. Smyth and Frank Wenter. The Trustees have power to sell bonds in order to procure funds to prosecute the work and to levy taxes upon property within the district, under certain limitations as to length of time the taxes run and the rate per cent imposed. Under an amendment of the Drainage Act adopted by the Legislature in 1897, the rate of assessment upon property within the Drainage District is limited to one and one-half per cent, up to and including the year 1899, but after that date becomes one-half of one per cent.

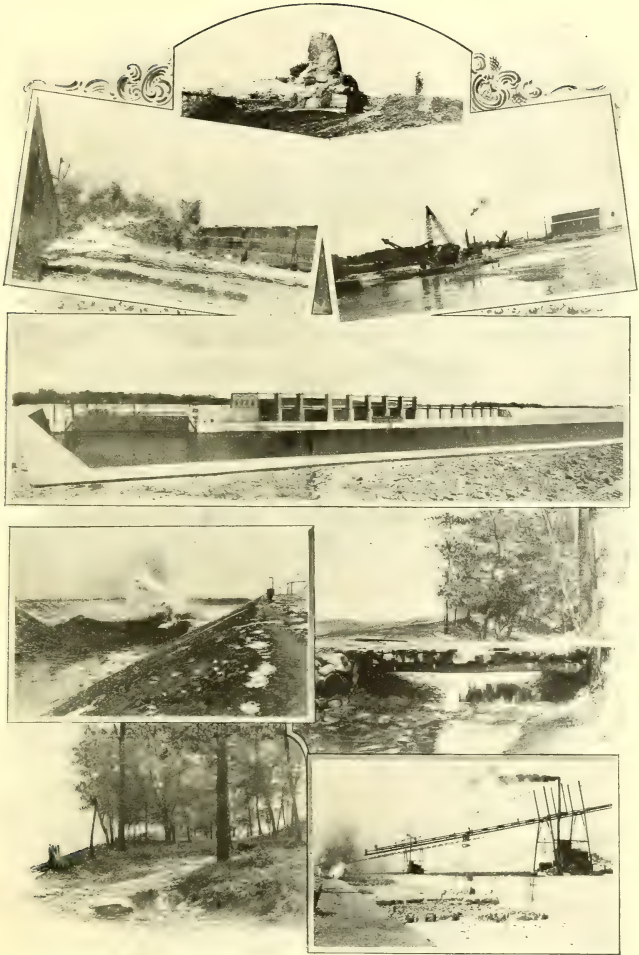
The bed of the channel, as now in process of construction, commences at Robey Street and the South Branch of the Chicago River, 5.8 miles from Lake Michigan, and extends in a south-westerly direction to the vicinity of Summit, where it intersects the Des Plaines River. From this point it follows the bed of that stream to Lockport, in Will County, where, in consequence of the sudden depression in the ground, the bed of the channel comes to the surface, and where the great controlling works are situated. This has made necessary the excavation of about thirteen miles of new channel for the river—which runs parallel with, and on the west side of, the drainage canal—besides the construction of about nineteen miles of levee to separate the waters of the canal from the river. The following statement of the quality of the material excavated and the dimensions of the work, is taken from a paper by Hon. H. B. Hurd, under the title, "The Chicago Drainage Channel and Waterway," published in the sixth volume of "Industrial Chicago" (1896): "Through that portion of the channel between Chicago and Summit, which is being constructed to produce a flow of 300,000 cubic feet per minute, which is supposed to be sufficient to dilute sewage for about the present population (of Chicago), the width of the channel is 110 feet on the bottom, with side slopes of two to one. This portion of the channel is ultimately to be enlarged to the capacity of 600,000 cubic feet per minute. The bottom of the channel, at Robey Street, is 24.448 feet below Chicago datum. The width of the channel from Summit down to the neighborhood of Willow Springs is 202 feet on the bottom, with the same side slope. The cut through the rock, which extends from the neighborhood of Willow Springs to the point where the channel runs out of ground near Lockport, is 160 feet wide at the bottom. The entire depth of the channel is substantially the same as at Robey Street, with the addition of one foot in 40,000 feet. The rock

portion of the channel is constructed to the full capacity of 600,000 cubic feet per minute. From the point where the channel runs out of ground to Joliet Lake, there is a rapid fall; over this slope works are to be constructed to let the water down in such a manner as not to damage Joliet."

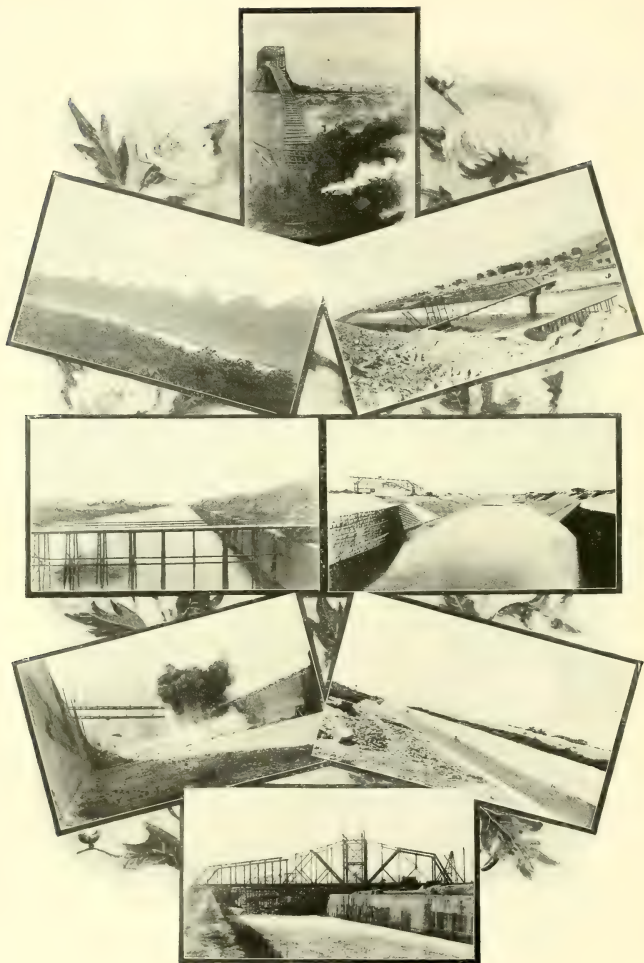
Ground was broken on the rock-cut near Lemont, on Sept. 3, 1892, and work has been in progress almost constantly ever since. The progress of the work was greatly obstructed during the year 1898, by difficulties encountered in securing the right of way for the discharge of the waters of the canal through the city of Joliet, but these were compromised near the close of the year, and it was anticipated that the work would be prosecuted to completion during the year 1899. From Feb. 1, 1890, to Dec. 31, 1898, the net receipts of the Board for the prosecution of the work aggregated \$28,357,707, while the net expenditures had amounted to \$28,221,864.57. Of the latter, \$20,099,284.67 was charged to construction account, \$3,156,908.12 to "land account" (including right of way), and \$1,222,092.82 to the cost of maintaining the engineering department. When finished, the cost will reach not less than \$35,000,000. These figures indicate the stupendous character of the work, which bids fair to stand without a rival of its kind in modern engineering and in the results it is expected to achieve.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The total mileage of this line, June 30, 1898, was 1,008 miles, of which 152.52 miles are operated and owned in Illinois. The line in this State extends west from Chicago to East Dubuque, the extreme terminal points being Chicago and Minneapolis in the Northwest, and Kansas City in the Southwest. It has several branches in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, and trackage arrangements with several lines, the most important being with the St. Paul & Northern Pacific (10.56 miles), completing the connection between St. Paul and Minneapolis; with the Illinois Central from East Dubuque to Portage (12.23 miles), and with the Chicago & Northern Pacific from Forest Home to the Grand Central Station in Chicago. The company's own track is single, of standard gauge, laid with sixty and seventy-five-pound steel rails. Grades and curvature are light, and the equipment well maintained. The outstanding capital stock (1898) was \$52,019,054; total capitalization, including stock, bonds and miscellaneous indebtedness, \$57,144,245. (HISTORY). The road was chartered, Jan. 5, 1892, under the laws of Illinois, for the purpose of reorganization of



VIEWS OF DRAINAGE CANAL.



VIEWS OF DRAINAGE CANAL.

the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway Company on a stock basis. During 1895, the De Kalb & Great Western Railroad (5.81 miles) was built from De Kalb to Sycamore as a feeder of this line.

CHICAGO, HARLEM & BATAVIA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad*.)

CHICAGO, HAVANA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, organized, April 24, 1856, for the purposes of (1) establishing a library and a cabinet of antiquities, relics, etc.; (2) the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, documents, papers and tracts; (3) the encouragement of the discovery and investigation of aboriginal remains, particularly in Illinois; (4) the collection of material illustrating the growth and settlement of Chicago. By 1871 the Society had accumulated much valuable material, but the entire collection was destroyed in the great Chicago fire of that year, among the manuscripts consumed being the original draft of the emancipation proclamation by Abraham Lincoln. The nucleus of a second collection was consumed by fire in 1874. Its loss in this second conflagration included many valuable manuscripts. In 1877 a temporary building was erected, which was torn down in 1892 to make room for the erection, on the same lot, of a thoroughly fire-proof structure of granite, planned after the most approved modern systems. The new building was erected and dedicated under the direction of its late President, Edward G. Mason, Esq., Dec. 12, 1896. The Society's third collection now embraces about twenty-five thousand volumes and nearly fifty thousand pamphlets; seventy-five portraits in oils, with other works of art; a valuable collection of manuscript documents, and a large museum of local and miscellaneous antiquities. Mr. Charles Evans is Secretary and Librarian.

CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, organized in 1876, with a teaching faculty of nineteen and forty-five matriculates. Its first term opened October 4, of that year, in a leased building. By 1881 the college had outgrown its first quarters, and a commodious, well appointed structure was erected by the trustees, in a more desirable location. The institution was among the first to introduce a graded course of instruction, extending over a period of eighteen years. In 1897, the matriculating class numbered over 200.

CHICAGO HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, located at Chicago, and founded in

1865 by Dr. Mary Harris Thompson. Its declared objects are: "To afford a home for women and children among the respectable poor in need of medical and surgical aid; to treat the same classes at home by an assistant physician; to afford a free dispensary for the same, and to train competent nurses." At the outset the hospital was fairly well sustained through private benefactions, and, in 1870, largely through Dr. Thompson's efforts, a college was organized for the medical education of women exclusively. (See *Northwestern University Woman's Medical School*.) The hospital building was totally destroyed in the great fire of 1871, but temporary accommodations were provided in another section of the city. The following year, with the aid of \$25,000 appropriated by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, a permanent building was purchased, and, in 1885, a new, commodious and well planned building was erected on the same site, at a cost of about \$75,000.

CHICAGO, MADISON & NORTHERN RAILROAD, a line of railway 231.3 miles in length, 140 miles of which lie within Illinois. It is operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and is known as its "Freeport Division." The par value of the capital stock outstanding is \$50,000 and of bonds \$2,500,000, while the floating debt is \$3,620,698, making a total capitalization of \$6,170,698, or \$26,698 per mile. (See also *Illinois Central Railroad*.) This road was opened from Chicago to Freeport in 1888.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE. (See *Northwestern University Medical College*.)

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, one of the great trunk lines of the Northwest, having a total mileage (1898) of 6,153.83 miles, of which 317.94 are in Illinois. The main line extends from Chicago to Minneapolis, 420 miles, although it has connections with Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City and various points in Wisconsin, Iowa and the Dakotas. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company enjoys the distinction of being the owner of all the lines operated by it, though it operates 245 miles of second tracks owned jointly with other lines. The greater part of its track is laid with 60, 75 and 85-lb. steel rails. The total capital invested (1898) is \$220,005,901, distributed as follows: capital stock, \$77,845,000; bonded debt, \$135,285,500; other forms of indebtedness, \$5,572,401. Its total earnings in Illinois for 1898 were \$5,205,244, and the total expenditures, \$3,320,248. The total number of employees in Illinois for 1898 was 2,293, receiving

\$1,746,827.70 in aggregate compensation. Taxes paid for the same year amounted to \$151,285.—(HISTORY). The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was organized in 1863 under the name of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The Illinois portion of the main line was built under a charter granted to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and the Wisconsin portion under charter to the Wisconsin Union Railroad Company; the whole built and opened in 1872 and purchased by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. It subsequently acquired by purchase several lines in Wisconsin, the whole receiving the present name of the line by act of the Wisconsin Legislature, passed, Feb. 14, 1874. The Chicago & Evanston Railroad was chartered, Feb. 16, 1861, built from Chicago to Calvary (10.8 miles), and opened, May 1, 1885; was consolidated with the Chicago & Lake Superior Railroad, under the title of the Chicago, Evanston & Lake Superior Railroad Company, Dec. 22, 1885, opened to Evanston, August 1, 1886, and purchased, in June, 1887, by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The Road, as now organized, is made up of twenty-two divisions located in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Missouri and Michigan.

CHICAGO, PADUCAH & MEMPHIS RAILROAD (Projected), a road chartered, Dec. 19, 1893, to run between Altamont and Metropolis, Ill., 152 miles, with a branch from Johnston City to Carbondale, 20 miles—total length, 172 miles. The gauge is standard, and the track laid with sixty-pound steel rails. By Feb. 1, 1895, the road from Altamont to Marion (100 miles) was completed, and work on the remainder of the line has been in progress. It is intended to connect with the Wabash and the St. Louis Southern systems. Capital stock authorized and subscribed, \$2,500,000; bonds issued, \$1,575,000. Funded debt, authorized, \$15,000 per mile in five per cent first mortgage gold bonds. Cost of road up to Feb. 1, 1895, \$20,000 per mile; estimated cost of the entire line, \$2,000,000. In December, 1896, this road passed into the hands of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, and is now operated to Marion, in Williamson County. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad*.)

CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD, a division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, chartered as the Chicago & Plainfield Railroad, in 1859; opened from Pekin to Streator in 1873, and to Mazon Bridge in 1876; sold under foreclosure in 1879, and now constitutes a part of the Chicago & Alton system.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD

COMPANY (of Illinois), a corporation operating two lines of railroad, one extending from Peoria to Jacksonville, and the other from Peoria to Springfield, with a connection from the latter place (in 1895), over a leased line, with St. Louis. The total mileage, as officially reported in 1895, was 208.66 miles, of which 166 were owned by the corporation. (1) The original of the Jacksonville Division of this line was the Illinois River Railroad, opened from Pekin to Virginia in 1859. In October, 1863, it was sold under foreclosure, and, early in 1864, was transferred by the purchasers to a new corporation called the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad Company, by whom it was extended the same year to Peoria, and, in 1869, to Jacksonville. Another foreclosure, in 1879, resulted in its sale to the creditors, followed by consolidation, in 1881, with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. (2) The Springfield Division was incorporated in 1869 as the Springfield & Northwestern Railway; construction was begun in 1872, and road opened from Springfield to Havana (45.20 miles) in December, 1874, and from Havana to Pekin and Peoria over the track of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville line. The same year the road was leased to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, but the lease was forfeited, in 1875, and the road placed in the hands of a receiver. In 1881, together with the Jacksonville Division, it was transferred to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, and by that company operated as the Peoria & Springfield Railroad. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific having defaulted and gone into the hands of a receiver, both the Jacksonville and the Springfield Divisions were reorganized in February, 1887, under the name of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, and placed under control of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad. A reorganization of the latter took place, in 1890, under the name of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway, and, in 1893, it passed into the hands of receivers, and was severed from its allied lines. The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad remained under the management of a separate receiver until January, 1896, when a reorganization was effected under its present name—"The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois." The lease of the Springfield & St. Louis Division having expired in December, 1895, it has also been reorganized as an independent corporation under the name of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway (which see).

CHICAGO RIVER, a sluggish stream, draining a narrow strip of land between Lake Michigan and the Des Plaines River, the entire watershed drained amounting to some 470 square miles. It is formed by the union of the "North" and the "South Branch," which unite less than a mile and a half from the mouth of the main stream. At an early day the former was known as the "Guarie" and the latter as "Portage River." The total length of the North Branch is about 20 miles, only a small fraction of which is navigable. The South Branch is shorter but offers greater facilities for navigation, being lined along its lower portions with grain-elevators, lumber-yards and manufactories. The Illinois Indians in early days found an easy portage between it and the Des Plaines River. The Chicago River, with its branches, separates Chicago into three divisions, known, respectively, as the "North" the "South" and the "West Divisions." Drawbridges have been erected at the principal street crossings over the river and both branches, and four tunnels, connecting the various divisions of the city, have been constructed under the river bed.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY, formed by the consolidation of various lines in 1880. The parent corporation (The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad) was chartered in Illinois in 1851, and the road opened from Chicago to the Mississippi River at Rock Island (181 miles), July 10, 1854. In 1852 a company was chartered under the name of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad for the extension of the road from the Mississippi to the Missouri River. The two roads were consolidated in 1866 as the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the extension to the Missouri River and a junction with the Union Pacific completed in 1869. The Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad (an important feeder from Peoria to Bureau Junction—46.7 miles) was incorporated in 1853, and completed and leased in perpetuity to the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, in 1854. The St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad was purchased in 1889, and the Kansas City & Topeka Railway in 1891. The Company has financial and traffic agreements with the Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway, extending from Terral Station, Indian Territory, to Fort Worth, Texas. The road also has connections from Chicago with Peoria; St. Paul and Minneapolis; Omaha and Lincoln (Neb.); Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo (Colo.), besides various points in South Dakota, Iowa and Southwestern Kansas. The extent of the lines owned and operated by the Company ("Poor's Manual," 1898),

is 3,568.15 miles, of which 236.51 miles are in Illinois, 189.52 miles being owned by the corporation. All of the Company's owned and leased lines are laid with steel rails. The total capitalization reported for the same year was \$116,748,211, of which \$50,000,000 was in stock and \$58,830,000 in bonds. The total earnings and income of the line in Illinois, for the year ending June 30, 1898, was \$5,851,875, and the total expenses \$3,401,165, of which \$233,129 was in the form of taxes. The Company has received under Congressional grants 550,194 acres of land, exclusive of State grants, of which there had been sold, up to March 31, 1894, 548,609 acres.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & KANSAS CITY RAILWAY. (See *Chicago Great Western Railway*.)

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PADUCAH RAILWAY, a short road, of standard gauge, laid with steel rails, extending from Marion to Brooklyn, Ill., 53.64 miles. It was chartered, Feb. 7, 1887, and opened for traffic, Jan. 1, 1889. The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company is the lessee, having guaranteed principal and interest on its first mortgage bonds. Its capital stock is \$1,000,000, and its bonded debt \$2,000,000, making the total capitalization about \$56,000 per mile. The cost of the road was \$2,950,000; total incumbrance (1895), \$3,016,715.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD, the successor to the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad. The latter was organized in November, 1889, to acquire and lease facilities to other roads and transact a local business. The Road under its new name was chartered, June 4, 1897, to purchase at foreclosure sale the property of the Chicago & Northern Pacific, soon after acquiring the property of the Chicago & Calumet Terminal Railway also. The combination gives it the control of 84.53 miles of road, of which 70.76 miles are in Illinois. The line is used for both passenger and freight terminal purposes, and also a belt line just outside the city limits. Its principal tenants are the Chicago Great Western, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Wisconsin Central Lines, and the Chicago, Hammond & Western Railroad. The Company also has control of the ground on which the Grand Central Depot is located. Its total capitalization (1898) was \$44,553,044, of which \$30,000,000 was capital stock and \$13,394,000 in the form of bonds.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, organized, Sept. 26, 1854, by a convention of Congregational ministers and laymen representing seven

Western States, among which was Illinois. A special and liberal charter was granted, Feb. 15, 1855. The Seminary has always been under Congregational control and supervision, its twenty-four trustees being elected at Triennial Conventions, at which are represented all the churches of that denomination west of the Ohio and east of the Rocky Mountains. The institution was formally opened to students, Oct. 6, 1858, with two professors and twenty-nine matriculates. Since then it has steadily grown in both numbers and influence. Preparatory and linguistic schools have been added and the faculty (1896) includes eight professors and nine minor instructors. The Seminary is liberally endowed, its productive assets being nearly \$1,000,000, and the value of its grounds, buildings, library, etc., amounting to nearly \$500,000 more. No charge is made for tuition or room rent, and there are forty-two endowed scholarships, the income of which is devoted to the aid of needy students. The buildings, including the library and dormitories, are four in number, and are well constructed and arranged.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD, an important railway running in a southwesterly direction from Chicago to St. Louis, with numerous branches, extending into Missouri, Kansas and Colorado. The Chicago & Alton Railroad proper was constructed under two charters—the first granted to the Alton & Sangamon Railroad Company, in 1847, and the second to the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad Company, in 1852. Construction of the former was begun in 1852, and the line opened from Alton to Springfield in 1853. Under the second corporation, the line was opened from Springfield to Bloomington in 1854, and to Joliet in 1856. In 1855 a line was constructed from Chicago to Joliet under the name of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, and leased in perpetuity to the present Company, which was reorganized in 1857 under the name of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company. For some time connection was had between Alton and St. Louis by steam-packet boats running in connection with the railroad; but later over the line of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad—the first railway line connecting the two cities—and, finally, by the Company's own line, which was constructed in 1864, and formally opened Jan. 1, 1865. In 1861, a company with the present name (Chicago & Alton Railroad Company) was organized, which, in 1862, purchased the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Road at foreclosure sale. Several branch lines have since

been acquired by purchase or lease, the most important in the State being the line from Bloomington to St. Louis by way of Jacksonville. This was chartered in 1851 under the name of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad, was opened for business in January, 1868, and having been diverted from the route upon which it was originally projected, was completed to Bloomington and leased to the Chicago & Alton in 1868. In 1884 this branch was absorbed by the main line. Other important branches are the Kansas City Branch from Roodhouse, crossing the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo.; the Washington Branch from Dwight to Washington and Lacon, and the Chicago & Peoria, by which entrance is obtained into the city of Peoria over the tracks of the Toledo, Peoria & Western. The whole number of miles operated (1898) is 843.54, of which 580.73 lie in Illinois. Including double tracks and sidings, the Company has a total trackage of 1,186 miles. The total capitalization, in 1898, was \$32,793,972, of which \$22,230,600 was in stock, and \$6,694,850 in bonds. The total earnings and income for the year, in Illinois, were \$5,022,315, and the operating and other expenses, \$4,272,207. This road, under its management as it existed up to 1898, has been one of the most uniformly successful in the country. Dividends have been paid semiannually from 1863 to 1884, and quarterly from 1884 to 1896. For a number of years previous to 1897, the dividends had amounted to eight per cent per annum on both preferred and common stock, but later had been reduced to seven per cent on account of short crops along the line. The taxes paid in 1898 were \$341,040. The surplus, June 30, 1895, exceeded two and three-quarter million dollars. The Chicago & Alton was the first line in the world to put into service sleeping and dining cars of the Pullman model, which have since been so widely adopted, as well as the first to run free reclining chair-cars for the convenience and comfort of its passengers. At the time the matter embraced in this volume is undergoing final revision (1899), negotiations are in progress for the purchase of this historic line by a syndicate representing the Baltimore & Ohio, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas systems, in whose interest it will hereafter be operated.

CHICAGO & AURORA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. This company operates a line 516.3 miles in length, of which 278 miles are within Illinois.

The main line in this State extends southerly from Dolton Junction (17 miles south of Chicago) to Danville. Entrance to the Polk Street Depot in Chicago is secured over the tracks of the Western Indiana Railroad. The company owns several important branch lines, as follows: From Momence Junction to the Indiana State Line; from Cissna Junction to Cissna Park; from Danville Junction to Shelbyville, and from Sidell to Rossville. The system in Illinois is of standard gauge, about 108 miles being double track. The right of way is 100 feet wide and well fenced. The grades are light, and the construction (including rails, ties, ballast and bridges), is generally excellent. The capital stock outstanding (1895) is \$13,594,400; funded debt, \$18,018,000; floating debt, \$916,981; total capital invested, \$32,570,781; total earnings in Illinois, \$2,592,072; expenditures in the State, \$2,595,631. The company paid the same year a dividend of six per cent on its common stock (\$286,914), and reported a surplus of \$1,484,762. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois was originally chartered in 1865 as the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, its main line being completed in 1872. In 1873, it defaulted on interest, was sold under foreclosure in 1877, and reorganized as the Chicago & Nashville, but later in same year took its present name. In 1894 it was consolidated with the Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway. Two spurs (5.27 miles in length) were added to the line in 1895. Early in 1897 this line obtained control of the Chicago, Paducah & Memphis Railroad, which is now operated to Marion, in Williamson County. (See *Chicago, Paducah & Memphis Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Of the 335.27 miles of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, only 30.65 are in Illinois, and of the latter 9.7 miles are operated under lease. That portion of the line within the State extends from Chicago easterly to the Indiana State line. The Company is also lessee of the Grand Junction Railroad, four miles in length. The Road is capitalized at \$6,600,000, has a bonded debt of \$12,000,000 and a floating debt (1895) of \$2,271,425, making the total capital invested, \$20,871,425. The total earnings in Illinois for 1895 amounted to \$660,393; disbursements within the State for the same period, \$345,233. The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, as now constituted, is a consolidation of various lines between Port Huron, Mich., and Chicago, operated in the interest of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. The Illinois section was built under a charter granted in 1878 to the Chicago & State Line Railway Com-

pany, to form a connection with Valparaiso, Ind. This corporation acquired the Chicago & Southern Railroad (from Chicago to Dolton), and the Chicago & State Line Extension in Indiana, all being consolidated under the name of the Northwestern Grand Trunk Railroad. In 1880, a final consolidation of these lines with the eastward connections took place under the present name—the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (See *Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

CHICAGO & GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

CHICAGO & ILLINOIS SOUTHERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & NASHVILLE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. (See *Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, one of the great trunk lines of the country, penetrating the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. The total length of its main line, branches, proprietary and operated lines, on May 1, 1899, was 5,076.89 miles, of which 594 miles are operated in Illinois, all owned by the company. Second and side tracks increase the mileage to a total of 7,217.91 miles. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway (proper) is operated in nine separate divisions, as follows: The Wisconsin, Galena, Iowa, Northern Iowa, Madison, Peninsula, Winona and St. Peter, Dakota and Ashland Divisions. The principal or main lines of the "Northwestern System," in its entirety, are those which have Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis for their termini, though their branches reach numerous important points within the States already named, from the shore of Lake Michigan on the east to Wyoming on the west, and from Kansas on the south to Lake Superior on the north.—(HISTORY.) The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company was organized in 1859 under charters granted by the Legislatures of Illinois and Wisconsin during that year, under which the new company came into possession of the rights and franchises of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company. The latter road was the outgrowth of various railway enterprises which had been pro-

jected, chartered and partly constructed in Wisconsin and Illinois, between 1848 and 1855, including the Madison & Beloit Railroad, the Rock River Valley Union Railroad, and the Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad—the last named company being chartered by the Illinois Legislature in 1851, and authorized to build a railroad from Chicago to the Wisconsin line. The Wisconsin Legislature of 1855 authorized the consolidation of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad with the Illinois enterprise, and, in March, 1855, the consolidation of these lines was perfected under the name of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad. During the first four years of its existence this company built 176 miles of the road, of which seventy miles were between Chicago and the Wisconsin State line, with the sections constructed in Wisconsin completing the connection between Chicago and Fond du Lac. As the result of the financial revulsion of 1857, the corporation became financially embarrassed, and the sale of its property and franchises under the foreclosure of 1859, already alluded to, followed. This marked the beginning of the present corporation, and, in the next few years, by the construction of new lines and the purchase of others in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, it added largely to the extent of its lines, both constructed and projected. The most important of these was the union effected with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, which was formally consolidated with the Chicago & Northwestern in 1864. The history of the Galena & Chicago Union is interesting in view of the fact that it was one of the earliest railroads incorporated in Illinois, having been chartered by special act of the Legislature during the "internal improvement" excitement of 1836. Besides, its charter was the only one of that period under which an organization was effected, and although construction was not begun under it until 1847 (eleven years afterward), it was the second railroad constructed in the State and the first leading from the city of Chicago. In the forty years of its history the growth of the Chicago & Northwestern has been steady, and its success almost phenomenal. In that time it has not only added largely to its mileage by the construction of new lines, but has absorbed more lines than almost any other road in the country, until it now reaches almost every important city in the Northwest. Among the lines in Northern Illinois now constituting a part of it, were several which had become a part of the Galena & Chicago Union before the consolidation. These included a line from Belvidere to Beloit, Wis.; the Fox

River Valley Railroad, and the St. Charles & Mississippi Air Line Railroad—all Illinois enterprises, and more or less closely connected with the development of the State. The total capitalization of the line, on June 30, 1898, was \$200,968,108, of which \$66,408,821 was capital stock and \$101,603,000 in the form of bonds. The earnings in the State of Illinois, for the same period, aggregated \$4,374,923, and the expenditures \$3,712,593. At the present time (1899) the Chicago & Northwestern is building eight or ten branch lines in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota. The Northwestern System, as such, comprises nearly 3,000 miles of road not included in the preceding statements of mileage and financial condition. Although owned by the Chicago & Northwestern Company, they are managed by different officers and under other names. The mileage of the whole system covers nearly 8,000 miles of main line.

CHICAGO & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD.

(See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & TEXAS RAILROAD, a line seventy-three miles in length, extending from Johnston City by way of Carbondale westerly to the Mississippi, thence southerly to Cape Girardeau. The line was originally operated by two companies, under the names of the Grand Tower & Carbondale and the Grand Tower & Cape Girardeau Railroad Companies. The former was chartered in 1882, and the road built in 1885; the latter, chartered in 1889 and the line opened the same year. They were consolidated in 1893, and operated under the name of the Chicago & Texas Railroad Company. In October, 1897, the last named line was transferred, under a twenty-five year lease, to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, by whom it is operated as its St. Louis & Cape Girardeau division.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD. The main line of this road extends from Chicago to Dolton, Ill. (17 miles), and affords terminal facilities for all lines entering the Polk St. Depot at Chicago. It has branches to Hammond, Ind. (10.28 miles); to Cragin (15.9 miles), and to South Chicago (5.41 miles); making the direct mileage of its branches 48.59 miles. In addition, its second, third and fourth tracks and sidings increase the mileage to 204.79 miles. The company was organized June 9, 1879; the road opened in 1880, and, on Jan. 26, 1882, consolidated with the South Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Western Indiana Belt Railway. It also owns some 850 acres in fee in Chicago, including wharf property on the

Chicago River, right of way, switch and transfer yards, depots, the Indiana grain elevator, etc. The elevator and the Belt Division are leased to the Belt Railway Company of Chicago, and the rest of the property is leased conjointly by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago & Grand Trunk, the Chicago & Erie, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and the Wabash Railways (each of which owns \$1,000,000 of the capital stock), and by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. These companies pay the expense of operation and maintenance on a mileage basis.

CHICAGO & WISCONSIN RAILROAD. (See *Wisconsin Central Lines*.)

CHILDS, Robert A., was born at Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., March 22, 1845, the son of an itinerant Methodist preacher, who settled near Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., in 1852. His home having been broken up by the death of his mother, in 1854, he went to live upon a farm. In April, 1861, at the age of 16 years, he enlisted in the company of Captain (afterwards General) Stephen A. Hurlbut, which was later attached to the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers. After being mustered out at the close of the war, he entered school, and graduated from the Illinois State Normal University in 1870. For the following three years he was Principal and Superintendent of public schools at Amboy, Lee County, meanwhile studying law, and being admitted to the bar. In 1873, he began the practice of his profession at Chicago, making his home at Hinsdale. After filling various local offices, in 1884 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in 1892, was elected by the narrow majority of thirty-seven votes to represent the Eighth Illinois District in the Fifty-third Congress, as a Republican.

CHILLICOTHE, a city in Peoria County, situated on the Illinois River, at the head of Peoria Lake; is 19 miles northwest of Peoria, on the Peoria branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the freight division of the Atkinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. It is an important shipping-point for grain; has a canning factory, a button factory, two banks, five churches, a high school, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,632; (1900), 1,699.

CHINIQUEY, (Rev.) Charles, clergyman and reformer, was born in Canada, July 30, 1809, of mixed French and Spanish blood, and educated for the Romish priesthood at the Seminary of St. Nicholet, where he remained ten years, gaining a reputation among his fellow students for extraordinary zeal and piety. Having been ordained

to the priesthood in 1833, he labored in various churches in Canada until 1851, when he accepted an invitation to Illinois with a view to building up the church in the Mississippi Valley. Locating at the junction of the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers, in Kankakee County, he was the means of bringing to that vicinity a colony of some 5,000 French Canadians, followed by colonists from France, Belgium and other European countries. It has been estimated that over 50,000 of this class of emigrants were settled in Illinois within a few years. The colony embraced a territory of some 40 square miles, with the village of St. Ann's as the center. Here Father Chiniquy began his labors by erecting churches and schools for the colonists. He soon became dissatisfied with what he believed to be the exercise of arbitrary authority by the ruling Bishop, then began to have doubts on the question of papal infallibility, the final result being a determination to separate himself from the Mother Church. In this step he appears to have been followed by a large proportion of the colonists who had accompanied him from Canada, but the result was a feeling of intense bitterness between the opposing factions, leading to much litigation and many criminal prosecutions, of which Father Chiniquy was the subject, though never convicted. In one of these suits, in which the Father was accused of an infamous crime, Abraham Lincoln was counsel for the defense, the charge being proven to be the outgrowth of a conspiracy. Having finally determined to espouse the cause of Protestantism, Father Chiniquy allied himself with the Canadian Presbytery, and for many years of his active clerical life, divided his time between Canada and the United States, having supervision of churches in Montreal and Ottawa, as well as in this country. He also more than once visited Europe by special invitation to address important religious bodies in that country. He died at Montreal, Canada, Jan. 16, 1899, in the 90th year of his age.

CHOUART, Medard, (known also as *Sieur des Groseilliers*), an early French explorer, supposed to have been born at Touraine, France, about 1621. Coming to New France in early youth, he made a voyage of discovery with his brother-in-law, Radisson, westward from Quebec, about 1654-56, these two being believed to have been the first white men to reach Lake Superior. After spending the winter of 1658-59 at La Pointe, near where Ashland, Wis., now stands, they are believed by some to have discovered the Upper Mississippi and to have descended that

stream a long distance towards its mouth, as they claimed to have reached a much milder climate and heard of Spanish ships on the salt water (Gulf of Mexico). Some antiquarians credit them, about this time (1659), with having visited the present site of the city of Chicago. They were the first explorers of Northwestern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and are also credited with having been the first to discover an inland route to Hudson's Bay, and with being the founders of the original Hudson's Bay Company. Groseillier's later history is unknown, but he ranks among the most intrepid explorers of the "New World" about the middle of the seventh century.

CHRISMAN, a city of Edgar County, at the intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroads, 24 miles south of Danville; has a pipe-wrench factory, grain elevators, and storage cribs. Population (1890), 820; (1900), 905.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY, a rich agricultural county, lying in the "central belt," and organized in 1839 from parts of Macon, Montgomery, Sangamon and Shelby Counties. The name first given to it was Dane, in honor of Nathan Dane, one of the framers of the Ordinance of 1787, but a political prejudice led to a change. A preponderance of early settlers having come from Christian County, Ky., this name was finally adopted. The surface is level and the soil fertile, the northern half of the county being best adapted to corn and the southern to wheat. Its area is about 710 square miles, and its population (1900), was 32,790. The life of the early settlers was exceedingly primitive. Game was abundant; wild honey was used as a substitute for sugar; wolves were troublesome; prairie fires were frequent; the first mill (on Bear Creek) could not grind more than ten bushels of grain per day, by horse-power. The people hauled their corn to St. Louis to exchange for groceries. The first store was opened at Robertson's Point, but the county-seat was established at Taylorville. A great change was wrought in local conditions by the advent of the Illinois Central Railway, which passes through the eastern part of the county. Two other railroads now pass centrally through the county—the "Wabash" and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. The principal towns are Taylorville (a railroad center and thriving town of 2,829 inhabitants), Pana, Morrisonville, Edinburg, and Assumption.

CHURCH, Lawrence S., lawyer and legislator, was born at Nunda, N. Y., in 1820; passed his

youth on a farm, but having a fondness for study, at an early age began teaching in winter with a view to earning means to prosecute his studies in law. In 1843 he arrived at McHenry, then the county-seat of McHenry County, Ill., having walked a part of the way from New York, paying a portion of his expenses by the delivery of lectures. He soon after visited Springfield, and having been examined before Judge S. H. Treat, was admitted to the bar. On the removal of the county-seat from McHenry to Woodstock, he removed to the latter place, where he continued to reside to the end of his life. A member of the Whig party up to 1856, he was that year elected as a Republican Representative in the Twentieth General Assembly, serving by re-election in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second; in 1860, was supported for the nomination for Congress in the Northwestern District, but was defeated by Hon. E. B. Washburne; in 1862, aided in the organization of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and was commissioned its Colonel, but was compelled to resign before reaching the field on account of failing health. In 1866 he was elected County Judge of McHenry County, to fill a vacancy, and, in 1869 to the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, July 23, 1870. Judge Church was a man of high principle and a speaker of decided ability.

CHURCH, Selden Marvin, capitalist, was born at East Haddam, Conn., March 4, 1804; taken by his father to Monroe County, N. Y., in boyhood, and grew up on a farm there, but at the age of 21, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in teaching, being one of the earliest teachers in the public schools of that city. Then, having spent some time in mercantile pursuits in Rochester, N. Y., in 1835 he removed to Illinois, first locating at Geneva, but the following year removed to Rockford, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. In 1841, he was appointed Postmaster of the city of Rockford by the first President Harrison, remaining in office three years. Other offices held by him were those of County Clerk (1843-47), Delegate to the Second Constitutional Convention (1847), Judge of Probate (1849-57), Representative in the Twenty-third General Assembly (1863-65), and member of the first Board of Public Charities by appointment of Governor Palmer, in 1869, being re-appointed by Governor Beveridge, in 1873, and, for a part of the time, serving as President of the Board. He also served, by appointment of the Secretary of War, as one of the Commissioners to assess damages for the Government improvements at Rock Island and to locate

the Government bridge between Rock Island and Davenport. During the latter years of his life he was President for some time of the Rockford Insurance Company; was also one of the originators, and, for many years, Managing Director of the Rockford Water Power Company, which has done so much to promote the prosperity of that city, and, at the time of his death, was one of the Directors of the Winnebago National Bank. Died at Rockford, June 23, 1892.

CHURCHILL, George, early printer and legislator, was born at Hubbardtown, Rutland County, Vt., Oct. 11, 1789; received a good education in his youth, thus imbibing a taste for literature which led to his learning the printer's trade. In 1806 he became an apprentice in the office of the Albany (N. Y.) "Sentinel," and, after serving his time, worked as a journeyman printer, thereby accumulating means to purchase a half-interest in a small printing office. Selling this out at a loss, a year or two later, he went to New York, and, after working at the case some five months, started for the West, stopping en route at Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Louisville. In the latter place he worked for a time in the office of "The Courier," and still later in that of "The Correspondent," then owned by Col. Elijah C. Berry, who subsequently came to Illinois and served as Auditor of Public Accounts. In 1817 he arrived in St. Louis, but, attracted by the fertile soil of Illinois, determined to engage in agricultural pursuits, finally purchasing land some six miles southeast of Edwardsville, in Madison County, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. In order to raise means to improve his farm, in the spring of 1819 he worked as a compositor in the office of "The Missouri Gazette"—the predecessor of "The St. Louis Republic." While there he wrote a series of articles over the signature of "A Farmer of St. Charles County," advocating the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union without slavery, which caused considerable excitement among the friends of that institution. During the same year he aided Hooper Warren in establishing his paper, "The Spectator," at Edwardsville, and, still later, became a frequent contributor to its columns, especially during the campaign of 1822-24, which resulted, in the latter year, in the defeat of the attempt to plant slavery in Illinois. In 1822 he was elected Representative in the Third General Assembly, serving in that body by successive re-elections until 1832. His re-election for a second term, in 1824, demonstrated that his vote at the preceding session, in

opposition to the scheme for a State Convention to revise the State Constitution in the interest of slavery, was approved by his constituents. In 1838, he was elected to the State Senate, serving four years, and, in 1844, was again elected to the House—in all serving a period in both Houses of sixteen years. Mr. Churchill was never married. He was an industrious and systematic collector of historical records, and, at the time of his death in the summer of 1872, left a mass of documents and other historical material of great value. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws; Warren, Hooper, and Coles, Edward.*)

CLARK (Gen.) George Rogers, soldier, was born near Monticello, Albemarle County, Va., Nov. 19, 1752. In his younger life he was a farmer and surveyor on the upper Ohio. His first experience in Indian fighting was under Governor Dunmore, against the Shawnees (1774). In 1775 he went as a surveyor to Kentucky, and the British having incited the Indians against the Americans in the following year, he was commissioned a Major of militia. He soon rose to a Colonelcy, and attained marked distinction. Later he was commissioned Brigadier-General, and planned an expedition against the British fort at Detroit, which was not successful. In the latter part of 1777, in consultation with Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, he planned an expedition against Illinois, which was carried out the following year. On July 4, 1778, he captured Kaskaskia without firing a gun, and other French villages surrendered at discretion. The following February he set out from Kaskaskia to cross the "Illinois Country" for the purpose of recapturing Vincennes, which had been taken and was garrisoned by the British under Hamilton. After a forced march characterized by incredible suffering, his ragged followers effected the capture of the post. His last important military service was against the savages on the Big Miami, whose villages and fields he laid waste. His last years were passed in sorrow and in comparative penury. He died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18, 1818, and his remains, after reposing in a private cemetery near that city for half a century, were exhumed and removed to Cave Hill Cemetery in 1869. The fullest history of General Clark's expedition and his life will be found in the "Conquest of the Country Northwest of the Ohio River, 1774-1783, and Life of Gen. George Rogers Clark" (2 volumes, 1896), by the late William H. English, of Indianapolis.

CLARK, Horace S., lawyer and politician, was born at Huntsburg, Ohio, August 12, 1840. At

the age of 15, coming to Chicago, he found employment in a livery stable; later, worked on a farm in Kane County, attending school in the winter. After a year spent in Iowa City attending the Iowa State University, he returned to Kane County and engaged in the dairy business, later occupying himself with various occupations in Illinois and Missouri, but finally returning to his Ohio home, where he began the study of law at Circleville. In 1861 he enlisted in an Ohio regiment, rising from the ranks to a captaincy, but was finally compelled to leave the service in consequence of a wound received at Gettysburg. In 1865 he settled at Mattoon, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1870 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket, but was elected State Senator in 1880, serving four years and proving himself one of the ablest speakers on the floor. In 1888 he was chosen a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention, and has long been a conspicuous figure in State politics. In 1896 he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

CLARK, John M., civil engineer and merchant, was born at White Pigeon, Mich., August 1, 1836; came to Chicago with his widowed mother in 1847, and, after five years in the Chicago schools, served for a time (1852) as a rodman on the Illinois Central Railroad. After a course in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., where he graduated in 1856, he returned to the service of the Illinois Central. In 1859 he went to Colorado, where he was one of the original founders of the city of Denver, and chief engineer of its first water supply company. In 1862 he started on a surveying expedition to Arizona, but was in Santa Fe when that place was captured by a rebel expedition from Texas; was also present soon after at the battle of Apache Cañon, when the Confederates, being defeated, were driven out of the Territory. Returning to Chicago in 1864, he became a member of the wholesale leather firm of Gray, Clark & Co. The official positions held by Mr. Clark include those of Alderman (1879-81), Member of the Board of Education, Collector of Customs, to which he was appointed by President Harrison, in 1889, and President of the Chicago Civil Service Board by appointment of Mayor Swift, under an act passed by the Legislature of 1895, retiring in 1897. In 1881 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago, but was defeated by Carter H. Harrison. Mr. Clark is one of the Directors of the Crerar Library, named in the will of Mr. Crerar.

CLARK COUNTY, one of the eastern counties of the State, south of the middle line and fronting upon the Wabash River; area, 510 square miles, and population (1900), 24,033; named for Col. George Rogers Clark. Its organization was effected in 1819. Among the earliest pioneers were John Bartlett, Abraham Washburn, James Whitlock, James B. Anderson, Stephen Archer and Uri Manly. The county-seat is Marshall, the site of which was purchased from the Government in 1833 by Gov. Joseph Duncan and Col. William B. Archer, the latter becoming sole proprietor in 1835, in which year the first log cabin was built. The original county-seat was Darwin, and the change to Marshall (in 1849) was made only after a hard struggle. The soil of the county is rich, and its agricultural products varied, embracing corn (the chief staple), oats, potatoes, winter wheat, butter, sorghum, honey, maple sugar, wool and pork. Woolen, flouring and lumber mills exist, but the manufacturing interests are not extensive. Among the prominent towns, besides Marshall and Darwin, are Casey (population 844), Martinsville (779), Westfield (510), and York (294).

CLAY, Porter, clergyman and brother of the celebrated Henry Clay, was born in Virginia, March, 1779; in early life removed to Kentucky, studied law, and was, for a time, Auditor of Public Accounts in that State; in 1815, was converted and gave himself to the Baptist ministry, locating at Jacksonville, Ill., where he spent most of his life. Died, in 1850.

CLAY CITY, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles west of Olney; has one newspaper, a bank, and is in a grain and fruit-growing region. Population (1890), 612; (1900), 907; (1903), 1,020.

CLAY COUNTY, situated in the southeastern quarter of the State; has an area of 470 square miles and a population (1900) of 19,553. It was named for Henry Clay. The first claim in the county was entered by a Mr. Elliot, in 1818, and soon after settlers began to locate homes in the county, although it was not organized until 1824. During the same year the pioneer settlement of Maysville was made the county-seat, but immigration continued inactive until 1837, when many settlers arrived, headed by Judges Apperson and Hopkins and Messrs. Stanford and Lee, who were soon followed by the families of Cochran, McCullom and Tender. The Little Wabash River and a number of small tributaries drain the county. A light-colored sandy loam constitutes the greater part of the soil, although "black

prairie loam" appears here and there. Railroad facilities are limited, but sufficient to accommodate the county's requirements. Fruits, especially apples, are successfully cultivated. Educational advantages are fair, although largely confined to district schools and academies in larger towns. Louisville was made the county-seat in 1842, and, in 1890, had a population of 637. Xenia and Flora are the most important towns.

CLAYTON, a town in Adams County, on the Wabash Railway, 28 miles east-northeast of Quincy. A branch of the Wabash Railway extends from this point northwest to Carthage, Ill., and Keokuk, Iowa, and another branch to Quincy, Ill. The industries include flour and feed mills, machine and railroad repair shops, grain elevator, cigar and harness factories. It has a bank, four churches, a high school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,038; (1900), 996.

CLEAVER, William, pioneer, was born in London, England, in 1815; came to Canada with his parents in 1831, and to Chicago in 1834; engaged in business as a chandler, later going into the grocery trade; in 1849, joined the gold-seekers in California, and, six years afterwards, established himself in the southern part of the present city of Chicago, then called Cleaverville, where he served as Postmaster and managed a general store. He was the owner of considerable real estate at one time in what is now a densely populated part of the city of Chicago. Died in Chicago, Nov. 13, 1896.

CLEMENTS, Isaac, ex-Congressman and Governor of Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Danville, Ill., was born in Franklin County, Ind., in 1837; graduated from Asbury University, at Greencastle, in 1859, having supported himself during his college course by teaching. After reading law and being admitted to the bar at Greencastle, he removed to Carbondale, Ill., where he again found it necessary to resort to teaching in order to purchase law-books. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Infantry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G. He was in the service for three years, was three times wounded and twice promoted "for meritorious service." In June, 1867, he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy, and from 1873 to 1875 was a Republican Representative in the Forty-third Congress from the (then) Eighteenth District. He was also a member of the Republican State Convention of 1880. In 1889, he became Pension Agent for the District of Illinois, by appointment of President Harrison, serving

until 1893. In the latter part of 1898, he was appointed Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal, but served only a few months, when he accepted the position of Governor of the new Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Danville.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. The total length of this system (1898) is 1,807.34 miles, of which 478.39 miles are operated in Illinois. That portion of the main line lying within the State extends from East St. Louis, northeast to the Indiana State line, 181 miles. The Company is also the lessee of the Peoria & Eastern Railroad (132 miles), and operates, in addition, other lines, as follows: The Cairo Division, extending from Tilton, on the line of the Wabash, 3 miles southwest of Danville, to Cairo (259 miles); the Chicago Division, extending from Kankakee southeast to the Indiana State line (34 miles); the Alton Branch, from Wann Junction, on the main line, to Alton (4 miles). Besides these, it enjoys with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, joint ownership of the Kankakee & Seneca Railroad, which it operates. The system is uniformly of standard gauge, and about 280 miles are of double track. It is laid with heavy steel rails (sixty-five, sixty-seven and eighty pounds), laid on white oak ties, and is amply ballasted with broken stone and gravel. Extensive repair shops are located at Mattoon. The total capital of the entire system on June 30, 1898—including capital stock and bonded and floating debt—was \$97,149,361. The total earnings in Illinois for the year were \$3,773,193, and the total expenditures in the State \$3,611,437. The taxes paid the same year were \$124,196. The history of this system, so far as Illinois is concerned, begins with the consolidation, in 1889, of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Companies. In 1890, certain leased lines in Illinois (elsewhere mentioned) were merged into the system. (For history of the several divisions of this system, see *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, Peoria & Eastern, Cairo & Vincennes, and Kankakee & Seneca Railroads.*)

CLIMATOLOGY. Extending, as it does, through six degrees of latitude, Illinois affords a great diversity of climate, as regards not only the range of temperature, but also the amount of rainfall. In both particulars it exhibits several points of contrast to States lying between the same parallels of latitude, but nearer the Atlantic. The same statement applies, as well, to all

the North Central and the Western States. Warm winds from the Gulf of Mexico come up the Mississippi Valley, and impart to vegetation in the southern portion of the State, a stimulating influence which is not felt upon the seaboard. On the other hand, there is no great barrier to the descent of the Arctic winds, which, in winter, sweep down toward the Gulf, depressing the temperature to a point lower than is customary nearer the seaboard on the same latitude. Lake Michigan exerts no little influence upon the climate of Chicago and other adjacent districts, mitigating both summer heat and winter cold. If a comparison be instituted between Ottawa and Boston—the latter being one degree farther north, but 570 feet nearer the sea-level—the springs and summers are found to be about five degrees warmer, and the winters three degrees colder, at the former point. In comparing the East and West in respect of rainfall, it is seen that, in the former section, the same is pretty equally distributed over the four seasons, while in the latter, spring and summer may be called the wet season, and autumn and winter the dry. In the extreme West nearly three-fourths of the yearly precipitation occurs during the growing season. This is a climatic condition highly favorable to the growth of grasses, etc., but detrimental to the growth of trees. Hence we find luxuriant forests near the seaboard, and, in the interior, grassy plains. Illinois occupies a geographical position where these great climatic changes begin to manifest themselves, and where the distinctive features of the prairie first become fully apparent. The annual precipitation of rain is greatest in the southern part of the State, but, owing to the higher temperature of that section, the evaporation is also more rapid. The distribution of the rainfall in respect of seasons is also more unequal toward the south, a fact which may account, in part at least, for the increased area of woodlands in that region. While Illinois lies within the zone of southwest winds, their flow is affected by conditions somewhat abnormal. The northeast trades, after entering the Gulf, are deflected by the mountains of Mexico, becoming inward breezes in Texas, southerly winds in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and southwesterly as they enter the Upper Valley. It is to this aerial current that the hot, moist summers are attributable. The north and northwest winds, which set in with the change of the season, depress the temperature to a point below that of the Atlantic slope, and are attended with a diminished precipitation.

CLINTON, the county-seat of De Witt County, situated 23 miles south of Bloomington, at intersection of the Springfield and the Champaign-Havana Divisions with the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad; lies in a productive agricultural region; has machine shops, flour and planing mills, brick and tile works, water works, electric lighting plant, piano-case factory, banks, three newspapers, six churches, and two public schools. Population (1890), 2,598; (1900), 4,452.

CLINTON COUNTY, organized in 1824, from portions of Washington, Bond and Fayette Counties, and named in honor of De Witt Clinton. It is situated directly east of St. Louis, has an area of 494 square miles, and a population (1900) of 19,824. It is drained by the Kaskaskia River and by Shoal, Crooked, Sugar and Beaver Creeks. Its geological formation is similar to that of other counties in the same section. Thick layers of limestone lie near the surface, with coal seams underlying the same at varying depths. The soil is varied, being at some points black and loamy and at others (under timber) decidedly clayey. The timber has been mainly cut for fuel because of the inherent difficulties attending coal-mining. Two railroads cross the county from east to west, but its trade is not important. Agriculture is the chief occupation, corn, wheat and oats being the staple products.

CLOUD, Newton, clergyman and legislator, was born in North Carolina, in 1805, and, in 1837, settled in the vicinity of Waverly, Morgan County, Ill., where he pursued the vocation of a farmer, as well as a preacher of the Methodist Church. He also became prominent as a Democratic politician, and served in no less than nine sessions of the General Assembly, besides the Constitutional Convention of 1847, of which he was chosen President. He was first elected Representative in the Seventh Assembly (1830), and afterwards served in the House during the sessions of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-seventh, and as Senator in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth. He was also Clerk of the House in 1844-45, and, having been elected Representative two years later, was chosen Speaker at the succeeding session. Although not noted for any specially aggressive qualities, his consistency of character won for him general respect, while his frequent elections to the Legislature prove him to have been a man of large influence.

CLOWRY, Robert C., Telegraph Manager, was born in 1838; entered the service of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company as a messenger

boy at Joliet in 1853, became manager of the office at Lockport six months later, at Springfield in 1853, and chief operator at St. Louis in 1854. Between 1859 and '63, he held highly responsible positions on various Western lines, but the latter year was commissioned by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and placed in charge of United States military lines with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark.; was mustered out in May, 1866, and immediately appointed District Superintendent of Western Union lines in the Southwest. From that time his promotion was steady and rapid. In 1875 he became Assistant General Superintendent; in 1878, Assistant General Superintendent of the Central Division at Chicago; in 1880, succeeded General Stager as General Superintendent, and, in 1885, was elected Director, member of the Executive Committee and Vice-President, his territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

COAL AND COAL-MINING. Illinois contains much the larger portion of what is known as the central coal field, covering an area of about 37,000 square miles, and underlying sixty counties, in but forty-five of which, however, operations are conducted on a commercial scale. The Illinois field contains fifteen distinct seams. Those available for commercial mining generally lie at considerable depth and are reached by shafts. The coals are all bituminous, and furnish an excellent steam-making fuel. Coke is manufactured to a limited extent in La Salle and some of the southern counties, but elsewhere in the State the coal does not yield a good marketable coke. Neither is it in any degree a good gas coal, although used in some localities for that purpose, rather because of its abundance than on account of its adaptability. It is thought that, with the increase of cheap transportation facilities, Pittsburg coal will be brought into the State in such quantities as eventually to exclude local coal from the manufacture of gas. In the report of the Eleventh United States Census, the total product of the Illinois coal mines was given as 12,104,272 tons, as against 6,115,377 tons reported by the Tenth Census. The value of the output was estimated at \$11,735,203, or \$0.97 per ton at the mines. The total number of mines was stated to be 1,072, and the number of tons mined was nearly equal to the combined yield of the mines of Ohio and Indiana. The mines are divided into two classes, technically known as "regular" and "local." Of the former, there were 358, and of the latter, 714. These 358 regular

mines employed 23,934 men and boys, of whom 21,350 worked below ground, besides an office force of 389, and paid, in wages, \$8,694,397. The total capital invested in these 358 mines was \$17,630,351. According to the report of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1898, 881 mines were operated during the year, employing 35,026 men and producing 18,599,299 tons of coal, which was 1,473,459 tons less than the preceding year—the reduction being due to the strike of 1897. Five counties of the State produced more than 1,000,000 tons each, standing in the following order: Sangamon, 1,763,863; St. Clair, 1,600,752; Vermilion, 1,520,699; Macoupin, 1,264,926; La Salle, 1,165,490.

COAL CITY, a town in Grundy County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 29 miles by rail south-southwest of Joliet. Large coal mines are operated here, and the town is an important shipping point for their product. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper and five churches. Pop. (1890), 1,672; (1900), 2,607; (1903), about 3,000.

COBB, Emery, capitalist, was born at Dryden, Tompkins County, N. Y., August 20, 1831; at 16, began the study of telegraphy at Ithaca, later acted as operator on Western New York lines, but, in 1852, became manager of the office at Chicago, continuing until 1865, the various companies having meanwhile been consolidated into the Western Union. He then made an extensive tour of the world, and, although he had introduced the system of transmitting money by telegraph, he declined all invitations to return to the key-board. Having made large investments in lands about Kankakee, where he now resides, he has devoted much of his time to agriculture and stock-raising; was also, for many years, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, President of the Short-Horn Breeders' Association, and, for twenty years (1873-93), a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. He has done much to improve the city of his adoption by the erection of buildings, the construction of electric street-car lines and the promotion of manufactures.

COBB, Silas B., pioneer and real-estate operator, was born at Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 23, 1812; came to Chicago in 1833 on a schooner from Buffalo, the voyage occupying over a month. Being without means, he engaged as a carpenter upon a building which James Kinzie, the Indian trader, was erecting; later he erected a building of his own in which he started a harness-shop, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. He has since been connected with a number

of business enterprises of a public character, including banks, street and steam railways, but his largest successes have been achieved in the line of improved real estate, of which he is an extensive owner. He is also one of the liberal benefactors of the University of Chicago, "Cobb Lecture Hall," on the campus of that institution, being the result of a contribution of his amounting to \$150,000. Died in Chicago, April 5, 1900.

COBDEN, a village in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 42 miles north of Cairo and 15 miles south of Carbondale. Fruits and vegetables are extensively cultivated and shipped to northern markets. This region is well timbered, and Cobden has two box factories employing a considerable number of men; also has several churches, schools and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 994; (1900), 1,034.

COCHRAN, William Granville, legislator and jurist, was born in Ross County, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1844; brought to Moultrie County, Ill., in 1849, and, at the age of 17, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving in the War of the Rebellion three years as a private. Returning home from the war, he resumed life as a farmer, but early in 1873 began merchandising at Lovington, continuing this business three years, when he began the study of law; in 1879, was admitted to the bar, and has since been in active practice. In 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Senate in 1890, but was re-elected to the House in 1894, and again in 1896. At the special session of 1890, he was chosen Speaker, and was similarly honored in 1895. He is an excellent parliamentarian, clear-headed and just in his rulings, and an able debater. In June, 1897, he was elected for a six years' term to the Circuit bench. He is also one of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal.

CODDING, Ichabod, clergyman and anti-slavery lecturer, was born at Bristol, N. Y., in 1811; at the age of 17 he was a popular temperance lecturer; while a student at Middlebury, Vt., began to lecture in opposition to slavery; after leaving college served five years as agent and lecturer of the Anti-Slavery Society; was often exposed to mob violence, but always retaining his self-control, succeeded in escaping serious injury. In 1842 he entered the Congregational ministry and held pastorates at Princeton, Lockport, Joliet and elsewhere; between 1854 and '58, lectured extensively through Illinois on the Kansas-Nebraska issue, and was a power in

the organization of the Republican party. Died at Baraboo, Wis., June 17, 1866.

CODY, Hiram Hitchcock, lawyer and Judge; born in Oneida County, N. Y., June 11, 1824; was partially educated at Hamilton College, and, in 1843, came with his father to Kendall County, Ill. In 1847, he removed to Naperville, where for six years he served as Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar; in 1861, was elected County Judge with practical unanimity, served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1874, was elected Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. His residence (1896) was at Pasadena, Cal.

COLCHESTER, a city of McDonough County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, midway between Galesburg and Quincy; is the center of a rich farming and an extensive coal-mining region, producing more than 100,000 tons of coal annually. A superior quality of potter's clay is also mined and shipped extensively to other points. The city has brick and drain-tile works, a bank, four churches, two public schools and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 1,643; (1900), 1,635.

COLES, Edward, the second Governor of the State of Illinois, born in Albemarle County, Va., Dec. 15, 1786, the son of a wealthy planter, who had been a Colonel in the Revolutionary War; was educated at Hampden-Sidney and William and Mary Colleges, but compelled to leave before graduation by an accident which interrupted his studies; in 1809, became the private secretary of President Madison, remaining six years, after which he made a trip to Russia as a special messenger by appointment of the President. He early manifested an interest in the emancipation of the slaves of Virginia. In 1815 he made his first tour through the Northwest Territory, going as far west as St. Louis, returning three years later and visiting Kaskaskia while the Constitutional Convention of 1818 was in session. In April of the following year he set out from his Virginia home, accompanied by his slaves, for Illinois, traveling by wagons to Brownsville, Pa., where, taking flat-boats, he descended the river with his goods and servants to a point below Louisville, where they disembarked, journeying overland to Edwardsville. While descending the Ohio, he informed his slaves that they were free, and, after arriving at their destination, gave to each head of a family 160 acres of land. This generous act was, in after years, made the ground for bitter persecution by his enemies. At

Edwardsville he entered upon the duties of Register of the Land Office, to which he had been appointed by President Monroe. In 1822 he became the candidate for Governor of those opposed to removing the restriction in the State Constitution against the introduction of slavery, and, although a majority of the voters then favored the measure, he was elected by a small plurality over his highest competitor in consequence of a division of the opposition vote between three candidates. The Legislature chosen at the same time submitted to the people a proposition for a State Convention to revise the Constitution, which was rejected at the election of 1824 by a majority of 1,668 in a total vote of 11,612. While Governor Coles had the efficient aid in opposition to the measure of such men as Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Morris Birkbeck, George Forquer, Hooper Warren, George Churchill and others, he was himself a most influential factor in protecting Illinois from the blight of slavery, contributing his salary for his entire term (\$4,000) to that end. In 1825 it became his duty to welcome La Fayette to Illinois. Retiring from office in 1826, he continued to reside some years on his farm near Edwardsville, and, in 1830, was a candidate for Congress, but being a known opponent of General Jackson, was defeated by Joseph Duncan. Previous to 1833, he removed to Philadelphia, where he married during the following year, and continued to reside there until his death, July 7, 1868, having lived to see the total extinction of slavery in the United States. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

COLES COUNTY, originally a part of Crawford County, but organized in 1831, and named in honor of Gov. Edward Coles,—lies central to the eastern portion of the State, and embraces 520 square miles, with a population (1900) of 34,146. The Kaskaskia River (sometimes called the Okaw) runs through the northwestern part of the county, but the principal stream is the Embarras (Embraw). The chief resource of the people is agriculture, although the county lies within the limits of the Illinois coal-belt. To the north and west are prairies, while timber abounds in the southeast. The largest crop is of corn, although wheat, dairy products, potatoes, hay, tobacco, sorghum, wool, etc., are also important products. Broom-corn is extensively cultivated. Manufacturing is carried on to a fair extent, the output embracing sawed lumber, carriages and wagons, agricultural implements, tobacco and snuff, boots and shoes, etc. Charleston, the county-seat, is

centrally located, and has a number of handsome public buildings, private residences and business blocks. It was laid out in 1831, and incorporated in 1865; in 1900, its population was 5,488. Mattoon is a railroad center, situated some 130 miles east of St. Louis. It has a population of 9,622, and is an important shipping point for grain and live-stock. Other principal towns are Ashmore, Oakland and Lerna.

COLFAX, a village of McLean County, on the Kankakee and Bloomington branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles northeast of Bloomington. Farming and stock-growing are the leading industries; has two banks, one newspaper, three elevators, and a coal mine. Pop. (1900), 1,153.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, located at Chicago, and organized in 1881. Its first term opened in September, 1882, in a building erected by the trustees at a cost of \$60,000, with a faculty embracing twenty-five professors, with a sufficient corps of demonstrators, assistants, etc. The number of matriculates was 152. The institution ranks among the leading medical colleges of the West. Its standard of qualifications, for both matriculates and graduates, is equal to those of other first-class medical schools throughout the country. The teaching faculty, of late years, has consisted of some twenty-five professors, who are aided by an adequate corps of assistants, demonstrators, etc.

COLLEGES, EARLY. The early Legislatures of Illinois manifested no little unfriendliness toward colleges. The first charters for institutions of this character were granted in 1833, and were for the incorporation of the "Union College of Illinois," in Randolph County, and the "Alton College of Illinois," at Upper Alton. The first named was to be under the care of the Scotch Covenanters, but was never founded. The second was in the interest of the Baptists, but the charter was not accepted. Both these acts contained jealous and unfriendly restrictions, notably one to the effect that no theological department should be established and no professor of theology employed as an instructor, nor should any religious test be applied in the selection of trustees or the admission of pupils. The friends of higher education, however, made common cause, and, in 1835, secured the passage of an "omnibus bill" incorporating four private colleges—the Alton; the Illinois, at Jacksonville; the McKendree, at Lebanon, and the Jonesboro. Similar restrictive provisions as to theological teaching were incorporated in these charters, and a limitation was placed upon the amount of

property to be owned by any institution, but in many respects the law was more liberal than its predecessors of two years previous. Owing to the absence of suitable preparatory schools, these institutions were compelled to maintain preparatory departments under the tuition of the college professors. The college last named above (Jonesboro) was to have been founded by the Christian denomination, but was never organized. The three remaining ones stand, in the order of their formation, McKendree, Illinois, Alton (afterward Shurtleff); in the order of graduating initial classes — Illinois, McKendree, Shurtleff. Preparatory instruction began to be given in Illinois College in 1829, and a class was organized in the collegiate department in 1831. The Legislature of 1835 also incorporated the Jacksonville Female Academy, the first school for girls chartered in the State. From this time forward colleges and academies were incorporated in rapid succession, many of them at places whose names have long since disappeared from the map of the State. It was at this time that there developed a strong party in favor of founding what were termed, rather euphemistically, "Manual Labor Colleges." It was believed that the time which a student might be able to "redeem" from study, could be so profitably employed at farm or shop-work as to enable him to earn his own livelihood. Acting upon this theory, the Legislature of 1835 granted charters to the "Franklin Manual Labor College," to be located in either Cook or La Salle County; to the "Burnt Prairie Manual Labor Seminary," in White County, and the "Chatham Manual Labor School," at Lick Prairie, Sangamon County. University powers were conferred upon the institution last named, and its charter also contained the somewhat extraordinary provision that any sect might establish a professorship of theology therein. In 1837 six more colleges were incorporated, only one of which (Knox) was successfully organized. By 1840, better and broader views of education had developed, and the Legislature of 1841 repealed all prohibition of the establishing of theological departments, as well as the restrictions previously imposed upon the amount and value of property to be owned by private educational institutions. The whole number of colleges and seminaries incorporated under the State law (1896) is forty-three. (See also *Illinois College*, *Knox College*, *Lake Forest University*, *McKendree College*, *Monmouth College*, *Jacksonville Female Seminary*, *Monticello Female Seminary*, *Northwestern University*, *Shurtleff College*.)

COLLIER, Robert Laird, clergyman, was born in Salisbury, Md., August 7, 1837; graduated at Boston University, 1858; soon after became an itinerant Methodist minister, but, in 1866, united with the Unitarian Church and officiated as pastor of churches in Chicago, Boston and Kansas City, besides supplying pulpits in various cities in England (1880-85). In 1885, he was appointed United States Consul at Leipsic, but later served as a special commissioner of the Johns Hopkins University in the collection of labor statistics in Europe, meanwhile gaining a wide reputation as a lecturer and magazine writer. His published works include: "Every-Day Subjects in Sunday Sermons" (1869) and "Meditations on the Essence of Christianity" (1876). Died near his birthplace, July 27, 1890.

COLLINS, Frederick, manufacturer, was born in Connecticut, Feb. 24, 1804. He was the youngest of five brothers who came with their parents from Litchfield, Conn., to Illinois, in 1822, and settled in the town of Unionville—now Collinsville—in the southwestern part of Madison County. They were enterprising and public-spirited business men, who engaged, quite extensively for the time, in various branches of manufacture, including flour and whisky. This was an era of progress and development, and becoming convinced of the injurious character of the latter branch of their business, it was promptly abandoned. The subject of this sketch was later associated with his brother Michael in the pork-packing and grain business at Naples, the early Illinois River terminus of the Sangamon & Morgan (now Wabash) Railroad, but finally located at Quincy in 1851, where he was engaged in manufacturing business for many years. He was a man of high business probity and religious principle, as well as a determined opponent of the institution of slavery, as shown by the fact that he was once subjected by his neighbors to the intended indignity of being hung in effigy for the crime of assisting a fugitive female slave on the road to freedom. In a speech made in 1834, in commemoration of the act of emancipation in the West Indies, he gave utterance to the following prediction: "Methinks the time is not far distant when our own country will celebrate a day of emancipation within her own borders, and consistent songs of freedom shall indeed ring throughout the length and breadth of the land." He lived to see this prophecy fulfilled, dying at Quincy, in 1878. Mr. Collins was the candidate of the Liberty Men of Illinois for Lieutenant-Governor in 1842.

COLLINS, James H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., but taken in early life to Vernon, Oneida County, where he grew to manhood. After spending a couple of years in an academy, at the age of 18 he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1824, and as a counsellor and solicitor in 1827, coming to Chicago in the fall of 1833, making a part of the journey by the first stage-coach from Detroit to the present Western metropolis. After arriving in Illinois, he spent some time in exploration of the surrounding country, but returning to Chicago in 1834, he entered into partnership with Judge John D. Caton, who had been his preceptor in New York, still later being a partner of Justin Butterfield under the firm name of Butterfield & Collins. He was considered an eminent authority in law and gained an extensive practice, being regarded as especially strong in chancery cases as well as an able pleader. Politically, he was an uncompromising anti-slavery man, and often aided runaway slaves in securing their liberty or defended others who did so. He was also one of the original promoters of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad and one of its first Board of Directors. Died, suddenly of cholera, while attending court at Ottawa, in 1854.

COLLINS, Loren C., jurist, was born at Windsor, Conn., August 1, 1848; at the age of 18 accompanied his family to Illinois, and was educated at the Northwestern University. He read law, was admitted to the bar, and soon built up a remunerative practice. He was elected to the Legislature in 1878, and through his ability as a debater and a parliamentarian, soon became one of the leaders of his party on the floor of the lower house. He was re-elected in 1880 and 1882, and, in 1883, was chosen Speaker of the Thirty-third General Assembly. In December, 1884, he was appointed a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Barnum, was elected to succeed himself in 1885, and re-elected in 1891, but resigned in 1894, since that time devoting his attention to regular practice in the city of Chicago.

COLLINS, William H., retired manufacturer, born at Collinsville, Ill., March 20, 1831; was educated in the common schools and at Illinois College, later taking a course in literature, philosophy and theology at Yale College; served as pastor of a Congregational church at La Salle several years; in 1858, became editor and proprietor of "The Jacksonville Journal," which he

conducted some four years. The Civil War having begun, he then accepted the chaplaincy of the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, but resigning in 1863, organized a company of the One Hundred and Fourth Volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Later he served on the staff of Gen. John M. Palmer and at Fourteenth Army Corps headquarters, until after the fall of Atlanta. Then resigning, in November, 1864, he was appointed by Secretary Stanton Provost-Marshal for the Twelfth District of Illinois, continuing in this service until the close of 1865, when he engaged in the manufacturing business as head of the Collins Plow Company at Quincy. This business he conducted successfully some twenty-five years, when he retired. Mr. Collins has served as Alderman and Mayor, *ad interim*, of the city of Quincy; Representative in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies—during the latter being chosen to deliver the eulogy on Gen. John A. Logan; was a prominent candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in 1888, and the same year Republican candidate for Congress in the Quincy District; in 1894, was the Republican nominee for State Senator in Adams County, and, though a Republican, has been twice elected Supervisor in a strongly Democratic city.

COLLINSVILLE, a city on the southern border of Madison County, 13 miles (by rail) east-northeast of St. Louis, on the "Vandalia Line" (T. H. & I. Ry.), about 11 miles south of Edwardsville. The place was originally settled in 1817 by four brothers named Collins from Litchfield, Conn., who established a tan-yard and erected an ox-mill for grinding corn and wheat and sawing lumber. The town was platted by surviving members of this family in 1836. Coal-mining is the principal industry, and one or two mines are operated within the corporate limits. The city has zinc works, as well as flour mills and brick and tile factories, two building and loan associations, a lead smelter, stock bell factory, electric street railways, seven churches, two banks, a high school, and a newspaper office. Population (1890), 3,498; (1900), 4,021; (1903, est.), 7,500.

COLLYER, Robert, clergyman, was born at Keighly, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 8, 1823; left school at eight years of age to earn his living in a factory; at fourteen was apprenticed to a blacksmith and learned the trade of a hammer-maker. His only opportunity of acquiring an education during this period, apart from private study, was

in a night-school, which he attended two winters. In 1849 he became a local Methodist preacher, came to the United States the next year, settling in Pennsylvania, where he pursued his trade, preaching on Sundays. His views on the atonement having gradually been changed towards Unitarianism, his license to preach was revoked by the conference, and, in 1859, he united with the Unitarian Church, having already won a wide reputation as an eloquent public speaker. Coming to Chicago, he began work as a missionary, and, in 1860, organized the Unity Church, beginning with seven members, though it has since become one of the strongest and most influential churches in the city. In 1879 he accepted a call to a church in New York City, where he still remains. Of strong anti-slavery views and a zealous Unionist, he served during a part of the Civil War as a camp inspector for the Sanitary Commission. Since the war he has repeatedly visited England, and has exerted a wide influence as a lecturer and pulpit orator on both sides of the Atlantic. He is the author of a number of volumes, including "Nature and Life" (1866); "A Man in Earnest: Life of A. H. Conant" (1868); "A History of the Town and Parish of Ilkely" (1886), and "Lectures to Young Men and Women" (1886).

COLTON, Chauncey Sill, pioneer, was born at Springfield, Pa., Sept. 21, 1800; taken to Massachusetts in childhood and educated at Monson in that State, afterwards residing for many years, during his manhood, at Monson, Maine. He came to Illinois in 1836, locating on the site of the present city of Galesburg, where he built the first store and dwelling house; continued in general merchandise some seventeen or eighteen years, meanwhile associating his sons with him in business under the firm name of C. S. Colton & Sons. Mr. Colton was associated with the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from the beginning, becoming one of the Directors of the Company; was also a Director of the First National Bank of Galesburg, the first organizer and first President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of that city, and one of the Trustees of Knox College. Died in Galesburg, July 27, 1885. —**Francis** (Colton), son of the preceding; born at Monson, Maine, May 24, 1834, came to Galesburg with his father's family in 1836, and was educated at Knox College, graduating in 1855, and receiving the degree of A.M. in 1858. After graduation, he was in partnership with his father some seven years, also served as Vice-President of the First National Bank of Galesburg, and, in

1866, was appointed by President Johnson United States Consul at Venice, remaining there until 1869. The latter year he became the General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, continuing in that position until 1871, meantime visiting China, Japan and India, and establishing agencies for the Union and Central Pacific Railways in various countries of Europe. In 1872 he succeeded his father as President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Galesburg, but retired in 1884, and the same year removed to Washington, D. C., where he has since resided. Mr. Colton is a large land owner in some of the Western States, especially Kansas and Nebraska.

COLUMBIA, a town of Monroe County, on Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles south of St. Louis; has a machine shop, large flour mill, brewery, five cigar factories, electric light plant, telephone system, stone quarry, five churches, and public school. Pop. (1900), 1,197; (1908), 1,205.

COMPANY OF THE WEST, THE, a company formed in France, in August, 1717, to develop the resources of "New France," in which the "Illinois Country" was at that time included. At the head of the company was the celebrated John Law, and to him and his associates the French monarch granted extraordinary powers, both governmental and commercial. They were given the exclusive right to refine the precious metals, as well as a monopoly in the trade in tobacco and slaves. Later, the company became known as the Indies, or East Indies, Company, owing to the king having granted them concessions to trade with the East Indies and China. On Sept. 27, 1717, the Royal Council of France declared that the Illinois Country should form a part of the Province of Louisiana; and, under the shrewd management of Law and his associates, immigration soon increased, as many as 800 settlers arriving in a single year. The directors of the company, in the exercise of their governmental powers, appointed Pierre Duque de Boisbriant Governor of the Illinois District. He proceeded to Kaskaskia, and, within a few miles of that settlement, erected Fort Chartres. (See *Fort Chartres*.) The policy of the Indies Company was energetic, and, in the main, wise. Grants of commons were made to various French villages, and Cahokia and Kaskaskia steadily grew in size and population. Permanent settlers were given grants of land and agriculture was encouraged. These grants (which were allodial in their character) covered nearly all the lands in that part of the American Bottom, lying between the Mississippi and the Kaskaskia Rivers. Many grantees

held their lands in one great common field, each proprietor contributing, pro rata, to the maintenance of a surrounding fence. In 1721 the Indies Company divided the Province of Louisiana into nine civil and military districts. That of Illinois was numerically the Seventh, and included not only the southern half of the existing State, but also an immense tract west of the Mississippi, extending to the Rocky Mountains, and embracing the present States of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, besides portions of Arkansas and Colorado. The Commandant, with his secretary and the Company's Commissary, formed the District Council, the civil law being in force. In 1732, the Indies Company surrendered its charter, and thereafter, the Governors of Illinois were appointed directly by the French crown.

CONCORDIA SEMINARY, an institution located at Springfield, founded in 1879; the successor of an earlier institution under the name of Illinois University. Theological, scientific and preparatory departments are maintained, although there is no classical course. The institution is under control of the German Lutherans. The institution reports \$125,000 worth of real property. The members of the Faculty (1898) are five in number, and there were about 171 students in attendance.

CONDEE, Leander D., lawyer, was born in Athens County, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1847; brought by his parents to Coles County, Ill., at the age of seven years, and received his education in the common schools and at St. Paul's Academy, Kankakee, taking a special course in Michigan State University and graduating from the law department of the latter in 1868. He then began practice at Butler, Bates County, Mo., where he served three years as City Attorney, but, in 1873, returned to Illinois, locating in Hyde Park (now a part of Chicago), where he served as City Attorney for four consecutive terms before its annexation to Chicago. In 1880, he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for the Second Senatorial District, serving in the Thirty-second and the Thirty-third General Assemblies. In 1892, he was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, but was defeated with the National and the State tickets of that year, since when he has given his attention to regular practice, maintaining a high rank in his profession.

CONGER, Edwin Hurd, lawyer and diplomat, was born in Knox County, Ill., March 7, 1843; graduated at Lombard University, Galesburg, in 1862, and immediately thereafter enlisted as a

private in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteers, serving through the war and attaining the rank of Captain, besides being brevetted Major for gallant service. Later, he graduated from the Albany Law School and practiced for a time in Galesburg, but, in 1868, removed to Iowa, where he engaged in farming, stock-raising and banking; was twice elected County Treasurer of Dallas County, and, in 1880, State Treasurer, being re-elected in 1882; in 1886, was elected to Congress from the Des Moines District, and twice re-elected (1888 and '90), but before the close of his last term was appointed by President Harrison Minister to Brazil, serving until 1893. In 1896, he served as Presidential Elector for the State-at-large, and, in 1897, was re-appointed Minister to Brazil, but, in 1898, was transferred to China, where (1899) he now is. He was succeeded at Rio Janeiro by Charles Page Bryan of Illinois.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, THE. Two Congregational ministers—Rev. S. J. Mills and Rev. Daniel Smith—visited Illinois in 1814, and spent some time at Kaskaskia and Shawneetown, but left for New Orleans without organizing any churches. The first church was organized at Mendon, Adams County, in 1833, followed by others during the same year, at Naperville, Jacksonville and Quincy. By 1836, the number had increased to ten. Among the pioneer ministers were Jabez Porter, who was also a teacher at Quincy, in 1828, and Rev. Asa Turner, in 1830, who became pastor of the first Quincy church, followed later by Revs. Julian M. Sturtevant (afterwards President of Illinois College), Truman M. Post, Edward Beecher and Horatio Foote. Other Congregational ministers who came to the State at an early day were Rev. Salmon Gridley, who finally located at St. Louis; Rev. John M. Ellis, who served as a missionary and was instrumental in founding Illinois College and the Jacksonville Female Seminary at Jacksonville; Revs. Thomas Lippincott, Cyrus L. Watson, Theron Baldwin, Elisha Jenney, William Kirby, the two Lovejoys (Owen and Elijah P.), and many more of whom, either temporarily or permanently, became associated with Presbyterian churches. Although Illinois College was under the united patronage of Presbyterians and Congregationalists, the leading spirits in its original establishment were Congregationalists, and the same was true of Knox College at Galesburg. In 1835, at Big Grove, in an unoccupied log-cabin, was convened the first Congregational Council, known in the denominational history of the State as

that of Fox River. Since then some twelve to fifteen separate Associations have been organized. By 1890, the development of the denomination had been such that it had 280 churches, supporting 312 ministers, with 33,126 members. During that year the disbursements on account of charities and home extension, by the Illinois churches, were nearly \$1,000,000. The Chicago Theological Seminary, at Chicago, is a Congregational school of divinity, its property holdings being worth nearly \$700,000. "The Advance" (published at Chicago) is the chief denominational organ. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT. (See *Apportionment, Congressional*; also *Representatives in Congress*.)

CONKLING, James Cook, lawyer, was born in New York City, Oct. 13, 1816; graduated at Princeton College in 1835, and, after studying law and being admitted to the bar at Morristown, N. J., in 1838, removed to Springfield, Ill. Here his first business partner was Cyrus Walker, an eminent and widely known lawyer of his time, while at a later period he was associated with Gen. James Shields, afterwards a soldier of the Mexican War and a United States Senator, at different times, from three different States. As an original Whig, Mr. Conkling early became associated with Abraham Lincoln, whose intimate and trusted friend he was through life. It was to him that Mr. Lincoln addressed his celebrated letter, which, by his special request, Mr. Conkling read before the great Union mass-meeting at Springfield, held, Sept. 3, 1863, now known as the "Lincoln-Conkling Letter." Mr. Conkling was chosen Mayor of the city of Springfield in 1844, and served in the lower branch of the Seventeenth and the Twenty-fifth General Assemblies (1851 and 1867). It was largely due to his tactful management in the latter, that the first appropriation was made for the new State House, which established the capital permanently in that city. At the Bloomington Convention of 1856, where the Republican party in Illinois may be said to have been formally organized, with Mr. Lincoln and three others, he represented Sangamon County, served on the Committee on Resolutions, and was appointed a member of the State Central Committee which conducted the campaign of that year. In 1860, and again in 1864, his name was on the Republican State ticket for Presidential Elector, and, on both occasions, it became his duty to cast the electoral vote of Mr. Lincoln's own District for him for President. The intimacy of personal friendship existing between him and

Mr. Lincoln was fittingly illustrated by his position for over thirty years as an original member of the Lincoln Monument Association. Other public positions held by him included those of State Agent during the Civil War by appointment of Governor Yates, Trustee of the State University at Champaign, and of Blackburn University at Carlinville, as also that of Postmaster of the city of Springfield, to which he was appointed in 1890, continuing in office four years. High-minded and honorable, of pure personal character and strong religious convictions, public-spirited and liberal, probably no man did more to promote the growth and prosperity of the city of Springfield, during the sixty years of his residence there, than he. His death, as a result of old age, occurred in that city, March 1, 1899.—**Clinton L. (Conkling)**, son of the preceding, was born in Springfield, Oct. 16, 1843; graduated at Yale College in 1864, studied law with his father, and was licensed to practice in the Illinois courts in 1866, and in the United States courts in 1867. After practicing a few years, he turned his attention to manufacturing, but, in 1877, resumed practice and has proved successful. He has devoted much attention of late years to real estate business, and has represented large land interests in this and other States. For many years he was Secretary of the Lincoln Monument Association, and has served on the Board of County Supervisors, which is the only political office he has held. In 1897 he was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Springfield Circuit, but, although confessedly a man of the highest probity and ability, was defeated in a district overwhelmingly Democratic.

CONNOLLY, James Austin, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Newark, N. J., March 8, 1843; went with his parents to Ohio in 1850, where, in 1858-59, he served as Assistant Clerk of the State Senate; studied law and was admitted to the bar in that State in 1861, and soon after removed to Illinois; the following year (1862) he enlisted as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, but was successively commissioned as Captain and Major, retiring with the rank of brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1872 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature from Coles County and re-elected in 1874; was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois from 1876 to 1885, and again from 1889 to 1893; in 1886 was appointed and confirmed Solicitor of the Treasury, but declined the office; the same year ran as the Republican candidate for Con-

gress in the Springfield (then the Thirteenth) District in opposition to Wm. M. Springer, and was defeated by less than 1,000 votes in a district usually Democratic by 3,000 majority. He declined a second nomination in 1888, but, in 1894, was nominated for a third time (this time for the Seventeenth District), and was elected, as he was for a second term in 1896. He declined a renomination in 1898, returning to the practice of his profession at Springfield at the close of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

CONSTABLE, Charles H., lawyer, was born at Chestertown, Md., July 6, 1817; educated at Belle Air Academy and the University of Virginia, graduating from the latter in 1838. Then, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar, came to Illinois early in 1840, locating at Mount Carmel, Wabash County, and, in 1844, was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Wabash, Edwards and Wayne Counties, serving until 1848. He also served as a Delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Originally a Whig, on the dissolution of that party in 1854, he became a Democrat; in 1856, served as Presidential Elector-at-large on the Buchanan ticket and, during the Civil War, was a pronounced opponent of the policy of the Government in dealing with secession. Having removed to Marshall, Clark County, in 1852, he continued the practice of his profession there, but was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in 1861, serving until his death, which occurred, Oct. 9, 1865. While holding court at Charleston, in March, 1863, Judge Constable was arrested because of his release of four deserters from the army, and the holding to bail, on the charge of kidnaping, of two Union officers who had arrested them. He was subsequently released by Judge Treat of the United States District Court at Springfield, but the affair culminated in a riot at Charleston, on March 22, in which four soldiers and three citizens were killed outright, and eight persons were wounded.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS. Illinois has had four State Conventions called for the purpose of formulating State Constitutions. Of these, three—those of 1818, 1847 and 1869-70—adopted Constitutions which went into effect, while the instrument framed by the Convention of 1862 was rejected by the people. A synoptical history of each will be found below:

CONVENTION OF 1818.—In January, 1818, the Territorial Legislature adopted a resolution instructing the Delegate in Congress (Hon. Nathaniel Pope) to present a petition to Congress requesting the passage of an act authorizing the

people of Illinois Territory to organize a State Government. A bill to this effect was introduced, April 7, and became a law, April 18, following. It authorized the people to frame a Constitution and organize a State Government—apportioning the Delegates to be elected from each of the fifteen counties into which the Territory was then divided, naming the first Monday of July, following, as the day of election, and the first Monday of August as the time for the meeting of the Convention. The act was conditioned upon a census of the people of the Territory (to be ordered by the Legislature), showing a population of not less than 40,000. The census, as taken, showed the required population, but, as finally corrected, this was reduced to 34,620—being the smallest with which any State was ever admitted into the Union. The election took place on July 6, 1818, and the Convention assembled at Kaskaskia on August 3. It consisted of thirty-three members. Of these, a majority were farmers of limited education, but with a fair portion of hard common-sense. Five of the Delegates were lawyers, and these undoubtedly wielded a controlling influence. Jesse B. Thomas (afterwards one of the first United States Senators) presided, and Elias Kent Kane, also a later Senator, was among the dominating spirits. It has been asserted that to the latter should be ascribed whatever new matter was incorporated in the instrument, it being copied in most of its essential provisions from the Constitutions of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. The Convention completed its labors and adjourned, August 26, the Constitution was submitted to Congress by Delegate John McLean, without the formality of ratification by the people, and Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State by resolution of Congress, adopted Dec. 3, 1818.

CONVENTION OF 1847.—An attempt was made in 1822 to obtain a revision of the Constitution of 1818, the object of the chief promoters of the movement being to secure the incorporation of a provision authorizing the admission of slavery into Illinois. The passage of a resolution, by the necessary two-thirds vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, submitting the proposition to a vote of the people, was secured by the most questionable methods, at the session of 1822, but after a heated campaign of nearly two years, it was rejected at the election of 1824. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*; also *Coles, Edward*.) At the session of 1840-41, another resolution on the subject was submitted to the people, but it was rejected by the narrow margin of 1,039

votes. Again, in 1845, the question was submitted, and, at the election of 1846, was approved. The election of delegates occurred, April 19, 1847, and the Convention met at Springfield, June 19, following. It was composed of 162 members, ninety-two of whom were Democrats. The list of Delegates embraced the names of many who afterwards attained high distinction in public affairs, and the body, as a whole, was representative in character. The Bill of Rights attached to the Constitution of 1818 was but little changed in its successor, except by a few additions, among which was a section disqualifying any person who had been concerned in a duel from holding office. The earlier Constitution, however, was carefully revised and several important changes made. Among these may be mentioned the following: Limiting the elective franchise for foreign-born citizens to those who had become naturalized; making the judiciary elective; requiring that all State officers be elected by the people; changing the time of the election of the Executive, and making him ineligible for immediate re-election; various curtailments of the power of the Legislature; imposing a two-mill tax for payment of the State debt, and providing for the establishment of a sinking fund. The Constitution framed was adopted in convention, August 31, 1847; ratified by popular vote, March 6, 1848, and went into effect, April 1, 1848.

CONVENTION OF 1862.—The proposition for holding a third Constitutional Convention was submitted to vote of the people by the Legislature of 1859, endorsed at the election of 1860, and the election of Delegates held in November, 1861. In the excitement attendant upon the early events of the war, people paid comparatively little attention to the choice of its members. It was composed of forty-five Democrats, twenty-one Republicans, seven "fusionists" and two classed as doubtful. The Convention assembled at Springfield on Jan. 7, 1862, and remained in session until March 24, following. It was in many respects a remarkable body. The law providing for its existence prescribed that the members, before proceeding to business, should take an oath to support the State Constitution. This the majority refused to do. Their conception of their powers was such that they seriously deliberated upon electing a United States Senator, assumed to make appropriations from the State treasury, claimed the right to interfere with military affairs, and called upon the Governor for information concerning claims of the Illinois Central Railroad, which the Executive refused to

lay before them. The instrument drafted proposed numerous important changes in the organic law, and was generally regarded as objectionable. It was rejected at an election held, June 17, 1862, by a majority of over 16,000 votes.

CONVENTION OF 1869-70.—The second attempt to revise the Constitution of 1848 resulted in submission to the people, by the Legislature of 1867, of a proposition for a Convention, which was approved at the election of 1868 by a bare majority of 704 votes. The election of Delegates was provided for at the next session (1869), the election held in November and the Convention assembled at Springfield, Dec. 13. Charles Hitchcock was chosen President, John Q. Harmon, Secretary, and Daniel Shepard and A. H. Swain, First and Second Assistants. There were eighty-five members, of whom forty-four were Republicans and forty-one Democrats, although fifteen had been elected nominally as "Independents." It was an assemblage of some of the ablest men of the State, including representatives of all the learned professions except the clerical, besides merchants, farmers, bankers and journalists. Its work was completed May 13, 1870, and in the main good. Some of the principal changes made in the fundamental law, as proposed by the Convention, were the following: The prohibition of special legislation where a general law may be made to cover the necessities of the case, and the absolute prohibition of such legislation in reference to divorces, lotteries and a score of other matters; prohibition of the passage of any law releasing any civil division (district, county, city, township or town) from the payment of its just proportion of any State tax; recommendations to the Legislature to enact laws upon certain specified subjects, such as liberal homestead and exemption rights, the construction of drains, the regulation of charges on railways (which were declared to be public highways), etc., etc.; declaring all elevators and storehouses public warehouses, and providing for their legislative inspection and supervision. The maintenance of an "efficient system of public schools" was made obligatory upon the Legislature, and the appropriation of any funds—State, municipal, town or district—to the support of sectarian schools was prohibited. The principle of cumulative voting, or "minority representation," in the choice of members of the House of Representatives was provided for, and additional safeguards thrown around the passage of bills. The ineligibility of the Governor to re-election for a second consecutive term was set aside, and a

two-thirds vote of the Legislature made necessary to override an executive veto. The list of State officers was increased by the creation of the offices of Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, these having been previously provided for only by statute. The Supreme Court bench was increased by the addition of four members, making the whole number of Supreme Court judges seven; Appellate Courts authorized after 1874, and County Courts were made courts of record. The compensation of all State officers—executive, judicial and legislative—was left discretionary with the Legislature, and no limit was placed upon the length of the sessions of the General Assembly. The instrument drafted by the Convention was ratified at an election held, July 6, 1870, and went into force, August 8, following. Occasional amendments have been submitted and ratified from time to time. (See *Constitutions, Elections and Representation*; also *Minority Representation*.)

CONSTITUTIONS. Illinois has had three constitutions—that of 1870 being now (1898) in force. The earliest instrument was that approved by Congress in 1818, and the first revision was made in 1847—the Constitution having been ratified at an election held, March 5, 1848, and going into force, April 1, following. The term of State officers has been uniformly fixed at four years, except that of Treasurer, which is two years. Biennial elections and sessions of the General Assembly are provided for, Senators holding their seats for four years, and Representatives two years. The State is required to be apportioned after each decennial census into fifty-one districts, each of which elects one Senator and three Representatives. The principle of minority representation has been incorporated into the organic law, each elector being allowed to cast as many votes for one legislative candidate as there are Representatives to be chosen in his district; or he may divide his vote equally among all the three candidates or between two of them, as he may see fit. One of the provisions of the Constitution of 1870 is the inhibition of the General Assembly from passing private laws. Municipalities are classified, and legislation is for all cities of a class, not for an individual corporation. Individual citizens with a financial grievance must secure payment of their claims under the terms of some general appropriation. The sessions of the Legislature are not limited as to time, nor is there any restriction upon the power of the Executive to summon extra sessions. (See also *Constitutional Conventions*; *Elections*;

Governors and other State Officers; *Judicial System*; *Suffrage*, Etc.)

COOK, Burton C., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., May 11, 1819; completed his academic education at the Collegiate Institute in Rochester, and after studying law, removed to Illinois (1835), locating first at Hennepin and later at Ottawa. Here he began the practice of his profession, and, in 1846, was elected by the Legislature State's Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, serving two years, when, in 1848, he was re-elected by the people under the Constitution of that year, for four years. From 1853 to 1860, he was State Senator, taking part in the election which resulted in making Lyman Trumbull United States Senator in 1855. In 1861 he served as one of the Peace Commissioners from Illinois in the Conference which met at Washington. He may be called one of the founders of the Republican party in this State, having been a member of the State Central Committee appointed at Bloomington in 1856, and Chairman of the State Central Committee in 1862. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1866, '68 and '70, but resigned in 1871 to accept the solicitorship of the Northwestern Railroad, which he resigned in 1886. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, serving as a delegate to both the National Conventions which nominated him for the Presidency, and presenting his name at Baltimore in 1864. His death occurred at Evanston, August 18, 1894.

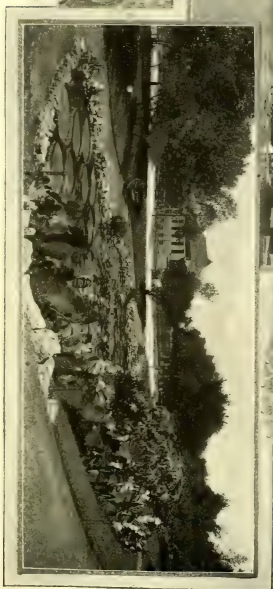
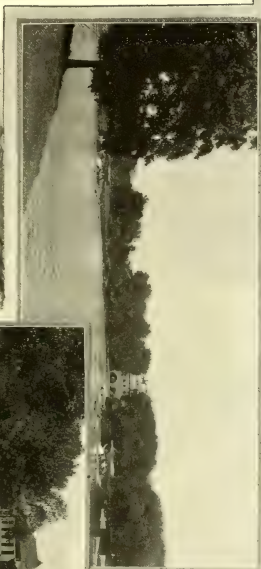
COOK, Daniel Pope, early Congressman, was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1795, removed to Illinois and began the practice of law at Kaskaskia in 1815. Early in 1816, he became joint owner and editor of "The Illinois Intelligencer," and at the same time served as Auditor of Public Accounts by appointment of Governor Edwards; the next year (1817) was sent by President Monroe as bearer of dispatches to John Quincy Adams, then minister to London, and, on his return, was appointed a Circuit Judge. On the admission of the State he was elected the first Attorney-General, but almost immediately resigned, and, in September, 1819, was elected to Congress, serving as Representative until 1827. Having married a daughter of Governor Edwards, he became a resident of Edwardsville. He was a conspicuous opponent of the proposition to make Illinois a slave State in 1823-24, and did much to prevent the success of that scheme. He also bore a prominent part while in Congress in securing the donation of lands for the construction of the

Illinois & Michigan Canal. He was distinguished for his eloquence, and it was during his first Congressional campaign that stump-speaking was introduced into the State. Suffering from consumption, he visited Cuba, and, after returning to his home at Edwardsville and failing to improve, he went to Kentucky, where he died, Oct. 16, 1837.—**John** (Cook), soldier, born at Edwardsville, Ill., June 12, 1825, the son of Daniel P. Cook, the second Congressman from Illinois, and grandson of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was educated by private tutors and at Illinois College; in 1855 was elected Mayor of Springfield and the following year Sheriff of Sangamon County, later serving as Quartermaster of the State. Raising a company promptly after the firing on Fort Sumter in 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Seventh Illinois Volunteers—the first regiment organized in Illinois under the first call for troops by President Lincoln; was promoted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Fort Donelson in March, 1862; in 1864 commanded the District of Illinois, with headquarters at Springfield, being mustered out, August, 1865, with the brevet rank of Major-General. General Cook was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly from Sangamon County, in 1868. During recent years his home has been in Michigan.

COOK COUNTY, situated in the northeastern section of the State, bordering on Lake Michigan, and being the most easterly of the second tier of counties south of the Wisconsin State line. It has an area of 890 square miles; population (1890), 1,191,922; (1900), 1,838,735; county-seat, Chicago. The county was organized in 1831, having originally embraced the counties of Du Page, Will, Lake, McHenry and Iroquois, in addition to its present territorial limits. It was named in honor of Daniel P. Cook, a distinguished Representative of Illinois in Congress. (See *Cook, Daniel P.*) The first County Commissioners were Samuel Miller, Gholson Kercheval and James Walker, who took the oath of office before Justice John S. C. Hogan, on March 8, 1831. William Lee was appointed Clerk and Archibald Clybourne Treasurer. Jedediah Wormley was first County Surveyor, and three election districts (Chicago, Du Page and Hickory Creek) were created. A scow ferry was established across the South Branch, with Mark Beaubien as ferryman. Only non-residents were required to pay toll. Geologists are of the opinion that, previous to the glacial epoch, a large portion of the county lay under the waters of Lake Michigan, which was connected with the Mississippi by the Des Plaines

River. This theory is borne out by the finding of stratified beds of coal and gravel in the eastern and southern portions of the county, either underlying the prairies or assuming the form of ridges. The latter, geologists maintain, indicate the existence of an ancient key, and they conclude that, at one time, the level of the lake was nearly forty feet higher than at present. Glacial action is believed to have been very effective in establishing surface conditions in this vicinity. Limestone and building stone are quarried in tolerable abundance. Athens marble (white when taken out, but growing a rich yellow through exposure) is found in the southwest. Isolated beds of peat have also been found. The general surface is level, although undulating in some portions. The soil near the lake is sandy, but in the interior becomes a black mold from one to four feet in depth. Drainage is afforded by the Des Plaines, Chicago and Calumet Rivers, which is now being improved by the construction of the Drainage Canal. Manufactures and agriculture are the principal industries outside of the city of Chicago. (See also *Chicago*.)

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, located in Chicago and under control of the Commissioners of Cook County. It was originally erected by the City of Chicago, at a cost of \$80,000, and was intended to be used as a hospital for patients suffering from infectious diseases. For several years the building was unoccupied, but, in 1858, it was leased by an association of physicians, who opened a hospital, with the further purpose of affording facilities for clinical instruction to the students of Rush Medical College. In 1863 the building was taken by the General Government for military purposes, being used as an eye and ear hospital for returning soldiers. In 1865 it reverted to the City of Chicago, and, in 1866, was purchased by Cook County. In 1874 the County Commissioners purchased a new and more spacious site at a cost of \$145,000, and began the erection of buildings thereon. The two principal pavilions were completed and occupied before the close of 1875; the clinical amphitheater and connecting corridors were built in 1876-77, and an administrative building and two additional pavilions were added in 1882-84. Up to that date the total cost of the buildings had been \$719,574, and later additions and improvements have swelled the outlay to more than \$1,000,000. It accommodates about 800 patients and constitutes a part of the county machinery for the care of the poor. A certain number of beds are placed under the care of homeopathic physicians. The



LINCOLN PARK VISTAS.



ALONG SHERIDAN ROAD AND ON THE BOULEVARDS.

present (1896) allopathic medical staff consists of fifteen physicians, fifteen surgeons, one oculist and aurist and one pathologist; the homeopathic staff comprises five physicians and five surgeons. In addition, there is a large corps of internes, or house physicians and surgeons, composed of recent graduates from the several medical colleges, who gain their positions through competitive examination and hold them for eighteen months.

COOKE, Edward Dean, lawyer and Congressman, born in Dubuque County, Iowa, Oct. 17, 1849; was educated in the common schools and the high school of Dubuque; studied law in that city and at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., graduating from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar in Washington in 1873. Coming to Chicago the same year, he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he pursued for the remainder of his life. In 1882 he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature from Cook County, serving one term; was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Sixth District (Chicago), in 1894, and re-elected in 1896. His death occurred suddenly while in attendance on the extra session of Congress in Washington, June 24, 1897.

COOLBAUGH, William Findlay, financier, was born in Pike County, Pa., July 1, 1821; at the age of 15 became clerk in a dry-goods store in Philadelphia, but, in 1842, opened a branch establishment of a New York firm at Burlington, Iowa, where he afterwards engaged in the banking business, also serving in the Iowa State Constitutional Convention, and, as the candidate of his party for United States Senator, being defeated by Hon. James Harlan by one vote. In 1862 he came to Chicago and opened the banking house of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., which, in 1865, became the Union National Bank of Chicago. Later he became the first President of the Chicago Clearing House, as also of the Bankers' Association of the West and South, a Director of the Board of Trade, and an original incorporator of the Chamber of Commerce, besides being a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. His death by suicide, at the foot of Douglas Monument, Nov. 14, 1877, was a shock to the whole city of Chicago.

COOLEY, Horace S., Secretary of State, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1806, studied medicine for two years in early life, then went to Bangor, Maine, where he began the study of law; in 1840 he came to Illinois, locating first at Rushville

and finally in the city of Quincy; in 1842 took a prominent part in the campaign which resulted in the election of Thomas Ford as Governor—also received from Governor Carlin an appointment as Quartermaster-General of the State. On the accession of Governor French in December, 1846, he was appointed Secretary of State and elected to the same office under the Constitution of 1848, dying before the expiration of his term, April 2, 1850.

CORBUS, (Dr.) J. C., physician, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1833, received his primary education in the public schools, followed by an academic course, and began the study of medicine at Millersburg, finally graduating from the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland. In 1855 he began practice at Orville, Ohio, but the same year located at Mendota, Ill., soon thereafter removing to Lee County, where he remained until 1862. The latter year he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon promoted to the position of Surgeon, though compelled to resign the following year on account of ill health. Returning from the army, he located at Mendota. Dr. Corbus served continuously as a member of the State Board of Public Charities from 1873 until the accession of Governor Altgeld to the Governorship in 1893, when he resigned. He was also, for fifteen years, one of the Medical Examiners for his District under the Pension Bureau, and has served as a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the Mendota District. In 1897 he was complimented by Governor Tanner by reappointment to the State Board of Charities, and was made President of the Board. Early in 1899 he was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, as successor to Dr. William G. Stearns.

CORNELL, Paul, real-estate operator and capitalist, was born of English Quaker ancestry in Washington County, N. Y., August 5, 1822; at 9 years of age removed with his step-father, Dr. Barry, to Ohio, and five years later to Adams County, Ill. Here young Cornell lived the life of a farmer, working part of the year to earn money to send himself to school the remainder; also taught for a time, then entered the office of W. A. Richardson, at Rushville, Schuyler County, as a law student. In 1845 he came to Chicago, but soon after became a student in the law office of Wilson & Henderson at Joliet, and was admitted to practice in that city. Removing to Chicago in 1847, he was associated, successively, with the late

L. C. P. Freer, Judge James H. Collins and Messrs. Skinner & Hoyne; finally entered into a contract with Judge Skinner to perfect the title to 320 acres of land held under tax-title within the present limits of Hyde Park, which he succeeded in doing by visiting the original owners, thereby securing one-half of the property in his own name. He thus became the founder of the village of Hyde Park, meanwhile adding to his possessions other lands, which increased vastly in value. He also established a watch factory at Cornell (now a part of Chicago), which did a large business until removed to California. Mr. Cornell was a member of the first Park Board, and therefore has the credit of assisting to organize Chicago's extensive park system.

CORWIN, Franklin, Congressman, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1818, and admitted to the bar at the age of 21. While a resident of Ohio he served in both Houses of the Legislature, and settled in Illinois in 1857, making his home at Peru. He was a member of the lower house of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies, being Speaker in 1867, and again in 1869. In 1872 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, but, in 1874, was defeated by Alexander Campbell, who made the race as an Independent. Died, at Peru, Ill., June 15, 1879.

COUCH, James, pioneer hotel-keeper, was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., August 31, 1800; removed to Chautauqua County, in the same State, where he remained until his twentieth year, receiving a fair English education. After engaging successively, but with indifferent success, as hotel-clerk, stage-house keeper, lumber-dealer, and in the distilling business, in 1836, in company with his younger brother, Ira, he visited Chicago. They both decided to go into business there, first opening a small store, and later entering upon their hotel ventures which proved so eminently successful, and gave the Tremont House of Chicago so wide and enviable a reputation. Mr. Couch superintended for his brother Ira the erection, at various times, of many large business blocks in the city. Upon the death of his brother, in 1857, he was made one of the trustees of his estate, and, with other trustees, rebuilt the Tremont House after the Chicago fire of 1871. In April, 1892, while boarding a street car in the central part of the city of Chicago, he was run over by a truck, receiving injuries which resulted in his death the same day at the Tremont House, in the 92d year of his age.—**Ira** (Couch), younger brother of the preceding, was born in Saratoga County,

N. Y., Nov. 22, 1806. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a tailor, and, in 1826, set up in business on his own account. In 1836, while visiting Chicago with his brother James, he determined to go into business there. With a stock of furnishing goods and tailors' supplies, newly bought in New York, a small store was opened. This business soon disposed of, Mr. Couch, with his brother, obtained a lease of the old Tremont House, then a low frame building kept as a saloon boarding house. Changed and refurnished, this was opened as a hotel. It was destroyed by fire in 1839, as was also the larger rebuilt structure in 1849. A second time rebuilt, and on a much larger and grander scale at a cost of \$75,000, surpassing anything the West had ever known before, the Tremont House this time stood until the Chicago fire in 1871, when it was again destroyed. Mr. Couch at all times enjoyed an immense patronage, and was able to accumulate (for that time) a large fortune. He purchased and improved a large number of business blocks, then within the business center of the city. In 1853 he retired from active business, and, in consequence of impaired health, chose for the rest of his life to seek recreation in travel. In the winter of 1857, while with his family in Havana, Cuba, he was taken with a fever which soon ended his life. His remains now rest in a mausoleum of masonry in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

COULTERVILLE, a town of Randolph County, at the crossing of the Centralia & Chester and the St. Louis & Paducah branch Illinois Central Railways, 49 miles southeast of St. Louis. Farming and coal-mining are the leading industries. The town has two banks, two creameries, and a newspaper. Population (1890), 598; (1900), 650.

COUNTIES, UNORGANIZED. (See *Unorganized Counties*.)

COWDEN, a village of Shelby County, at the intersection of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railways, 60 miles southeast of Springfield. Considerable coal is mined in the vicinity; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 350; (1890), 702; (1900), 751.

COWLES, Alfred, newspaper manager, was born in Portage County, Ohio, May 13, 1832, grew up on a farm and, after spending some time at Michigan University, entered the office of "The Cleveland Leader" as a clerk; in 1855 accepted a similar position on "The Chicago Tribune," which had just been bought by Joseph Medill and others, finally becoming a stockholder and busi-

ness manager of the paper, so remaining until his death in Chicago, Dec. 20, 1889.

COX, Thomas, pioneer, Senator in the First General Assembly of Illinois (1818-22) from Union County, and a conspicuous figure in early State history; was a zealous advocate of the policy of making Illinois a slave State; became one of the original proprietors and founders of the city of Springfield, and was appointed the first Register of the Land Office there, but was removed under charges of misconduct; after his retirement from the Land Office, kept a hotel at Springfield. In 1836 he removed to Iowa (then a part of Wisconsin Territory), became a member of the first Territorial Legislature there, was twice re-elected and once Speaker of the House, being prominent in 1840 as commander of the "Regulators" who drove out a gang of murderers and desperadoes who had got possession at Bellevue, Iowa. Died, at Maquoketa, Iowa, 1843.

COY, Irus, lawyer, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., July 25, 1832; educated in the common schools and at Central College, Cortland County, N. Y., graduating in law at Albany in 1857. Then, having removed to Illinois, he located in Kendall County and began practice; in 1868 was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and, in 1872, served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket; removed to Chicago in 1871, later serving as attorney of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 20, 1897.

CRAFTS, Clayton E., legislator and politician, born at Auburn, Geauga County, Ohio, July 8, 1848; was educated at Hiram College and graduated from the Cleveland Law School in 1868, coming to Chicago in 1869. Mr. Crafts served in seven consecutive sessions of the General Assembly (1883-95, inclusive) as Representative from Cook County, and was elected by the Democratic majority as Speaker, in 1891, and again in '93.

CRAIG, Alfred M., jurist, was born in Edgar County, Ill., Jan. 15, 1831, graduated from Knox College in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in the following year, commencing practice at Knoxville. He held the offices of State's Attorney and County Judge, and represented Knox County in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1873 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court, as successor to Justice C. B. Lawrence, and was re-elected in '82 and '91; his present term expiring with the century. He is a Democrat in politics, but has been three times elected in a Republican judicial district.

CRAWFORD, Charles H., lawyer and legislator, was born in Bennington, Vt., but reared in Bureau and La Salle Counties, Ill.; has practiced law for twenty years in Chicago, and been three times elected to the State Senate—1884, '88 and '94—and is author of the Crawford Primary Election Law, enacted in 1885.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, a southeastern county, bordering on the Wabash, 190 miles nearly due south of Chicago—named for William H. Crawford, a Secretary of War. It has an area of 452 square miles; population (1900), 19,240. The first settlers were the French, but later came emigrants from New England. The soil is rich and well adapted to the production of corn and wheat, which are the principal crops. The county was organized in 1817, Darwin being the first county-seat. The present county-seat is Robinson, with a population (1890) of 1,387; centrally located and the point of intersection of two railroads. Other towns of importance are Palestine (population, 734) and Hutsonville (population, 582). The latter, as well as Robinson, is a grain-shipping point. The Embarras River crosses the southwest portion of the county, and receives the waters of Big and Honey Creeks and Bushy Fork. The county has no mineral resources, but contains some valuable woodland and many well cultivated farms. Tobacco, potatoes, sorghum and wool are among the leading products.

CREAL SPRINGS, a village of Williamson County, on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 539; (1900), 940.

CREBS, John M., ex-Congressman, was born in Middleburg, Loudoun County, Va., April 7, 1830. When he was but 7 years old his parents removed to Illinois, where he ever after resided. At the age of 21 he began the study of law, and, in 1852, was admitted to the bar, beginning practice in White County. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, receiving a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, participating in all the important movements in the Mississippi Valley, including the capture of Vicksburg, and in the Arkansas campaign, a part of the time commanding a brigade. Returning home, he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Democratic ticket. He was elected to Congress in 1868 and re-elected in 1870, and, in 1880, was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. Died, June 26, 1890.

CREIGHTON, James A., jurist, was born in White County, Ill., March 7, 1846; in childhood removed with his parents to Wayne County, and was educated in the schools at Fairfield and at the Southern Illinois College, Salem, graduating from the latter in 1868. After teaching for a time while studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1870, and opened an office at Fairfield, but, in 1877, removed to Springfield. In 1885 he was elected a Circuit Judge for the Springfield Circuit, was re-elected in 1891 and again in 1897.

CRERAR, John, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born of Scotch ancestry in New York City, in 1827; at 18 years of age was an employé of an iron-importing firm in that city, subsequently accepting a position with Morris K. Jessup & Co., in the same line. Coming to Chicago in 1862, in partnership with J. McGregor Adams, he succeeded to the business of Jessup & Co., in that city, also becoming a partner in the Adams & Westlake Company, iron manufacturers. He also became interested and an official in various other business organizations, including the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and, for a time, was President of the Chicago & Joliet Railroad, besides being identified with various benevolent institutions and associations. After the fire of 1871, he was intrusted by the New York Chamber of Commerce with the custody of funds sent for the relief of sufferers by that calamity. His integrity and business sagacity were universally recognized. After his death, which occurred in Chicago, Oct. 19, 1889, it was found that, after making munificent bequests to some twenty religious and benevolent associations and enterprises, aggregating nearly a million dollars, besides liberal legacies to relatives, he had left the residue of his estate, amounting to some \$2,000,000, for the purpose of founding a public library in the city of Chicago, naming thirteen of his most intimate friends as the first Board of Trustees. No more fitting and lasting monument of so noble and public-spirited a man could have been devised.

CRETE, a village of Will County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 30 miles south of Chicago. Population (1890), 642; (1900), 760.

CROOK, George, soldier, was born near Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1828; graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1852, and was assigned as brevet Second Lieutenant to the Fourth Infantry, becoming full Second Lieutenant in 1853. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infan-

try; was promoted Brigadier-General in 1862 and Major-General in 1864, being mustered out of the service, January, 1866. During the war he participated in some of the most important battles in West Virginia and Tennessee, fought at Chickamauga and Antietam, and commanded the cavalry in the advance on Richmond in the spring of 1865. On being mustered out of the volunteer service he returned to the regular army, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, and, for several years, was engaged in campaigns against the hostile Indians in the Northwest and in Arizona. In 1888 he was appointed Major-General and, from that time to his death, was in command of the Military Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, where he died, March 19, 1890.

CROSIAR, Simon, pioneer, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., in the latter part of the last century; removed to Ohio in 1815 and to Illinois in 1819, settling first at Cap au Gris, a French village on the Mississippi just above the mouth of the Illinois in what is now Calhoun County; later lived at Peoria (1824), at Ottawa (1826), at Shippingport near the present city of La Salle (1829), and at Old Utica (1834); in the meanwhile built one or two mills on Cedar Creek in La Salle County, kept a storage and commission house, and, for a time, acted as Captain of a steamboat plying on the Illinois. Died, in 1846.

CRYSTAL LAKE, a village in McHenry County, at the intersection of two divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 43 miles northwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 546; (1890), 781; (1900), 950.

CUBA, a town in Fulton County, distant 38 miles west-southwest of Peoria, and about 8 miles north of Lewistown. The entire region (including the town) is underlaid with a good quality of bituminous coal, of which the late State Geologist Worthen asserted that, in seven townships of Fulton County, there are 9,000,000 tons to the square mile, within 150 feet of the surface. Brick and cigars are made here, and the town has two banks, a newspaper, three churches and good schools. Population (1890), 1,114; (1900), 1,198; (1903, school census), 1,400.

CULLEN, William, editor and Congressman, born in the north of Ireland, March 4, 1826; while yet a child was brought by his parents to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was educated in the public schools. At the age of 20 he removed to La Salle County, Ill., and began life as a farmer. Later he took up his residence at Ottawa. He has served as Sheriff of La Salle County, and held

other local offices, and was for many years a part owner and senior editor of "The Ottawa Republican." From 1881 to 1885, as a Republican, he represented the Eighth Illinois District in Congress.

CULLOM, Richard Northcraft, farmer and legislator, was born in the State of Maryland, October 1, 1795, but early removed to Wayne County, Ky., where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Coffey, a native of North Carolina. In 1830 he removed to Illinois, settling near Washington, Tazewell County, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. Although a farmer by vocation, Mr. Cullom was a man of prominence and a recognized leader in public affairs. In 1836 he was elected as a Whig Representative in the Tenth General Assembly, serving in the same body with Abraham Lincoln, of whom he was an intimate personal and political friend. In 1840 he was chosen a member of the State Senate, serving in the Twelfth and Thirteenth General Assemblies, and, in 1852, was again elected to the House. Mr. Cullom's death occurred in Tazewell County, Dec. 4, 1873, his wife having died Dec. 5, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Cullom were the parents of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom.

CULLOM, Shelby Moore, United States Senator, was born in Wayne County, Ky., Nov. 23, 1829. His parents removed to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1830, where his father became a member of the Legislature and attained prominence as a public man. After two years spent in Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, varied by some experience as a teacher, in 1853 the subject of this sketch went to Springfield to enter upon the study of law in the office of Stuart & Edwards. Being admitted to the bar two years afterward, he was almost immediately elected City Attorney, and, in 1856, was a candidate on the Fillmore ticket for Presidential Elector, at the same time being elected to the Twentieth General Assembly for Sangamon County, as he was again, as a Republican, in 1860, being supported alike by the Fillmore men and the Free-Soilers. At the session following the latter election, he was chosen Speaker of the House, which was his first important political recognition. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln a member of the War Claims Commission at Cairo, serving in this capacity with Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts and Charles A. Dana of New York. He was also a candidate for the State Senate the same year, but then sustained his only defeat. Two years later (1864) he was a candidate for Con-

gress, defeating his former preceptor, Hon. John T. Stuart, being re-elected in 1866, and again in 1868, the latter year over B. S. Edwards. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1872, and, as Chairman of the Illinois delegation, placed General Grant in nomination for the Presidency, holding the same position again in 1884 and in 1892; was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1872 and in 1874, being chosen Speaker a second time in 1873, as he was the unanimous choice of his party for Speaker again in 1875; in 1876 was elected Governor, was re-elected in 1880, and, in 1883, elected to the United States Senate as successor to Hon. David Davis. Having had two re-elections since (1889 and '95), he is now serving his third term, which will expire in 1901. In 1898, by special appointment of President McKinley, Senator Cullom served upon a Commission to investigate the condition of the Hawaiian Islands and report a plan of government for this new division of the American Republic. Other important measures with which his name has been prominently identified have been the laws for the suppression of polygamy in Utah and for the creation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. At present he is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce and a member of those on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs. His career has been conspicuous for his long public service, the large number of important offices which he has held, the almost unbroken uniformity of his success when a candidate, and his complete exemption from scandals of every sort. No man in the history of the State has been more frequently elected to the United States Senate, and only three—Senators Douglas, Trumbull and Logan—for an equal number of terms; though only one of these (Senator Trumbull) lived to serve out the full period for which he was elected.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, situated in the southeast quarter of the State, directly south of Coles County, from which it was cut off in 1842. Its area is 350 square miles, and population (1900), 16,124. The county-seat was at Greenup until 1855, when it was transferred to Prairie City, which was laid off in 1854 and incorporated as a town in 1866. The present county-seat is at Toledo (population, 1890, 676). The Embarras River crosses the county, as do also three lines of railroad. Neoga, a mining town, has a population of 829. The county received its name from the Cumberland Road, which, as originally projected, passed through it.

CUMMINS, (Rev.) David, Bishop of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born near Smyrna, Del., Dec. 11, 1822; graduated at Dickinson College, Pa., in 1841, and became a licentiate in the Methodist ministry, but, in 1846, took orders in the Episcopal Church; afterwards held rectorships in Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond and the Trinity Episcopal Church of Chicago, in 1866 being consecrated Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky. As a recognized leader of the Low-Church or Evangelical party, he early took issue with the ritualistic tendencies of the High-Church party, and, having withdrawn from the Episcopal Church in 1873, became the first Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal organization. He was zealous, eloquent and conscientious, but overtaxed his strength in his new field of labor, dying at Lutherville, Md., June 26, 1876. A memoir of Bishop Cummins, by his wife, was published in 1878.

CUMULATIVE VOTE. (See *Minority Representation*.)

CURTIS, Harvey, clergyman and educator, was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., May 30, 1806; graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1831, with the highest honors of his class; after three years at Princeton Theological Seminary, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Brandon, Vt., in 1836. In 1841 he accepted an appointment as agent of the Home Missionary Society for Ohio and Indiana, between 1843 and 1858 holding pastorates at Madison, Ind., and Chicago. In the latter year he was chosen President of Knox College, at Galesburg, dying there, Sept. 18, 1862.

CURTIS, William Elroy, journalist, was born at Akron, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1850; graduated at Western Reserve College in 1851, meanwhile learning the art of typesetting; later served as a reporter on "The Cleveland Leader" and, in 1872, took a subordinate position on "The Chicago Inter Ocean," finally rising to that of managing-editor. While on "The Inter Ocean" he accompanied General Custer in his campaign against the Sioux, spent several months investigating the "Ku-Klux" and "White League" organizations in the South, and, for some years, was "The Inter Ocean" correspondent in Washington. Having retired from "The Inter Ocean," he became Secretary of the "Pan-American Congress" in Washington, and afterwards made the tour of the United States with the South and Central American representatives in that Congress. During the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago he had general supervision of the

Latin-American historical and archaeological exhibits. Mr. Curtis has visited nearly every Central and South American country and has written elaborately on these subjects for the magazines and for publication in book form; has also published a "Life of Zachariah Chandler" and a "Diplomatic History of the United States and Foreign Powers." For some time he was managing editor of "The Chicago News" and is now (1898) the Washington Correspondent of "The Chicago Record."

CUSHMAN, (Col.) William H. W., financier and manufacturer, was born at Freetown, Mass., May 13, 1813; educated at the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, Norwich, Vt.; at 18 began a mercantile career at Middlebury, and, in 1834, removed to La Salle County, Ill., where he opened a country store, also built a mill at Vermilionville; later was identified with many large financial enterprises which generally proved successful, thereby accumulating a fortune at one time estimated at \$3,000,000. He was elected as a Democrat to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies (1842 and '44) and, for several years, held a commission as Captain of the Ottawa Cavalry (militia). The Civil War coming on, he assisted in organizing the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, and was commissioned its Colonel, but resigned Sept. 3, 1862. He organized and was principal owner of the Bank of Ottawa, which, in 1865, became the First National Bank of that city; was the leading spirit in the Hydraulic Company and the Gas Company at Ottawa, built and operated the Ottawa Machine Shops and Foundry, speculated largely in lands in La Salle and Cook Counties—his operations in the latter being especially large about Riverside, as well as in Chicago, was a principal stockholder in the bank of Cushman & Hardin in Chicago, had large interests in the lumber trade in Michigan, and was one of the builders of the Chicago, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad. The Chicago fire of 1871, however, brought financial disaster upon him, which finally dissipated his fortune and destroyed his mental and physical health. His death occurred at Ottawa, Oct. 28, 1878.

DALE, Michael G., lawyer, was born in Lancaster, Pa., spent his childhood and youth in the public schools of his native city, except one year in West Chester Academy, when he entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, graduating there in 1835. He then began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1837; coming to

Illinois the following year, he was retained in a suit at Greenville, Bond County, which led to his employment in others, and finally to opening an office there. In 1839 he was elected Probate Judge of Bond County, remaining in office fourteen years, meanwhile being commissioned Major of the State Militia in 1844, and serving as member of a Military Court at Alton in 1847; was also the Delegate from Bond County to the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1853 he resigned the office of County Judge in Bond County to accept that of Register of the Land office at Edwardsville, where he continued to reside, filling the office of County Judge in Madison County five or six terms, besides occupying some subordinate positions. Judge Dale married a daughter of Hon. William L. D. Ewing. Died at Edwardsville, April 1, 1895.

DALLAS CITY, a town of Hancock County, at the intersection of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 16 miles south of Burlington. It has manufacturing of lumber, buttons, carriages and wagons, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 829; (1890), 747; (1900), 970.

DANEXHOWER, John Wilson, Arctic explorer, was born in Chicago, Sept. 30, 1849—the son of W. W. Danenhower, a journalist. After passing through the schools of Chicago and Washington, he graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1870, was successively commissioned as Ensign, Master and Lieutenant, and served on expeditions in the North Pacific and in the Mediterranean. In 1878 he joined the Arctic steamer *Jeannette* at Havre, France, as second in command under Lieut. George W. De Long; proceeding to San Francisco in July, 1879, the steamer entered the Arctic Ocean by way of Behring Straits. Here, having been caught in an ice-pack, the vessel was held twenty-two months, Lieutenant Danenhower meanwhile being disabled most of the time by ophthalmia. The crew, as last compelled to abandon the steamer, dragged their boats over the ice for ninety-five days until they were able to launch them in open water, but were soon separated by a gale. The boat commanded by Lieutenant Danenhower reached the Lena Delta, on the north coast of Siberia, where the crew were rescued by natives, landing Sept. 17, 1881. After an ineffectual search on the delta for the crews of the other two boats, Lieutenant Danenhower, with his crew, made the journey of 6,000 miles to Orenburg, finally arriving in the United States in June, 1882. He has told the story of the expedition in "The

Narrative of the *Jeannette*," published in 1882. Died, at Annapolis, Md., April 20, 1887.

DANVERS, a village of McLean County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. The section is agricultural. The town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 460; (1890), 506; (1900), 607.

DANVILLE, the county-seat of Vermilion County, on Vermilion River and on five important lines of railroad; in rich coal-mining district and near large deposits of shale and soapstone, which are utilized in manufacture of sewer-pipe, paving and fire-clay brick. The city has car-shops and numerous factories, water-works, electric lights, paved streets, several banks, twenty-seven churches, five graded schools and one high school, and six newspapers, three daily. A Soldiers' Home is located three miles east of the city. Pop. (1890), 11,491; (1900), 16,354.

DANVILLE, OLNEY, & OHIO RIVER RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Ohio River Railroad*.)

DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON & PEKIN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

D'ARTAGUIETTE, Pierre, a French commandant of Illinois from 1734 to 1736, having been appointed by Bienville, then Governor of Louisiana. He was distinguished for gallantry and courage. He defeated the Natchez Indians, but, in an unsuccessful expedition against the Chickasaws, was wounded, captured and burned at the stake.

DAVENPORT, George, soldier, pioneer and trader, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1783, came to this country in 1804, and soon after enlisted in the United States army, with the rank of sergeant. He served gallantly on various expeditions in the West, where he obtained a knowledge of the Indians which was afterward of great value to him. During the War of 1813 his regiment was sent East, where he participated in the defense of Fort Erie and in other enterprises. In 1815, his term of enlistment having expired and the war ended, he entered the service of the contract commissary. He selected the site for Fort Armstrong and aided in planning and supervising its construction. He cultivated friendly relations with the surrounding tribes, and, in 1818, built a double log house, married, and engaged in business as a fur-trader, near the site of the present city of Rock Island. He had the confidence and respect of the savages, was successful and his trading posts were soon scattered through Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In 1823 he piloted the first steamboat through the

upper Mississippi, and, in 1825, was appointed the first postmaster at Rock Island, being the only white civilian resident there. In 1826 he united his business with that of the American Fur Company, in whose service he remained. Although he employed every effort to induce President Jackson to make a payment to Black Hawk and his followers to induce them to emigrate across the Mississippi voluntarily, when that Chief commenced hostilities, Mr. Davenport tendered his services to Governor Reynolds, by whom he was commissioned Quartermaster-General with the rank of Colonel. Immigration increased rapidly after the close of the Black Hawk War. In 1835 a company, of which he was a member, founded the town of Davenport, opposite Rock Island, which was named in his honor. In 1837 and '42 he was largely instrumental in negotiating treaties by which the Indians ceded their lands in Iowa to the United States. In the latter year he gave up the business of fur-trading, having accumulated a fortune through hard labor and scrupulous integrity, in the face often of grave perils. He had large business interests in nearly every town in his vicinity, to all of which he gave more or less personal attention. On the night of July 4, 1843, he was assassinated at his home by robbers. For a long time the crime was shrouded in mystery, but its perpetrators were ultimately detected and brought to punishment.

DAVIS, David, jurist and United States Senator, was born in Cecil County, Md., March 9, 1815; pursued his academic studies at Kenyon College, Ohio, and studied law at Yale. He settled at Bloomington, Ill., in 1836, and, after practicing law there until 1844, was elected to the lower house of the Fourteenth General Assembly. After serving in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, he was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit under the new Constitution in 1848, being re-elected in 1855 and '61. He was a warm, personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, who, in 1862, placed him upon the bench of the United States Supreme Court. He resigned his high judicial honors to become United States Senator in 1877 as successor to Logan's first term. On Oct. 13, 1881, he was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, serving in this capacity to the end of his term in 1885. He died at his home in Bloomington, June 26, 1886.

DAVIS, George R., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Three Rivers, Mass., January 3, 1840; received a common school education, and a classical course at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. From 1862 to 1865 he served in the

Union army, first as Captain in the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, and later as Major in the Third Rhode Island Cavalry. After the war he removed to Chicago, where he still resides. By profession he is a lawyer. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Chicago militia, was elected Colonel of the First Regiment, I. N. G., and was for a time the senior Colonel in the State service. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress, but was elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1880 and 1882. From 1886 to 1890 he was Treasurer of Cook County. He took an active and influential part in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and was Director-General of the Exposition from its inception to its close, by his executive ability demonstrating the wisdom of his selection. Died Nov. 25, 1899.

DAVIS, Hasbrouck, soldier and journalist, was born at Worcester, Mass., April 23, 1827, being the son of John Davis, United States Senator and Governor of Massachusetts, known in his lifetime as "Honest John Davis." The son came to Chicago in 1855 and commenced the practice of law; in 1861 joined Colonel Voss in the organization of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, being elected Lieutenant-Colonel and, on the retirement of Colonel Voss in 1863, succeeding to the colonelcy. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier-General, remaining in active service until August, 1865, when he resigned. After the war he was, for a time, editor of "The Chicago Evening Post," was City Attorney of the City of Chicago from 1867 to '69, but later removed to Massachusetts. Colonel Davis was drowned at sea, Oct. 19, 1870, by the loss of the steamship Cambria, while on a voyage to Europe.

DAVIS, James M., early lawyer, was born in Barren County, Ky., Oct. 9, 1793, came to Illinois in 1817, located in Bond County and is said to have taught the first school in that county. He became a lawyer and a prominent leader of the Whig party, was elected to the Thirteenth General Assembly (1842) from Bond County, and to the Twenty-first from Montgomery in 1858, having, in the meantime, become a citizen of Hillsboro; was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. Mr. Davis was a man of striking personal appearance, being over six feet in height, and of strong individuality. After the dissolution of the Whig party he identified himself with the Democracy and was an intensely bitter opponent of the war policy of the Government. Died, at Hillsboro, Sept. 17, 1866.

DAVIS, John A., soldier, was born in Crawford County, Pa., Oct. 25, 1823; came to Stephenson County, Ill., in boyhood and served as Representative in the General Assembly of 1857 and '59; in September, 1861, enlisted as a private, was elected Captain and, on the organization of the Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at Camp Butler, was commissioned its Colonel. He participated in the capture of Fort Donelson, and in the battle of Shiloh was desperately wounded by a shot through the lungs, but recovered in time to join his regiment before the battle of Corinth, where, on Oct. 4, 1862, he fell mortally wounded, dying a few days after. On receiving a request from some of his fellow-citizens, a few days before his death, to accept a nomination for Congress in the Freeport District, Colonel Davis patriotically replied: "I can serve my country better in following the torn banner of my regiment in the battlefield."

DAVIS, Levi, lawyer and State Auditor, was born in Cecil County, Md., July 20, 1806; graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1828, and was admitted to the bar at Baltimore in 1830. The following year he removed to Illinois, settling at Vandalia, then the capital. In 1835 Governor Duncan appointed him Auditor of Public Accounts, to which office he was elected by the Legislature in 1837, and again in 1838. In 1846 he took up his residence at Alton. He attained prominence at the bar and was, for several years, attorney for the Chicago & Alton and St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Companies, in which he was also a Director. Died, at Alton, March 4, 1897.

DAVIS, Nathan Smith, M.D., LL.D., physician, educator and editor, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1817; took a classical and scientific course in Cazenovia Seminary; in 1837 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, winning several prizes during his course; the same year began practice at Binghamton; spent two years (1847-49) in New York City, when he removed to Chicago to accept the chair of Physiology and General Pathology in Rush Medical College. In 1859 he accepted a similar position in the Chicago Medical College (now the medical department of Northwestern University), where he still remains. Dr. Davis has not only been a busy practitioner, but a voluminous writer on general and special topics connected with his profession, having been editor at different times of several medical periodicals, including "The Chicago Medical Journal," "The Medical Journal and Examiner," and "The

Journal of the American Medical Association." He has also been prominent in State, National and International Medical Congresses, and is one of the founders of the Northwestern University, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Chicago Historical Society, the Illinois State Microscopical Society and the Union College of Law, besides other scientific and benevolent associations.

DAVIS, Oliver L., lawyer, was born in New York City, Dec. 20, 1819; after being in the employ of the American Fur Company some seven years, came to Danville, Ill., in 1841 and commenced studying law the next year; was elected to the lower branch of the Seventeenth and Twentieth General Assemblies, first as a Democrat and next (1856) as a Republican; served on the Circuit Bench in 1861-66, and again in 1873-79, being assigned in 1877 to the Appellate bench. Died, Jan. 12, 1892.

DAWSON, John, early legislator, was born in Virginia, in 1791; came to Illinois in 1827, settling in Sangamon County; served five terms in the lower house of the General Assembly (1830, '34, '36, '38 and '46), during a part of the time being the colleague of Abraham Lincoln. He was one of the celebrated "Long Nine" who represented Sangamon County at the time of the removal of the State capital to Springfield; was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Died, Nov. 12, 1850.

DEAF AND DUMB, ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATION OF, located at Jacksonville, established by act of the Legislature, Feb. 23, 1839, and the oldest of the State charitable institutions. Work was not begun until 1842, but one building was ready for partial occupancy in 1846 and was completed in 1849. (In 1871 this building, then known as the south wing, was declared unsafe, and was razed and rebuilt.) The center building was completed in 1852 and the north wing in 1857. Other additions and new buildings have been added from time to time, such as new dining halls, workshops, barns, bakery, refrigerator house, kitchens, a gymnasium, separate cottages for the sexes, etc. At present (1895) the institution is probably the largest, as it is unquestionably one of the best conducted, of its class in the world. The number of pupils in 1894 was 716. Among its employ  es are men and women of ripe culture and experience, who have been connected with it for more than a quarter of a century.

DEARBORN, Luther, lawyer and legislator, was born at Plymouth, N. H., March 24, 1820,

and educated in Plymouth schools and at New Hampton Academy; in youth removed to Dearborn County, Ind., where he taught school and served as deputy Circuit Clerk; then came to Mason County, Ill., and, in 1844, to Elgin. Here he was elected Sheriff and, at the expiration of his term, Circuit Clerk, later engaging in the banking business, which proving disastrous in 1857, he returned to Mason County and began the practice of law. He then spent some years in Minnesota, finally returning to Illinois a second time, resumed practice at Havana, served one term in the State Senate (1876-80); in 1884 became member of a law firm in Chicago, but retired in 1887 to accept the attorneyship of the Chicago & Alton Railway, retaining this position until his death, which occurred suddenly at Springfield, April 5, 1889. For the last two years of his life Mr. Dearborn's residence was at Aurora.

DECATUR, the county-seat of Macon County; 39 miles east of Springfield and one mile north of the Sangamon River—also an important railway center. Three coal shafts are operated outside the city. It is a center for the grain trade, having five elevators. Extensive car and repair shops are located there, and several important manufacturing industries flourish, among them three flouring mills. Decatur has paved streets, water-works, electric street railways, and excellent public schools, including one of the best and most noted high schools in the State. Four newspapers are published there, each issuing a daily edition. Pop., (1890), 16,841; (1900), 20,754.

DECATUR EDITORIAL CONVENTION. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.)

DECATUR & EASTERN RAILWAY. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

DECATUR, MATTOON & SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

DECATUR, SULLIVAN & MATTOON RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

DEEP SNOW, THE, an event occurring in the winter of 1830-31 and referred to by old settlers of Illinois as constituting an epoch in State history. The late Dr. Julian M. Sturtevant, President of Illinois College, in an address to the "Old Settlers" of Morgan County, a few years before his death, gave the following account of it: "In the interval between Christmas, 1830, and January, 1831, snow fell all over Central Illinois to a depth of fully three feet on a level. Then came a rain with weather so cold that it froze as it

fell, forming a crust of ice over this three feet of snow, nearly, if not quite, strong enough to bear a man, and finally over this crust there were a few inches of snow. The clouds passed away and the wind came down upon us from the northwest with extraordinary ferocity. For weeks—certainly not less than two weeks—the mercury in the thermometer tube was not, on any one morning, higher than twelve degrees below zero. This snow-fall produced constant sleighing for nine weeks." Other contemporaneous accounts say that this storm caused great suffering among both men and beasts. The scattered settlers, unable to reach the mills or produce stores, were driven, in some cases, to great extremity for supplies; mills were stopped by the freezing up of streams, while deer and other game, sinking through the crust of snow, were easily captured or perished for lack of food. Birds and domestic fowls often suffered a like fate for want of sustenance or from the severity of the cold.

DEERE, John, manufacturer, was born at Middlebury, Vt., Feb. 7, 1804; learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed until 1838, when he came west, settling at Grand Detour, in Ogle County; ten years later removed to Moline, and there founded the plow-works which bear his name and of which he was President from 1868 until his death in 1886.—**Charles H.** (Deere), son of the preceding, was born in Hancock, Addison County Vt., March 28, 1837; educated in the common schools and at Iowa and Knox Academies, and Bell's Commercial College, Chicago; became assistant and head book-keeper, traveling and purchasing agent of the Deere Plow Company, and, on its incorporation, Vice-President and General Manager, until his father's death, when he succeeded to the Presidency. He is also the founder of the Deere & Mansur Corn Planter Works, President of the Moline Water Power Company, besides being a Director in various other concerns and in the branch houses of Deere & Co., in Kansas City, Des Moines, Council Bluffs and San Francisco. Notwithstanding his immense business interests, Mr. Deere has found time for the discharge of public and patriotic duties, as shown by the fact that he was for years a member and Chairman of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics; a Commissioner from Illinois to the Vienna International Exposition of 1873; one of the State Commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893; a Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1888, and a delegate from his District to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, in 1896.

DEERING, William, manufacturer, was born at Paris, Oxford County, Maine, April 26, 1826, completed his education at the Readfield high school, in 1843, engaged actively in manufacturing, and during his time has assisted in establishing several large, successful business enterprises, including wholesale and commission dry-goods houses in Portland, Maine, Boston and New York. His greatest work has been the building up of the Deering Manufacturing Company, a main feature of which, for thirty years, has been the manufacture of Marsh harvesters and other agricultural implements and appliances. This concern began operation in Chicago about 1870, at the present time (1899) occupying eighty acres in the north part of the city and employing some 4,000 hands. It is said to turn out a larger amount and greater variety of articles for the use of the agriculturist than any other establishment in the country, receiving its raw material from many foreign countries, including the Philippines, and distributing its products all over the globe. Mr. Deering continues to be President of the Company and a principal factor in the management of its immense business. He is liberal, public-spirited and benevolent, and his business career has been notable for the absence of controversies with his employés. He has been, for a number of years, one of the Trustees of the Northwestern University at Evanston, and, at the present time, is President of the Board.

DE KALB, a city in De Kalb County, 58 miles west of Chicago. Of late years it has grown rapidly, largely because of the introduction of new industrial enterprises. It contains a large wire drawing plant, barbed wire factories, foundry, agricultural implement works, machine shop, shoe factory and several minor manufacturing establishments. It has banks, four newspapers, electric street railway, eight miles of paved streets, nine churches and three graded schools. It is the site of the Northern State Normal School, located in 1895. Population (1880), 1,598; (1890), 2,579; (1900), 5,904; (1903, est.), 8,000.

DE KALB COUNTY, originally a portion of La Salle County, and later of Kane; was organized in 1837, and named for Baron De Kalb, the Revolutionary patriot. Its area is 650 square miles and population (in 1900), 31,756. The land is elevated and well drained, lying between Fox and Rock Rivers. Prior to 1835 the land belonged to the Pottawatomie Indians, who maintained several villages and their own tribal government. No sooner had the aborigines been removed than white settlers appeared in large numbers, and,

in September, 1835, a convocation was held on the banks of the Kishwaukee, to adopt a temporary form of government. The public lands in the county were sold at auction in Chicago in 1843. Sycamore (originally called Orange) is the county-seat, and, in 1890, had a population of 2,987. Brick buildings were first erected at Sycamore by J. S. Waterman and the brothers Mayo. In 1854, H. A. Hough established the first newspaper, "The Republican Sentinel." Other prosperous towns are De Kalb (population, 2,579), Cortland, Malta and Somonauk. The surface is generally rolling, upland prairie, with numerous groves and wooded tracts along the principal streams. Various lines of railroad traverse the county, which embraces one of the wealthiest rural districts in the State.

DE KALB & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.
(See *Chicago Great Western Railway*.)

DELAVER, a thriving city in Tazewell County, on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at the point of its intersection with the Peoria and Pekin Division of the Illinois Central Railway, 34 miles west-southwest of Bloomington and 24 miles south of Peoria. Grain is extensively grown in the adjacent territory, and much shipped from Delavan. The place supports two banks, tile and brick factory, creamery, and two weekly papers. It also has five churches and a graded school. Pop. (1890), 1,176, (1900), 1,304.

DEMENT, Henry Dodge, ex-Secretary of State, was born at Galena, Ill., in 1840—the son of Colonel John Dement, an early and prominent citizen of the State, who held the office of State Treasurer and was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1870. Colonel Dement having removed to Dixon about 1845, the subject of this sketch was educated there and at Mount Morris. Having enlisted in the Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in 1861, he was elected a Second Lieutenant and soon promoted to First Lieutenant—also received from Governor Yates a complimentary commission as Captain for gallantry at Arkansas Post and at Chickasaw Bayou, where the commander of his regiment, Col. J. B. Wyman, was killed. Later he served with General Curtis in Mississippi and in the Fifteenth Army Corps in the siege of Vicksburg. After leaving the army he engaged in the manufacturing business for some years at Dixon. Captain Dement entered the State Legislature by election as Representative from Lee County in 1872, was re-elected in 1874 and, in 1876, was promoted to the Senate, serving in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies. In 1880 he was

chosen Secretary of State, and re-elected in 1884, serving eight years. The last public position held by Captain Dement was that of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, to which he was appointed in 1891, serving two years. His present home is at Oak Park, Cook County.

DEMENT, John, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in April, 1804. When 13 years old he accompanied his parents to Illinois, settling in Franklin County, of which he was elected Sheriff in 1826, and which he represented in the General Assemblies of 1828 and '30. He served with distinction during the Black Hawk War, having previously had experience in two Indian campaigns. In 1831 he was elected State Treasurer by the Legislature, but, in 1836, resigned this office to represent Fayette County in the General Assembly and aid in the fight against the removal of the capital to Springfield. His efforts failing of success, he removed to the northern part of the State, finally locating at Dixon, where he became extensively engaged in manufacturing. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him Receiver of Public Moneys, but he was removed by President Harrison in 1841; was reappointed by Polk in 1845, only to be again removed by Taylor in 1849 and reappointed by Pierce in 1853. He held the office from that date until it was abolished. He was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1844; served in three Constitutional Conventions (1847, '62, and '70), being Temporary President of the two bodies last named. He was the father of Hon. Denry D. Dement, Secretary of State of Illinois from 1884 to 1888. He died at his home at Dixon, Jan. 16, 1883.

DENT, Thomas, lawyer, was born in Putnam County, Ill., Nov. 14, 1831; in his youth was employed in the Clerk's office of Putnam County, meanwhile studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1854, and, in 1856, opened an office in Chicago; is still in practice and has served as President, both of the Chicago Law Institute and the State Bar Association.

DES PLAINES, a village of Cook County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central Railroads, 17 miles north-west from Chicago; is a dairying region. Population (1880), 818; (1890), 986; (1900), 1,666.

DES PLAINES RIVER, a branch of the Illinois River, which rises in Racine County, Wis., and, after passing through Kenosha County, in that State, and Lake County, Ill., running nearly parallel to the west shore of Lake Michigan through Cook County, finally unites with the Kankakee, about 13 miles southwest of Joliet, by

its confluence with the latter forming the Illinois River. Its length is about 150 miles. The Chicago Drainage Canal is constructed in the valley of the Des Plaines for a considerable portion of the distance between Chicago and Joliet.

DEWEY, (Dr.) Richard S., physician, alienist, was born at Forestville, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1845; after receiving his primary education took a two years' course in the literary and a three years' course in the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1869. He then began practice as House Physician and Surgeon in the City Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., remaining for a year, after which he visited Europe inspecting hospitals and sanitary methods, meanwhile spending six months in the Prussian military service as Surgeon during the Franco-Prussian War. After the close of the war he took a brief course in the University of Berlin, when, returning to the United States, he was employed for seven years as Assistant Physician in the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin. In 1879 he was appointed Medical Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, remaining until the accession of John P. Altgeld to the Governorship in 1893. Dr. Dewey's reputation as a specialist in the treatment of the insane has stood among the highest of his class.

DE WIT COUNTY, situated in the central portion of the State; has an area of 405 square miles and a population (1900) of 18,972. The land was originally owned by the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies, and not until 1820 did the first permanent white settlers occupy this region. The first to come were Felix Jones, Prettyman Marvel, William Cottrell, Samuel Glenn, and the families of Scott, Lundy and Coaps. Previously, however, the first cabin had been built on the site of the present Farmer City by Nathan Clearwater. Zion Shugest erected the earliest grist-mill and Burrell Post the first saw-mill in the county. Kentuckians and Tennesseans were the first immigrants, but not until the advent of settlers from Ohio did permanent improvements begin to be made. In 1835 a school house and Presbyterian church were built at Waynesville. The county was organized in 1839, and—with its capital (Clinton)—was named after one of New York's most distinguished Governors. It lies within the great "corn belt," and is well watered by Salt Creek and its branches. Most of the surface is rolling prairie, interspersed with woodland. Several lines of railway (among them the Illinois Central) cross the county. Clinton had a popu-

lation of 2,598 in 1890, and Farmer City, 1,367. Both are railroad centers and have considerable trade.

DE WOLF, Calvin, pioneer and philanthropist, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., Feb. 18, 1815; taken early in life to Vermont, and, at 19 years of age, commenced teaching at Orwell, in that State; spent one year at a manual labor school in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and, in 1837, came to Chicago, and soon after began teaching in Will County, still later engaging in the same vocation in Chicago. In 1839 he commenced the study of law with Messrs. Spring & Goodrich and, in 1843, was admitted to practice. In 1854 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, retaining the position for a quarter of a century, winning for himself the reputation of a sagacious and incorruptible public officer. Mr. De Wolf was an original abolitionist and his home is said to have been one of the stations on the "underground railroad" in the days of slavery. Died Nov. 28, '99.

DEXTER, Wirt, lawyer, born at Dexter, Mich., Oct. 25, 1831; was educated in the schools of his native State and at Cazenovia Seminary, N. Y. He was descended from a family of lawyers, his grandfather, Samuel Dexter, having been Secretary of War, and afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, in the cabinet of the elder Adams. Coming to Chicago at the beginning of his professional career, Mr. Dexter gave considerable attention at first to his father's extensive lumber trade. He was a zealous and eloquent supporter of the Government during the Civil War, and was an active member of the Relief and Aid Society after the fire of 1871. His entire professional life was spent in Chicago, for several years before his death being in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company as its general solicitor and member of the executive committee of the Board of Directors. Died in Chicago, May 20, 1890.

DICKEY, Hugh Thompson, jurist, was born in New York City, May 30, 1811; graduated from Columbia College, read law and was admitted to the bar. He visited Chicago in 1836, and four years later settled there, becoming one of its most influential citizens. Upon the organization of the County Court of Cook County in 1845, Mr. Dickey was appointed its Judge. In September, 1848, he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, practically without partisan opposition, serving until the expiration of his term in 1853. He was prominently identified with several important commercial enterprises, was one of the founders of the Chicago Library

Association, and one of the first Trustees of the Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes, now Mercy Hospital. In 1885 he left Chicago to take up his residence in his native city, New York, where he died, June 2, 1892.

DICKEY, Theophilus Lyle, lawyer and jurist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 12, 1812, the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, graduated at the Miami (Ohio) University, and removed to Illinois in 1834, settling at Macomb, McDonough County, where he was admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1836 he moved to Rushville, where he resided three years, a part of the time editing a Whig newspaper. Later he became a resident of Ottawa, and, at the opening of the Mexican War, organized a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain. In 1861 he raised a regiment of cavalry which was mustered into service as the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and of which he was commissioned Colonel, taking an active part in Grant's campaigns in the West. In 1865 he resigned his commission and resumed the practice of his profession at Ottawa. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congressman for the State-at-large in opposition to John A. Logan, and, in 1868, was tendered and accepted the position of Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, resigning after eighteen months' service. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, and, in 1874, was made Corporation Counsel. In December, 1875, he was elected to the Supreme Court, vice W. K. McAllister, deceased; was re-elected in 1879, and died at Atlantic City, July 22, 1885.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, THE, known also as the Christian Church and as "Campbellites," having been founded by Alexander Campbell. Many members settled in Illinois in the early 30's, and, in the central portion of the State, the denomination soon began to flourish greatly. Any one was admitted to membership who made what is termed a scriptural confession of faith and was baptized by immersion. Alexander Campbell was an eloquent preacher and a man of much native ability, as well as a born conversationalist. The sect has steadily grown in numbers and influence in the State. The United States Census of 1890 showed 641 churches in the State, with 368 ministers and an aggregate membership of 61,587, having 550 Sunday schools, with 50,000 pupils in attendance. The value of the real property, which included 552 church edifices (with a seating capacity of 155,000) and 30 parsonages, was \$1,167,675. The denomination supports Eureka College, with an attendance of between

400 and 500 students, while its assets are valued at \$150,000. Total membership in the United States, estimated at 750,000.

DIXON, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Lee County. It lies on both sides of Rock River and is the point of intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads; is 98 miles west of Chicago. Rock River furnishes abundant water power and the manufacturing interests of the city are very extensive, including large plow works, wire-cloth factory, wagon factory; also has electric light and power plant, three shoe factories, planing mills, and a condensed milk factory. There are two National and one State bank, eleven churches, a hospital, and three newspapers. In schools the city particularly excels, having several graded (grammar) schools and two colleges. The Chautauqua Assembly holds its meeting here annually. Population (1890), 5,161; (1900), 7,917.

DIXON, John, pioneer—the first white settler in Lee County, Ill., was born at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1784; at 21 removed to New York City, where he was in business some fifteen years. In 1820 he set out with his family for the West, traveling by land to Pittsburg, and thence by flat-boat to Shawneetown. Having disembarked his horses and goods here, he pushed out towards the northwest, passing the vicinity of Springfield, and finally locating on Fancy Creek, some nine miles north of the present site of that city. Here he remained some five years, in that time serving as foreman of the first Sangamon County Grand Jury. The new county of Peoria having been established in 1825, he was offered and accepted the appointment of Circuit Clerk, removing to Fort Clark, as Peoria was then called. Later he became contractor for carrying the mail on the newly established route between Peoria and Galena. Compelled to provide means of crossing Rock River, he induced a French and Indian half-breed, named Ogee, to take charge of a ferry at a point afterwards known as Ogee's Ferry. The tide of travel to the lead-mine region caused both the mail-route and the ferry to prove profitable, and, as the half-breed ferryman could not endure prosperity, Mr. Dixon was forced to buy him out, removing his family to this point in April, 1830. Here he established friendly relations with the Indians, and, during the Black Hawk War, two years later, was enabled to render valuable service to the State. His station was for many years one of the most important points in Northern Illinois, and among the men of national reputation who

were entertained at different times at his home may be named Gen. Zachary Taylor, Albert Sidney Johnston, Gen. Winfield Scott, Jefferson Davis, Col. Robert Anderson, Abraham Lincoln, Col. E. D. Baker and many more. He bought the land where Dixon now stands in 1835 and laid off the town; in 1838 was elected by the Legislature a member of the Board of Public Works, and, in 1840, secured the removal of the land office from Galena to Dixon. Colonel Dixon was a delegate from Lee County to the Republican State Convention at Bloomington, in May, 1856, and, although then considerably over 70 years of age, spoke from the same stand with Abraham Lincoln, his presence producing much enthusiasm. His death occurred, July 6, 1876.

DOANE, John Wesley, merchant and banker, was born at Thompson, Windham County, Conn., March 23, 1833; was educated in the common schools, and, at 23 years of age, came to Chicago and opened a small grocery store which, by 1870, had become one of the most extensive concerns of its kind in the Northwest. It was swept out of existence by the fire of 1871, but was re-established and, in 1872, transferred to other parties, although Mr. Doane continued to conduct an importing business in many lines of goods used in the grocery trade. Having become interested in the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, he was elected its President and has continued to act in that capacity. He is also a stockholder and a Director of the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Allen Paper Car Wheel Company and the Illinois Central Railroad, and was a leading promoter of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893—being one of those who guaranteed the \$5,000,000 to be raised by the citizens of Chicago to assure the success of the enterprise.

DOLTON STATION, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago & Western Indiana, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads, 16 miles south of Chicago; has a carriage factory, a weekly paper, churches and a graded school. Population (1880) 448; (1890), 1,110; (1900), 1,229.

DONGOLA, a village in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 27 miles north of Cairo. Population (1880), 599; (1890), 733; (1900), 681.

DOOLITTLE, James Rood, United States Senator, was born in Hampton, Washington County, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1815; educated at Middlebury and Geneva (now Hobart) Colleges, admitted to the bar in 1837 and practiced at Rochester and Warsaw, N. Y.; was elected District Attorney of Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1845, and, in 1851

removed to Wisconsin; two years later was elected Circuit Judge, but resigned in 1856, and the following year was elected as a Democratic-Republican to the United States Senate, being re-elected as a Republican in 1863. Retiring from public life in 1869, he afterwards resided chiefly at Racine, Wis., though practicing in the courts of Chicago. He was President of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866, and of the National Democratic Convention of 1872 in Baltimore, which endorsed Horace Greeley for President. Died, at Edgewood, R. I., July 27, 1897.

DORE, John Clark, first Superintendent of Chicago City Schools, was born at Ossipee, N. H., March 22, 1822; began teaching at 17 years of age and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1847; then taught several years and, in 1854, was offered and accepted the position of Superintendent of City Schools of Chicago, but resigned two years later. Afterwards engaging in business, he served as Vice-President and President of the Board of Trade, President of the Commercial Insurance Company and of the State Savings Institution; was a member of the State Senate, 1868-72, and has been identified with various benevolent organizations of the city of Chicago. Died in Boston, Mass., Dec., 14, 1900.

DOUGHERTY, John, lawyer and Lieutenant-Governor, was born at Marietta, Ohio, May 6, 1806; brought by his parents, in 1808, to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where they remained until after the disastrous earthquakes in that region in 1811-12, when, his father having died, his mother removed to Jonesboro, Ill. Here he finally read law with Col. A. P. Field, afterwards Secretary of State, being admitted to the bar in 1831 and early attaining prominence as a successful criminal lawyer. He soon became a recognized political leader, was elected as a member of the House to the Eighth General Assembly (1832) and re-elected in 1834, '36 and '40, and again in 1856, and to the Senate in 1842, serving in the latter body until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Originally a Democrat, he was, in 1858, the Administration (Buchanan) candidate for State Treasurer, as opposed to the Douglas wing of the party, but, in 1861, became a strong supporter of Abraham Lincoln. He served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1864 and in 1872 (the former year for the State-at-large), in 1868 was elected Lieutenant-Governor and, in 1877, to a seat on the criminal bench, serving until June, 1879. Died, at Jonesboro, Sept. 7, 1879.

DOUGLAS, John M., lawyer and Railway President, was born at Plattsburg, Clinton County, N. Y., August 22, 1819; read law three years in his native city, then came west and settled at Galena, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1841 and began practice. In 1856 he removed to Chicago, and, the following year, became one of the solicitors of the Illinois Central Railroad, with which he had been associated as an attorney at Galena. Between 1861 and 1876 he was a Director of the Company over twelve years; from 1865 to 1871 its President, and again for eighteen months in 1875-76, when he retired permanently. Mr. Douglas' contemporaries speak of him as a lawyer of great ability, as well as a capable executive officer. Died, in Chicago, March 25, 1891.

DOUGLAS, Stephen Arnold, statesman, was born at Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813. In consequence of the death of his father in infancy, his early educational advantages were limited. When fifteen he applied himself to the cabinet-maker's trade, and, in 1830, accompanied his mother and step-father to Ontario County, N. Y. In 1832 he began the study of law, but started for the West in 1833. He taught school at Winchester, Ill., reading law at night and practicing before a Justice of the Peace on Saturdays. He was soon admitted to the bar and took a deep interest in politics. In 1835 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Morgan County, but a few months later resigned this office to enter the lower house of the Legislature, to which he was elected in 1836. In 1838 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by John T. Stuart, his Whig opponent; was appointed Secretary of State in December, 1840, and, in February, 1841, elected Judge of the Supreme Court. He was elected to Congress in 1842, '44 and '46, and, in the latter year, was chosen United States Senator, taking his seat March 4, 1847, and being re-elected in 1853 and '59. His last canvass was rendered memorable through his joint debate, in 1858, before the people of the State with Abraham Lincoln, whom he defeated before the Legislature. He was a candidate for the presidential nomination before the Democratic National Conventions of 1852 and '56. In 1860, after having failed of a nomination for the Presidency at Charleston, S. C., through the operation of the "two thirds rule," he received the nomination from the adjourned convention held at Baltimore six weeks later—though not until the delegates from nearly all the Southern States had withdrawn, the seceding delegates afterwards nomi-

nating John C. Breckenridge. Although defeated for the Presidency by Lincoln, his old-time antagonist, Douglas yielded a cordial support to the incoming administration in its attitude toward the seceded States, occupying a place of honor beside Mr. Lincoln on the portico of the capitol during the inauguration ceremonies. As politician, orator and statesman, Douglas had few superiors. Quick in perception, facile in expedients, ready in resources, earnest and fearless in utterance, he was a born "leader of men." His shortness of stature, considered in relation to his extraordinary mental acumen, gained for him the sobriquet of the "Little Giant." He died in Chicago, June 3, 1861.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, lying a little east of the center of the State, embracing an area of 410 square miles and having a population (1900) of 19,097. The earliest land entry was made by Harrison Gill, of Kentucky, whose patent was signed by Andrew Jackson. Another early settler was John A. Richman, a West Virginian, who erected one of the first frame houses in the county in 1829. The Embarras and Kaskaskia Rivers flow through the county, which is also crossed by the Wabash and Illinois Central Railways. Douglas County was organized in 1857 (being set off from Coles) and named in honor of Stephen A. Douglas, then United States Senator from Illinois. After a sharp struggle Tuscola was made the county-seat. It has been visited by several disastrous conflagrations, but is a thriving town, credited, in 1890, with a population of 1,897. Other important towns are Arcola (population, 1,733), and Camargo, which was originally known as New Salem.

DOWNERS GROVE, village, Du Page County, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 21 miles south-southwest from Chicago, incorporated 1873; has water-works, electric lights, telephone system, good schools, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 960; (1900), 2,103.

DOWNING, Finis Ewing, ex-Congressman and lawyer, was born at Virginia, Ill., August 24, 1846; reared on a farm and educated in the public and private schools of his native town; from 1865 was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1880, when he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cass County, serving three successive terms; read law and was admitted to the bar in December, 1887. In August, 1891, he became interested in "The Virginia Enquirer" (a Democratic paper), which he has since conducted; was elected Secretary of the State Senate in 1893, and, in 1894, was returned as elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Sixteenth District by a

plurality of forty votes over Gen. John I. Rinaker, the Republican nominee. A contest and recount of the ballots resulted, however, in awarding the seat to General Rinaker. In 1896 Mr. Downing was the nominee of his party for Secretary of State, but was defeated with the rest of his ticket.

DRAKE, Francis Marion, soldier and Governor, was born at Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., Dec. 30, 1830; early taken to Drakesville, Iowa, which his father founded; entered mercantile life at 16 years of age; crossed the plains to California in 1852, had experience in Indian warfare and, in 1859, established himself in business at Unionville, Iowa; served through the Civil War, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel and retiring in 1865 with the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. He re-entered mercantile life after the war, was admitted to the bar in 1866, subsequently engaged in railroad building and, in 1881, contributed the bulk of the funds for founding Drake University; was elected Governor of Iowa in 1895, serving until January, 1898.

DRAPER, Andrew Sloan, LL.D., lawyer and educator, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1848—being a descendant, in the eighth generation, from the "Puritan," James Draper, who settled in Boston in 1647. In 1855 Mr. Draper's parents settled in Albany, N. Y., where he attended school, winning a scholarship in the Albany Academy in 1863, and graduating from that institution in 1866. During the next four years he was employed in teaching, part of the time as an instructor at his alma mater; but, in 1871, graduated from the Union College Law Department, when he began practice. The rank he attained in the profession was indicated by his appointment by President Arthur, in 1884, one of the Judges of the Alabama Claims Commission, upon which he served until the conclusion of its labors in 1886. He had previously served in the New York State Senate (1880) and, in 1884, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, also serving as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee the same year. After his return from Europe in 1886, he served as State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York until 1892, and, in 1889, and again in 1890, was President of the National Association of School Superintendents. Soon after retiring from the State Superintendency in New York, he was chosen Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Cleveland, Ohio, remaining in that position until 1894, when he was elected President of the University of Illinois at Champaign, where he now is. His adminis-

tration has been characterized by enterprise and sagacity, and has tended to promote the popularity and prosperity of the institution.

DRESSER, Charles, clergyman, was born at Pomfret, Conn., Feb. 24, 1800; graduated from Brown University in 1823, went to Virginia, where he studied theology and was ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1838 he removed to Springfield, and became rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church there, retiring in 1858. On Nov. 4, 1842, Mr. Dresser performed the ceremony uniting Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd in marriage. He died, March 25, 1865.

DRUMMOND, Thomas, jurist, was born at Bristol Mills, Lincoln County, Maine, Oct. 16, 1809. After graduating from Bowdoin College, in 1830, he studied law at Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar in 1833. He settled at Galena, Ill., in 1835, and was a member of the General Assembly in 1840-41. In 1850 he was appointed United States District Judge for the District of Illinois as successor to Judge Nathaniel Pope, and four years later removed to Chicago. Upon the division of the State into two judicial districts, in 1855, he was assigned to the Northern. In 1869 he was elevated to the bench of the United States Circuit Court, and presided over the Seventh Circuit, which at that time included the States of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. In 1884—at the age of 75—he resigned, living in retirement until his death, which occurred at Wheaton, Ill., May 15, 1890.

DUBOIS, Jesse Kilgore, State Auditor, was born, Jan. 14, 1811, in Lawrence County, Ill., near Vincennes, Ind., where his father, Capt. Toussaint Dubois, had settled about 1780. The latter was a native of Canada, of French descent, and, after settling in the Northwest Territory, had been a personal friend of General Harrison, under whom he served in the Indian wars, including the battle of Tippecanoe. The son received a partial collegiate education at Bloomington, Ind., but, at 24 years of age (1834), was elected to the General Assembly, serving in the same House with Abraham Lincoln, and being re-elected in 1836, '38, and '42. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison Register of the Land Office at Palestine, Ill., but soon resigned, giving his attention to mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Palestine, but was removed by Pierce in 1853. He was a Delegate to the first Republican State Convention, at Bloomington, in 1856, and, on the recommendation of Mr. Lincoln, was nominated for Auditor of Public Accounts,

renominated in 1860, and elected both times. In 1864 he was a candidate for the nomination of his party for Governor, but was defeated by General Oglesby, serving, however, on the National Executive Committee of that year, and as a delegate to the National Convention of 1868. Died, at his home near Springfield, Nov. 22, 1876.

—**Fred T.** (Dubois), son of the preceding, was born in Crawford County, Ill., May 29, 1851; received a common-school and classical education, graduating from Yale College in 1872; was Secretary of the Illinois Railway and Warehouse Commission in 1875-76; went to Idaho Territory and engaged in business in 1880, was appointed United States Marshal there in 1882, serving until 1886; elected as a Republican Delegate to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, and, on the admission of Idaho as a State (1890), became one of the first United States Senators, his term extending to 1897. He was Chairman of the Idaho delegation in the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and was a member of the National Republican Convention at St. Louis in 1896, but seceded from that body with Senator Teller of Colorado, and has since coöperated with the Populists and Free Silver Democrats.

DUCAT, Arthur Charles, soldier and civil engineer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 24, 1830, received a liberal education and became a civil engineer. He settled in Chicago in 1851, and six years later was made Secretary and Chief Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters of that city. While acting in this capacity, he virtually revised the schedule system of rating fire-risks. In 1861 he raised a company of 300 engineers, sappers and miners, but neither the State nor Federal authorities would accept it. Thereupon he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, but his ability earned him rapid promotion. He rose through the grades of Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, to that of Colonel, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in February, 1864. Compelled by sickness to leave the army, General Ducat returned to Chicago, re-entering the insurance field and finally, after holding various responsible positions, engaging in general business in that line. In 1875 he was entrusted with the task of reorganizing the State militia, which he performed with signal success. Died, at Downer's Grove, Ill., Jan. 29, 1896.

DUELS AND ANTI-DUELING LAWS. Although a majority of the population of Illinois, in Territorial days, came from Southern States where the duel was widely regarded as the proper

mode for settling "difficulties" of a personal character, it is a curious fact that so few "affairs of honor" (so-called) should have occurred on Illinois soil. The first "affair" of this sort of which either history or tradition has handed down any account, is said to have occurred between an English and a French officer at the time of the surrender of Fort Chartres to the British in 1765, and in connection with that event. The officers are said to have fought with small swords one Sunday morning near the Fort, when one of them was killed, but the name of neither the victor nor the vanquished has come down to the present time. Gov. John Reynolds, who is the authority for the story in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," claimed to have received it in his boyhood from an aged Frenchman who represented that he had seen the combat.

An affair of less doubtful authenticity has come down to us in the history of the Territorial period, and, although it was at first bloodless, it finally ended in a tragedy. This was the Jones-Bond affair, which originated at Kaskaskia in 1808. Rice Jones was the son of John Rice Jones, the first English-speaking lawyer in the "Illinois Country." The younger Jones is described as an exceptionally brilliant young man who, having studied law, located at Kaskaskia in 1806. Two years later he became a candidate for Representative from Randolph County in the Legislature of Indiana Territory, of which Illinois was a part. In the course of the canvass which resulted in Jones' election, he became involved in a quarrel with Shadrach Bond, who was then a member of the Territorial Council from the same county, and afterwards became Delegate in Congress from Illinois and the first Governor of the State. Bond challenged Jones and the meeting took place on an island in the Mississippi between Kaskaskia and St. Genevieve. Bond's second was a Dr. James Dunlap of Kaskaskia, who appears also to have been a bitter enemy of Jones. The discharge of a pistol in the hand of Jones after the combatants had taken their places preliminary to the order to "fire," raised the question whether it was accidental or to be regarded as Jones' fire. Dunlap maintained the latter, but Bond accepted the explanation of his adversary that the discharge was accidental, and the generosity which he displayed led to explanations that averted a final exchange of shots. The feud thus started between Jones and Dunlap grew until it involved a large part of the community. On Dec. 7, 1808, Dunlap shot down Jones in cold blood and without warning in

the streets of Kaskaskia, killing him instantly. The murderer fled to Texas and was never heard of about Kaskaskia afterwards. This incident furnishes the basis of the most graphic chapter in Mrs. Catherwood's story of "Old Kaskaskia." Prompted by this tragical affair, no doubt, the Governor and Territorial Judges, in 1810, framed a stringent law for the suppression of dueling, in which, in case of a fatal result, all parties connected with the affair, as principals or seconds, were held to be guilty of murder.

Governor Reynolds furnishes the record of a duel between Thomas Rector, the member of a noted family of that name at Kaskaskia, and one Joshua Barton, supposed to have occurred sometime during the War of 1812, though no exact dates are given. This affair took place on the favorite dueling ground known as "Bloody Island," opposite St. Louis, so often resorted to at a later day, by devotees of "the code" in Missouri. Reynolds says that "Barton fell in the conflict."

The next affair of which history makes mention grew out of a drunken carousal at Belleville, in February, 1819, which ended in a duel between two men named Alonzo Stuart and William Bennett, and the killing of Stuart by Bennett. The managers of the affair for the principals are said to have agreed that the guns should be loaded with blank cartridges, and Stuart was let into the secret but Bennett was not. When the order to fire came, Bennett's gun proved to have been loaded with ball. Stuart fell mortally wounded, expiring almost immediately. One report says that the duel was intended as a sham, and was so understood by Bennett, who was horrified by the result. He and his two seconds were arrested for murder, but Bennett broke jail and fled to Arkansas. The seconds were tried, Daniel P. Cook conducting the prosecution and Thomas H. Benton defending, the trial resulting in their acquittal. Two years later, Bennett was apprehended by some sort of artifice, put on his trial, convicted and executed—Judge John Reynolds (afterwards Governor) presiding and pronouncing sentence.

In a footnote to "The Edwards Papers," edited by the late E. B. Washburne, and printed under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society, a few years ago, Mr. Washburne relates an incident occurring in Galena about 1838, while "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser" was under the charge of Sylvester M. Bartlett, who was afterwards one of the founders of "The Quincy Whig." The story, as told by

M. Washburne, is as follows: "David G. Bates (a Galena business man and captain of a packet plying between St. Louis and Galena) wrote a short communication for the paper reflecting on the character of John Turney, a prominent lawyer who had been a member of the House of Representatives in 1828-30, from the District composed of Pike, Adams, Fulton, Schuyler, Peoria and Jo Daviess Counties. Turney demanded the name of the author and Bartlett gave up the name of Bates. Turney refused to take any notice of Bates and then challenged Bartlett to a duel, which was promptly accepted by Bartlett. The second of Turney was the Hon. Joseph P. Hoge, afterward a member of Congress from the Galena District. Bartlett's second was William A. Warren, now of Bellevue, Iowa." (Warren was a prominent Union officer during the Civil War.) "The parties went out to the ground selected for the duel, in what was then Wisconsin Territory, seven miles north of Galena, and, after one ineffectual fire, the matter was compromised. Subsequently, Bartlett removed to Quincy, and was for a long time connected with the publication of 'The Quincy Whig.'"

During the session of the Twelfth General Assembly (1841), A. R. Dodge, a Democratic Representative from Peoria County, feeling himself aggrieved by some reflections indulged by Gen. John J. Hardin (then a Whig Representative from Morgan County) upon the Democratic party in connection with the partisan reorganization of the Supreme Court, threatened to "call out" Hardin. The affair was referred to W. L. D. Ewing and W. A. Richardson for Dodge, and J. J. Brown and E. B. Webb for Hardin, with the result that it was amicably adjusted "honorably to both parties."

It was during the same session that John A. McClernand, then a young and fiery member from Gallatin County—who had, two years before, been appointed Secretary of State by Governor Carlin, but had been debarred from taking the office by an adverse decision of the Supreme Court—indulged in a violent attack upon the Whig members of the Court based upon allegations afterwards shown to have been furnished by Theophilus W. Smith, a Democratic member of the same court. Smith having joined his associates in a card denying the truth of the charges, McClernand responded with the publication of the cards of persons tracing the allegations directly to Smith himself. This brought a note from Smith which McClernand construed into a challenge and answered with a prompt accept-

ance. Attorney-General Lamborn, having got wind of the affair, lodged a complaint with a Springfield Justice of the Peace, which resulted in placing the pugnacious jurist under bonds to keep the peace, when he took his departure for Chicago, and the "affair" ended.

An incident of greater historical interest than all the others yet mentioned, was the affair in which James Shields and Abraham Lincoln—the former the State Auditor and the latter at that time a young attorney at Springfield—were concerned. A communication in doggerel verse had appeared in "The Springfield Journal" ridiculing the Auditor. Shields made demand upon the editor (Mr. Simeon Francis) for the name of the author, and, in accordance with previous understanding, the name of Lincoln was given. (Evidence, later coming to light, showed that the real authors were Miss Mary Todd—who, a few months later, became Mrs. Lincoln—and Miss Julia Jayne, afterwards the wife of Senator Trumbull.) Shields, through John D. Whiteside, a former State Treasurer, demanded a retraction of the offensive matter—the demand being presented to Lincoln at Tremont, in Tazewell County, where Lincoln was attending court. Without attempting to follow the affair through all its complicated details—Shields having assumed that Lincoln was the author without further investigation, and Lincoln refusing to make any explanation unless the first demand was withdrawn—Lincoln named Dr. E. H. Merriman as his second and accepted Shield's challenge, naming cavalry broadswords as the weapons and the Missouri shore, within three miles of the city of Alton, as the place. The principals, with their "friends," met at the appointed time and place (Sept. 22, 1842, opposite the city of Alton); but, in the meantime, mutual friends, having been apprised of what was going on, also appeared on the ground and brought about explanations which averted an actual conflict. Those especially instrumental in bringing about this result were Gen. John J. Hardin of Jacksonville, and Dr. R. W. English of Greene County, while John D. Whiteside, W. L. D. Ewing and Dr. T. M. Hope acted as representatives of Shields, and Dr. E. H. Merriman, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe and William Butler for Lincoln.

Out of this affair, within the next few days, followed challenges from Shields to Butler and Whiteside to Merriman; but, although these were accepted, yet owing to some objection on the part of the challenging party to the conditions named by the party challenged, thereby resulting in delay, no meeting actually took place.

Another affair which bore important results without ending in a tragedy, occurred during the session of the Constitutional Convention in 1847. The parties to it were O. C. Pratt and Thompson Campbell—both Delegates from Jo Daviess County, and both Democrats. Some sparring between them over the question of suffrage for naturalized foreigners resulted in an invitation from Pratt to Campbell to meet him at the Planters' House in St. Louis, with an intimation that this was for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of a duel. Both parties were on hand before the appointed time, but their arrest by the St. Louis authorities and putting them under heavy bonds to keep the peace, gave them an excuse for returning to their convention duties without coming to actual hostilities—if they had such intention. This was promptly followed by the adoption in Convention of the provision of the Constitution of 1848, disqualifying any person engaged in a dueling affair, either as principal or second, from holding any office of honor or profit in the State.

The last and principal affair of this kind of historic significance, in which a citizen of Illinois was engaged, though not on Illinois soil, was that in which Congressman William H. Bissell, afterwards Governor of Illinois, and Jefferson Davis were concerned in February, 1850. During the debate on the "Compromise Measures" of that year, Congressman Seddon of Virginia went out of his way to indulge in implied reflections upon the courage of Northern soldiers as displayed on the battle-field of Buena Vista, and to claim for the Mississippi regiment commanded by Davis the credit of saving the day. Replying to these claims Colonel Bissell took occasion to correct the Virginia Congressman's statements, and especially to vindicate the good name of the Illinois and Kentucky troops. In doing so he declared that, at the critical moment alluded to by Seddon, when the Indiana regiment gave way, Davis's regiment was not within a mile and a half of the scene of action. This was construed by Davis as a reflection upon his troops, and led to a challenge which was promptly accepted by Bissell, who named the soldier's weapon (the common army musket), loaded with ball and buckshot, with forty paces as the distance, with liberty to advance up to ten—otherwise leaving the preliminaries to be settled by his friends. The evidence manifested by Bissell that he was not to be intimidated, but was prepared to face death itself to vindicate his own honor and that of his comrades in the field, was a surprise to the South-

ern leaders, and they soon found a way for Davis to withdraw his challenge on condition that Bissell should add to his letter of acceptance a clause awarding credit to the Mississippi regiment for what they actually did, but without disavowing or retracting a single word he had uttered in his speech. In the meantime, it is said that President Taylor, who was the father-in-law of Davis, having been apprised of what was on foot, had taken precautions to prevent a meeting by instituting legal proceedings the night before it was to take place, though this was rendered unnecessary by the act of Davis himself. Thus, Colonel Bissell's position was virtually (though indirectly) justified by his enemies. It is true, he was violently assailed by his political opponents for alleged violation of the inhibition in the State Constitution against dueling, especially when he came to take the oath of office as Governor of Illinois, seven years later; but his course in "turning the tables" against his fire-eating opponents aroused the enthusiasm of the North, while his friends maintained that the act having been performed beyond the jurisdiction of the State, he was technically not guilty of any violation of the laws.

While the provision in the Constitution of 1848, against dueling, was not re-incorporated in that of 1870, the laws on the subject are very stringent. Besides imposing a penalty of not less than one nor more than five years' imprisonment, or a fine not exceeding \$3,000, upon any one who, as principal or second, participates in a duel with a deadly weapon, whether such duel proves fatal or not, or who sends, carries or accepts a challenge: the law also provides that any one convicted of such offense shall be disqualified for holding "any office of profit, trust or emolument, either civil or military, under the Constitution or laws of this State." Any person leaving the State to send or receive a challenge is subject to the same penalties as if the offense had been committed within the State; and any person who may inflict upon his antagonist a fatal wound, as the result of an engagement made in this State to fight a duel beyond its jurisdiction—when the person so wounded dies within this State—is held to be guilty of murder and subject to punishment for the same. The publishing of any person as a coward, or the applying to him of opprobrious or abusive language, for refusing to accept a challenge, is declared to be a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment.

DUFF, Andrew D., lawyer and Judge, was born of a family of pioneer settlers in Bond

County, Ill., Jan. 24, 1820; was educated in the country schools, and, from 1842 to 1847, spent his time in teaching and as a farmer. The latter year he removed to Benton, Franklin County, where he began reading law, but suspended his studies to enlist in the Mexican War, serving as a private; in 1849 was elected County Judge of Franklin County, and, in the following year, was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he was elected Judge for the Twenty-sixth Circuit and re-elected in 1867, serving until 1873. He also served as a Delegate in the State Constitutional Convention of 1862 from the district composed of Franklin and Jackson Counties, and, being a zealous Democrat, was one of the leaders in calling the mass meeting held at Peoria, in August, 1864, to protest against the policy of the Government in the prosecution of the war. About the close of his last term upon the bench (1873), he removed to Carbondale, where he continued to reside. In his later years he became an Independent in politics, acting for a time in coöperation with the friends of temperance. In 1885 he was appointed by joint resolution of the Legislature on a commission to revise the revenue code of the State. Died, at Tucson, Ariz., June 25, 1889.

DUNCAN, Joseph, Congressman and Governor, was born at Paris, Ky., Feb. 22, 1794; emigrated to Illinois in 1818, having previously served with distinction in the War of 1812, and been presented with a sword, by vote of Congress, for gallant conduct in the defense of Fort Stephenson. He was commissioned Major-General of Illinois militia in 1823 and elected State Senator from Jackson County in 1824. He served in the lower house of Congress from 1827 to 1834, when he resigned his seat to occupy the gubernatorial chair, to which he was elected the latter year. He was the author of the first free-school law, adopted in 1825. His executive policy was conservative and consistent, and his administration successful. He erected the first frame building at Jacksonville, in 1834, and was a liberal friend of Illinois College at that place. In his personal character he was kindly, genial and unassuming, although fearless in the expression of his convictions. He was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1842, when he met with his first political defeat. Died, at Jacksonville, Jan. 15, 1844, mourned by men of all parties.

DUNCAN, Thomas, soldier, was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., April 14, 1809; served as a private in the Illinois mounted volunteers during the Black Hawk War of 1832; also as First Lieutenant of

cavalry in the regular army in the Mexican War (1846), and as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel during the War of the Rebellion, still later doing duty upon the frontier keeping the Indians in check. He was retired from active service in 1873, and died in Washington, Jan. 7, 1887.

DUNDEE, a town on Fox River, in Kane County, 5 miles (by rail) north of Elgin and 47 miles west-northwest of Chicago. It has two distinct corporations—East and West Dundee—but is progressive and united in action. Dairy farming is the principal industry of the adjacent region, and the town has two large milk-condensing plants, a cheese factory, etc. It has good water power and there are flour and saw-mills, besides brick and tile-works, an extensive nursery, two banks, six churches, a handsome high school building, a public library and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 2,023; (1900), 2,765.

DUNHAM, John High, banker and Board of Trade operator, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., 1817; came to Chicago in 1844, engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, and, a few years later, took a prominent part in solving the question of a water supply for the city; was elected to the Twentieth General Assembly (1856) and the next year assisted in organizing the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, of which he became the first President, retiring five years later and re-engaging in the mercantile business. While Hon. Hugh McCullough was Secretary of the Treasury, he was appointed National Bank Examiner for Illinois, serving until 1866. He was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, and an early member of the Board of Trade. Died, April 28, 1893, leaving a large estate.

DUNHAM, Ransom W., merchant and Congressman, was born at Savoy, Mass., March 21, 1838; after graduating from the High School at Springfield, Mass., in 1855, was connected with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company until August, 1860. In 1857 he removed from Springfield to Chicago, and at the termination of his connection with the Insurance Company, embarked in the grain and provision commission business in that city, and, in 1882, was President of the Chicago Board of Trade. From 1883 to 1889 he represented the First Illinois District in Congress, after the expiration of his last term devoting his attention to his large private business. His death took place suddenly at Springfield, Mass., August 19, 1896.

DUNLAP, George Lincoln, civil engineer and Railway Superintendent, was born at Brunswick,

Maine, in 1828; studied mathematics and engineering at Gorham Academy, and, after several years' experience on the Boston & Maine and the New York & Erie Railways, came west in 1855 and accepted a position as assistant engineer on what is now the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, finally becoming its General Superintendent, and, in fourteen years of his connection with that road, vastly extending its lines. Between 1873 and '79 he was connected with the Montreal & Quebec Railway, but the latter year returned to Illinois and was actively connected with the extension of the Wabash system until his retirement a few years ago.

DUNLAP, Henry M., horticulturist and legislator, was born in Cook County, Ill., Nov. 14, 1853—the son of M. L. Dunlap (the well-known "Rural"), who became a prominent horticulturist in Champaign County and was one of the founders of the State Agricultural Society. The family having located at Savoy, Champaign County, about 1857, the younger Dunlap was educated in the University of Illinois, graduating in the scientific department in 1875. Following in the footsteps of his father, he engaged extensively in fruit-growing, and has served in the office of both President and Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, besides local offices. In 1892 he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for the Thirtieth District, was re-elected in 1896, and has been prominent in State legislation.

DUNLAP, Mathias Lane, horticulturist, was born at Cherry Valley, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1814; coming to La Salle County, Ill., in 1835, he taught school the following winter; then secured a clerkship in Chicago, and later became book-keeper for a firm of contractors on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, remaining two years. Having entered a body of Government land in the western part of Cook County, he turned his attention to farming, giving a portion of his time to surveying. In 1845 he became interested in horticulture and, in a few years, built up one of the most extensive nurseries in the West. In 1854 he was chosen a Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly from Cook County, and, at the following session, presided over the caucus which resulted in the nomination and final election of Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate for the first time. Politically an anti-slavery Democrat, he espoused the cause of freedom in the Territories, while his house was one of the depots of the "underground railroad." In 1855 he purchased a half-section of land near Champaign, whither he removed, two years later, for the

prosecution of his nursery business. He was an active member, for many years, of the State Agricultural Society and an earnest supporter of the scheme for the establishment of an "Industrial University," which finally took form in the University of Illinois at Champaign. From 1853 to his death he was the agricultural correspondent, first of "The Chicago Democratic Press," and later of "The Tribune," writing over the nom de plume of "Rural." Died, Feb. 14, 1875.

DU PAGE COUNTY, organized in 1839, named for a river which flows through it. It adjoins Cook County on the west and contains 340 square miles. In 1900 its population was 28,196. The county-seat was originally at Naperville, which was platted in 1842 and named in honor of Capt. Joseph Naper, who settled upon the site in 1831. In 1869 the county government was removed to Wheaton, the location of Wheaton College, where it yet remains. Besides Captain Naper, early settlers of prominence were Bailey Hobson (the pioneer in the township of Lisle), and Pierce Downer (in Downer's Grove). The chief towns are Wheaton (population, 1,622), Naperville (2,216), Hinsdale (1,584), Downer's Grove (960), and Roselle (450). Hinsdale and Roselle are largely populated by persons doing business in Chicago.

DU QUOIN, a city and railway junction in Perry County, 76 miles north of Cairo; has a foundry, machine shops, planing-mill, flour mills, salt works, ice factory, soda-water factory, creamery, coal mines, graded school, public library and four newspapers. Population (1890), 4,052; (1900), 4,353; (1903, school census), 5,207.

DURBOROW, Allan Cathcart, ex-Congressman, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1857. When five years old he accompanied his parents to Williamsport, Ind., where he received his early education. He entered the preparatory department of Wabash College in 1872, and graduated from the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, in 1877. After two years' residence in Indianapolis, he removed to Chicago, where he engaged in business. Always active in local politics, he was elected by the Democrats in 1890, and again in 1892, Representative in Congress from the Second District, retiring with the close of the Fifty-third Congress. Mr. Durborow is Treasurer of the Chicago Air-Line Express Company.

DUSTIN, (Gen.) Daniel, soldier, was born in Topsham, Orange County, Vt., Oct. 5, 1820; received a common-school and academic education, graduating in medicine at Dartmouth Col-

lege in 1846. After practicing three years at Corinth, Vt., he went to California in 1850 and engaged in mining, but three years later resumed the practice of his profession while conducting a mercantile business. He was subsequently chosen to the California Legislature from Nevada County, but coming to Illinois in 1858, he engaged in the drug business at Sycamore, De Kalb County, in connection with J. E. Elwood. On the breaking out of the war in 1861, he sold out his drug business and assisted in raising the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned Captain of Company L. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and, in January, 1862, he was promoted to the position of Major, afterwards taking part in the battle of Manassas, and the great "seven days' fight" before Richmond. In September, 1862, the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry was mustered in at Dixon, and Major Dustin was commissioned its Colonel, soon after joining the Army of the Cumberland. After the Atlanta campaign he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the Third Division of the Twelfth Army Corps, remaining in this position to the close of the war, meanwhile having been brevetted Brigadier-General for bravery displayed on the battle-field at Averysboro, N. C. He was mustered out at Washington, June 7, 1865, and took part in the grand review of the armies in that city which marked the close of the war. Returning to his home in De Kalb County, he was elected County Clerk in the following November, remaining in office four years. Subsequently he was chosen Circuit Clerk and ex-officio Recorder, and was twice thereafter re-elected—in 1884 and 1888. On the organization of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, in 1885, he was appointed by Governor Oglesby one of the Trustees, retaining the position until his death. In May, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, but died in office while on a visit with his daughter at Carthage, Mo., March 30, 1892. General Dustin was a Mason of high degree, and, in 1872, was chosen Right Eminent Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State.

DWIGHT, a prosperous city in Livingston County, 74 miles, by rail, south-southwest of Chicago, 52 miles northeast of Bloomington, and 22 miles east of Streator; has two banks, two weekly papers, six churches, five large warehouses, two electric light plants, complete water-works system, and four hotels. The city is the center of a

rich farming and stock-raising district. Dwight has attained celebrity as the location of the first of "Keeley Institutes," founded for the cure of the drink and morphine habit. Population (1890), 1,354; (1900), 2,015. These figures do not include the floating population, which is augmented by patients who receive treatment at the "Keeley Institute."

DYER, Charles Volney, M.D., pioneer physician, was born at Clarendon, Vt., June 12, 1808; graduated in medicine at Middlebury College, in 1830; began practice at Newark, N. J., in 1831, and in Chicago in 1835. He was an uncompromising opponent of slavery and an avowed supporter of the "underground railroad," and, in 1848, received the support of the Free-Soil party of Illinois for Governor. Dr. Dyer was also one of the original incorporators of the North Chicago Street Railway Company, and his name was prominently identified with many local benevolent enterprises. Died, in Lake View (then a suburb of Chicago), April 24, 1878.

EARLVILLE, a city and railway junction in La Salle County, 52 miles northeast of Princeton, at the intersecting point of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. It is in the center of an agricultural and stock-raising district, and is an important shipping-point. It has seven churches, a graded school, one bank, two weekly newspapers and manufactories of plows, wagons and carriages. Population (1880), 963; (1890), 1,058; (1900), 1,122.

EARLY, John, legislator and Lieutenant-Governor, was born of American parentage and Irish ancestry in Essex County, Canada West, March 17, 1828, and accompanied his parents to Caledonia, Boone County, Ill., in 1846. His boyhood was passed upon his father's farm, and in youth he learned the trade (his father's) of carpenter and joiner. In 1852 he removed to Rockford, Winnebago County, and, in 1865, became State Agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. Between 1863 and 1866 he held sundry local offices, and, in 1869, was appointed by Governor Palmer a Trustee of the State Reform School. In 1870 he was elected State Senator and re-elected in 1874, serving in the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies. In 1873 he was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, and, Lieut.-Gov. Beveridge succeeding to the executive chair, he became ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. In 1875 he was again the Republican nominee for the Presidency of the Senate, but was defeated

by a coalition of Democrats and Independents. He died while a member of the Senate, Sept. 2, 1877.

EARTHQUAKE OF 1811. A series of the most remarkable earthquakes in the history of the Mississippi Valley began on the night of November 16, 1811, continuing for several months and finally ending with the destruction of Caracas, Venezuela, in March following. While the center of the earlier disturbance appears to have been in the vicinity of New Madrid, in Southeastern Missouri, its minor effects were felt through a wide extent of country, especially in the settled portions of Illinois. Contemporaneous history states that, in the American Bottom, then the most densely settled portion of Illinois, the results were very perceptible. The walls of a brick house belonging to Mr. Samuel Judy, a pioneer settler in the eastern edge of the bottom, near Edwardsville, Madison County, were cracked by the convulsion, the effects being seen for more than two generations. Gov. John Reynolds, then a young man of 23, living with his father's family in what was called the "Goshen Settlement," near Edwardsville, in his history of "My Own Times," says of it: "Our family were all sleeping in a log-cabin, and my father leaped out of bed, crying out, 'The Indians are on the house.' The battle of Tippecanoe had been recently fought, and it was supposed the Indians would attack the settlements. Not one in the family knew at that time it was an earthquake. The next morning another shock made us acquainted with it. . . . The cattle came running home bellowing with fear, and all animals were terribly alarmed. Our house cracked and quivered so we were fearful it would fall to the ground. In the American Bottom many chimneys were thrown down, and the church bell at Cahokia was sounded by the agitation of the building. It is said a shock of an earthquake was felt in Kaskaskia in 1804, but I did not perceive it." Owing to the sparseness of the population in Illinois at that time, but little is known of the effect of the convulsion of 1811 elsewhere, but there are numerous "sink-holes" in Union and adjacent counties, between the forks of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which probably owe their origin to this or some similar disturbance. "On the Kaskaskia River below Athens," says Governor Reynolds in his "Pioneer History," "the water and white sand were thrown up through a fissure of the earth."

EAST DUBUQUE, an incorporated city of Jo Daviess County, on the east bank of the Mississippi, 17 miles (by rail) northeast of Galena. It

is connected with Dubuque, Iowa, by a railroad and a wagon bridge two miles in length. It has a grain elevator, a box factory, a planing mill and manufactories of cultivators and sand drills. It has also a bank, two churches, good public schools and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,037; (1890), 1,069; (1900), 1,146.

EASTON, (Col.) Rufus, pioneer, founder of the city of Alton; was born at Litchfield, Conn., May 4, 1774; studied law and practiced two years in Oneida County, N. Y.; emigrated to St. Louis in 1804, and was commissioned by President Jefferson Judge of the Territory of Louisiana, and also became the first Postmaster of St. Louis, in 1808. From 1814 to 1818 he served as Delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory, and, on the organization of the State of Missouri (1821), was appointed Attorney-General for the State, serving until 1826. His death occurred at St. Charles, Mo., July 5, 1834. Colonel Easton's connection with Illinois history is based chiefly upon the fact that he was the founder of the present city of Alton, which he laid out, in 1817, on a tract of land of which he had obtained possession at the mouth of the Little Piasa Creek, naming the town for his son. Rev. Thomas Lippincott, prominently identified with the early history of that portion of the State, kept a store for Easton at Milton, on Wood River, about two miles from Alton, in the early "20's."

EAST ST. LOUIS, a flourishing city in St. Clair County, on the east bank of the Mississippi directly opposite St. Louis; is the terminus of twenty-two railroads and several electric lines, and the leading commercial and manufacturing point in Southern Illinois. Its industries include rolling mills, steel, brass, malleable iron and glass works, grain elevators and flour mills, breweries, stockyards and packing houses. The city has eleven public and five parochial schools, one high school, and two colleges; is well supplied with banks and has one daily and four weekly papers. Population (1890), 15,169; (1900), 29,655; (1903, est.), 40,000.

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. The act for the establishment of this institution passed the General Assembly in 1877. Many cities offered inducements, by way of donations, for the location of the new hospital, but the site finally selected was a farm of 250 acres near Kankakee, and this was subsequently enlarged by the purchase of 327 additional acres in 1881. Work was begun in 1878 and the first patients received in December, 1879. The plan of the institution is, in many respects, unique. It comprises a

general building, three stories high, capable of accommodating 300 to 400 patients, and a number of detached buildings, technically termed cottages, where various classes of insane patients may be grouped and receive the particular treatment best adapted to ensure their recovery. The plans were mainly worked out from suggestions by Frederick Howard Wines, LL.D., then Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, and have attracted generally favorable comment both in this country and abroad. The seventy-five buildings occupied for the various purposes of the institution, cover a quarter-section of land laid off in regular streets, beautified with trees, plants and flowers, and presenting all the appearance of a flourishing village with numerous small parks adorned with walks and drives. The counties from which patients are received include Cook, Champaign, Coles, Cumberland, De Witt, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, La Salle, Livingston, Macon, McLean, Moultrie, Piatt, Shelby, Vermilion and Will. The whole number of patients in 1898 was 2,200, while the employés of all classes numbered 500.

EASTERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution designed to qualify teachers for giving instruction in the public schools, located at Charleston, Coles County, under an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1895. The act appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of buildings, to which additional appropriations were added in 1897 and 1898, of \$25,000 and \$50,000, respectively, with \$56,216.72 contributed by the city of Charleston, making a total of \$181,216.72. The building was begun in 1896, the corner-stone being laid on May 27 of that year. There was delay in the progress of the work in consequence of the failure of the contractors in December, 1896, but the work was resumed in 1897 and practically completed early in 1899, with the expectation that the institution would be opened for the reception of students in September following.

EASTMAN, Zebina, anti-slavery journalist, was born at North Amherst, Mass., Sept. 8, 1815; became a printer's apprentice at 14, but later spent a short time in an academy at Hadley. Then, after a brief experience as an employé in the office of "The Hartford Pearl," at the age of 18 he invested his patrimony of some \$2,000 in the establishment of "The Free Press" at Fayetteville, Vt. This venture proving unsuccessful, in 1837 he came west, stopping a year or two at Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1839 he visited Peoria by way of Chicago, working for a time on "The

Peoria Register," but soon after joined Benjamin Lundy, who was preparing to revive his paper, "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," at Lowell, La Salle County. This scheme was partially defeated by Lundy's early death, but, after a few months' delay, Eastman, in conjunction with Hooper Warren, began the publication of "The Genius of Liberty" as the successor of Lundy's paper, using the printing press which Warren had used in the office of "The Commercial Advertiser," in Chicago, a year or so before. In 1842, at the invitation of prominent Abolitionists, the paper was removed to Chicago, where it was issued under the name of "The Western Citizen," in 1853 becoming "The Free West," and finally, in 1856, being merged in "The Chicago Tribune." After the suspension of "The Free West," Mr. Eastman began the publication of "The Chicago Magazine," a literary and historical monthly, but it reached only its fifth number, when it was discontinued for want of financial support. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln United States Consul at Bristol, England, where he remained eight years. On his return from Europe, he took up his residence at Elgin, later removing to Maywood, a suburb of Chicago, where he died, June 14, 1883. During the latter years of his life Mr. Eastman contributed many articles of great historical interest to the Chicago press. (See *Lundy, Benjamin*, and *Warren, Hooper*.)

EBERHART, John Frederick, educator and real-estate operator, was born in Mercer County, Pa., Jan. 21, 1829; commenced teaching at 16 years of age, and, in 1853, graduated from Allegheny College, at Meadville, soon after becoming Principal of Albright Seminary at Berlin, in the same State; in 1855 came west by way of Chicago, locating at Dixon and engaging in editorial work; a year later established "The Northwestern Home and School Journal," which he published three years, in the meantime establishing and conducting teachers' institutes in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In 1859 he was elected School Commissioner of Cook County—a position which was afterwards changed to County Superintendent of Schools, and which he held ten years. Mr. Eberhart was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Cook County Normal School. Since retiring from office he has been engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago.

ECKHART, Bernard A., manufacturer and President of the Chicago Drainage Board, was born in Alsace, France (now Germany), brought to America in infancy and reared on a farm in

Vernon County, Wis.; was educated at Milwaukee, and, in 1868, became clerk in the office of the Eagle Milling Company of that city, afterwards serving as its Eastern agent in various seaboard cities. He finally established an extensive milling business in Chicago, in which he is now engaged. In 1884 he served as a delegate to the National Waterway Convention at St. Paul and, in 1886, was elected to the State Senate, serving four years and taking a prominent part in drafting the Sanitary Drainage Bill passed by the Thirty-sixth General Assembly. He has also been prominent in connection with various financial institutions, and, in 1891, was elected one of the Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, was re-elected in 1895 and chosen President of the Board for the following year, and re-elected President in December, 1898.

EDBROOKE, Willoughby J., Supervising Architect, was born at Deerfield, Lake County, Ill., Sept. 3, 1843; brought up to the architectural profession by his father and under the instruction of Chicago architects. During Mayor Roche's administration he held the position of Commissioner of Public Works, and, in April, 1891, was appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department at Washington, in that capacity supervising the construction of Government buildings at the World's Columbian Exposition. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1896.

EDDY, Henry, pioneer lawyer and editor, was born in Vermont, in 1798, reared in New York, learned the printer's trade at Pittsburg, served in the War of 1812, and was wounded in the battle of Black Rock, near Buffalo; came to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1818, where he edited "The Illinois Emigrant," the earliest paper in that part of the State; was a Presidential Elector in 1824, a Representative in the Second and Fifteenth General Assemblies, and elected a Circuit Judge in 1835, but resigned a few weeks later. He was a Whig in politics. Usher F. Linder, in his "Reminiscences of the Early Bench and Bar of Illinois," says of Mr. Eddy: "When he addressed the court, he elicited the most profound attention. He was a sort of walking law library. He never forgot anything that he ever knew, whether law, poetry or belles lettres." Died, June 29, 1849.

EDDY, Thomas Mears, clergyman and author, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1823; educated at Greensborough, Ind., and, from 1842 to 1853, was a Methodist circuit preacher in that State, becoming Agent of the American Bible Society the latter year, and Presiding

Elder of the Indianapolis district until 1856, when he was appointed editor of "The Northwestern Christian Advocate," in Chicago, retiring from that position in 1868. Later, he held pastorates in Baltimore and Washington, and was chosen one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society by the General Conference of 1872. Dr. Eddy was a copious writer for the press, and, besides occasional sermons, published two volumes of reminiscences and personal sketches of prominent Illinoisans in the War of the Rebellion under the title of "Patriotism of Illinois" (1865). Died, in New York City, Oct. 7, 1874.

EDGAR, John, early settler at Kaskaskia, was born in Ireland and, during the American Revolution, served as an officer in the British navy, but married an American woman of great force of character who sympathized strongly with the patriot cause. Having become involved in the desertion of three British soldiers whom his wife had promised to assist in reaching the American camp, he was compelled to flee. After remaining for a while in the American army, during which he became the friend of General La Fayette, he sought safety by coming west, arriving at Kaskaskia in 1784. His property was confiscated, but his wife succeeded in saving some \$12,000 from the wreck, with which she joined him two years later. He engaged in business and became an extensive land-owner, being credited, during Territorial days, with the ownership of nearly 50,000 acres situated in Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Perry and Jackson Counties, and long known as the "Edgar lands." He also purchased and rebuilt a mill near Kaskaskia which had belonged to a Frenchman named Paget, and became a large shipper of flour at an early day to the Southern markets. When St. Clair County was organized, in 1790, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Common Pleas Court, and so appears to have continued for more than a quarter of a century. On the establishment of a Territorial Legislature for the Northwest Territory, he was chosen, in 1799, one of the members for St. Clair County—the Legislature holding its session at Chillicothe, in the present State of Ohio, under the administration of Governor St. Clair. He was also appointed a Major-General of militia, retaining the office for many years. General and Mrs. Edgar were leaders of society at the old Territorial capital, and, on the visit of La Fayette to Kaskaskia in 1825, a reception was given at their house to the distinguished Frenchman, whose acquaintance

they had made more than forty years before. He died at Kaskaskia, in 1832. Edgar County, in the eastern part of the State, was named in honor of General Edgar. He was Worshipful Master of the first Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Illinois, constituted at Kaskaskia in 1806.

EDGAR COUNTY, one of the middle tier of counties from north to south, lying on the eastern border of the State; was organized in 1823, and named for General Edgar, an early citizen of Kaskaskia. It contains 630 square miles, with a population (1900) of 28,273. The county is nearly square, well watered and wooded. Most of the acreage is under cultivation, grain-growing and stock-raising being the principal industries. Generally, the soil is black to a considerable depth, though at some points—especially adjoining the timber lands in the east—the soft, brown clay of the subsoil comes to the surface. Beds of the drift period, one hundred feet deep, are found in the northern portion, and some twenty-five years ago a nearly perfect skeleton of a mastodon was exhumed. A bed of limestone, twenty-five feet thick, crops out near Baldwinville and runs along Brouillet's creek to the State line. Paris, the county-seat, is a railroad center, and has a population of over 6,000. Vermilion and Dudley are prominent shipping points, while Chrisman, which was an unbroken prairie in 1872, was credited with a population of 900 in 1900.

EDINBURG, a village of Christian County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 18 miles southeast of Springfield; has two banks and one newspaper. The region is agricultural, though some coal is mined here. Population (1880), 551; (1890), 806; (1900), 1,071.

EDSALL, James Kirtland, former Attorney-General, was born at Windham, Greene County, N. Y., May 10, 1831. After passing through the common-schools, he attended an academy at Prattsville, N. Y., supporting himself, meanwhile, by working upon a farm. He read law at Prattsville and Catskill, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1852. The next two years he spent in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and, in 1854, removed to Leavenworth, Kan. He was elected to the Legislature of that State in 1855, being a member of the Topeka (free-soil) body when it was broken up by United States troops in 1856. In August, 1856, he settled at Dixon, Ill., and at once engaged in practice. In 1863 he was elected Mayor of that city, and, in 1870, was chosen State Senator, serving on the Committees on Municipalities and Judiciary in the Twenty-seventh

General Assembly. In 1872 he was elected Attorney-General on the Republican ticket and re-elected in 1876. At the expiration of his second term he took up his residence in Chicago, where he afterwards devoted himself to the practice of his profession, until his death, which occurred, June 20, 1892.

EDUCATION.

The first step in the direction of the establishment of a system of free schools for the region now comprised within the State of Illinois was taken in the enactment by Congress, on May 20, 1785, of "An Ordinance for Ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western Territory." This applied specifically to the region northwest of the Ohio River, which had been acquired through the conquest of the "Illinois Country" by Col. George Rogers Clark, acting under the auspices of the State of Virginia and by authority received from its Governor, the patriotic Patrick Henry. This act for the first time established the present system of township (or as it was then called, "rectangular") surveys, devised by Capt. Thomas Hutchins, who became the first Surveyor-General (or "Geographer," as the office was styled) of the United States under the same act. Its important feature, in this connection, was the provision "that there shall be reserved the lot No. 16 of every township, for the maintenance of public schools within the township." The same reservation (the term "section" being substituted for "lot" in the act of May 18, 1796) was made in all subsequent acts for the sale of public lands—the acts of July 23, 1787, and June 20, 1788, declaring that "the lot No. 16 in each township, or fractional part of a township," shall be "given perpetually for the purpose contained in said ordinance" (i. e., the act of 1785). The next step was taken in the Ordinance of 1787 (Art. III.), in the declaration that, "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary for the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The reservation referred to in the act of 1785 (and subsequent acts) was reiterated in the "enabling act" passed by Congress, April 18, 1818, authorizing the people of Illinois Territory to organize a State Government, and was formally accepted by the Convention which formed the first State Constitution. The enabling act also set apart one entire township (in addition to one previously donated for the same purpose by act of Congress in 1804) for the use of a seminary of learning,

together with three per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the State, "to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part" (or one-half of one per cent) "shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." Thus, the plan for the establishment of a system of free public education in Illinois had its inception in the first steps for the organization of the Northwest Territory, was recognized in the Ordinance of 1787 which reserved that Territory forever to freedom, and was again reiterated in the preliminary steps for the organization of the State Government. These several acts became the basis of that permanent provision for the encouragement of education known as the "township," "seminary" and "college or university" funds.

EARLY SCHOOLS.—Previous to this, however, a beginning had been made in the attempt to establish schools for the benefit of the children of the pioneers. One John Seeley is said to have taught the first American school within the territory of Illinois, in a log-cabin in Monroe County, in 1783, followed by others in the next twenty years in Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair and Madison Counties. Seeley's earliest successor was Francis Clark, who, in turn, was followed by a man named Halfpenny, who afterwards built a mill near the present town of Waterloo in Monroe County. Among the teachers of a still later period were John Boyle, a soldier in Col. George Rogers Clark's army, who taught in Randolph County between 1790 and 1800; John Atwater, near Edwardsville, in 1807, and John Messinger, a surveyor, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818 and Speaker of the first House of Representatives. The latter taught in the vicinity of Shiloh in St. Clair County, afterwards the site of Rev. John M. Peck's Rock Spring Seminary. The schools which existed during this period, and for many years after the organization of the State Government, were necessarily few, widely scattered and of a very primitive character, receiving their support entirely by subscription from their patrons.

FIRST FREE SCHOOL LAW AND SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS.—It has been stated that the first free school in the State was established at Upper Alton, in 1821, but there is good reason for believing this claim was based upon the power granted by the Legislature, in an act passed that year, to establish such schools there, which power was never carried into effect. The first attempt to establish a free-school system for the whole State

was made in January, 1825, in the passage of a bill introduced by Joseph Duncan, afterwards a Congressman and Governor of the State. It nominally appropriated two dollars out of each one hundred dollars received in the State Treasury, to be distributed to those who had paid taxes or subscriptions for the support of schools. So small was the aggregate revenue of the State at that time (only a little over \$60,000), that the sum realized from this law would have been but little more than \$1,000 per year. It remained practically a dead letter and was repealed in 1829, when the State inaugurated the policy of selling the seminary lands and borrowing the proceeds for the payment of current expenses. In this way 43,200 acres (or all but four and a half sections) of the seminary lands were disposed of, realizing less than \$60,000. The first sale of township school lands took place in Greene County in 1831, and, two years later, the greater part of the school section in the heart of the present city of Chicago was sold, producing about \$39,000. The average rate at which these sales were made, up to 1882, was \$3.78 per acre, and the minimum, 70 cents per acre. That these lands have, in very few instances, produced the results expected of them, was not so much the fault of the system as of those selected to administer it—whose bad judgment in premature sales, or whose complicity with the schemes of speculators, were the means, in many cases, of squandering what might otherwise have furnished a liberal provision for the support of public schools in many sections of the State. Mr. W. L. Pillsbury, at present Secretary of the University of Illinois, in a paper printed in the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1885-86—to which the writer is indebted for many of the facts presented in this article—gives to Chicago the credit of establishing the first free schools in the State in 1834, while Alton followed in 1837, and Springfield and Jacksonville in 1840.

EARLY HIGHER INSTITUTIONS.—A movement looking to the establishment of a higher institution of learning in Indiana Territory (of which Illinois then formed a part), was inaugurated by the passage, through the Territorial Legislature at Vincennes, in November, 1806, of an act incorporating the University of Indiana Territory to be located at Vincennes. One provision of the act authorized the raising of \$20,000 for the institution by means of a lottery. A Board of Trustees was promptly organized, with Gen. William Henry Harrison, then the Territorial Governor, at its head; but, beyond the erection of a building,

little progress was made. Twenty-one years later (1827) the first successful attempt to found an advanced school was made by the indomitable Rev. John M. Peck, resulting in the establishment of his Theological Seminary and High School at Rock Springs, St. Clair County, which, in 1831, became the nucleus of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton. In like manner, Lebanon Seminary, established in 1828, two years later expanded into McKendree College, while instruction began to be given at Illinois College, Jacksonville, in December, 1829, as the outcome of a movement started by a band of young men at Yale College in 1827—these several institutions being formally incorporated by the same act of the Legislature, passed in 1835. (See sketches of these Institutions.)

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—In 1833 there was held at Vandalia (then the State capital) the first of a series of educational conventions, which were continued somewhat irregularly for twenty years, and whose history is remarkable for the number of those participating in them who afterwards gained distinction in State and National history. At first these conventions were held at the State capital during the sessions of the General Assembly, when the chief actors in them were members of that body and State officers, with a few other friends of education from the ranks of professional or business men. At the convention of 1833, we find, among those participating, the names of Sidney Breese, afterwards a United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court; Judge S. D. Lockwood, then of the Supreme Court; W. L. D. Ewing, afterwards acting Governor and United States Senator; O. H. Browning, afterwards United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior; James Hall and John Russell, the most notable writers in the State in their day, besides Dr. J. M. Peck, Archibald Williams, Benjamin Mills, Jesse B. Thomas, Henry Eddy and others, all prominent in their several departments. In a second convention at the same place, nearly two years later, Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas and Col. John J. Hardin were participants. At Springfield, in 1840, professional and literary men began to take a more prominent part, although the members of the Legislature were present in considerable force. A convention held at Peoria, in 1844, was made up largely of professional teachers and school officers, with a few citizens of local prominence; and the same may be said of those held at Jacksonville in 1845, and later at Chicago and other points. Various attempts were made to form

permanent educational societies, finally resulting, in December, 1854, in the organization of the "State Teachers' Institute," which, three years later, took the name of the "State Teachers' Association"—though an association of the same name was organized in 1836 and continued in existence several years.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT AND SCHOOL JOURNALS.—The appointment of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction began to be agitated as early as 1837, and was urged from time to time in memorials and resolutions by educational conventions, by the educational press, and in the State Legislature; but it was not until February, 1854, that an act was passed creating the office, when the Hon. Ninian W. Edwards was appointed by Gov. Joel A. Matteson, continuing in office until his successor was elected in 1856. "The Common School Advocate" was published for a year at Jacksonville, beginning with January, 1837; in 1841 "The Illinois Common School Advocate" began publication at Springfield, but was discontinued after the issue of a few numbers. In 1855 was established "The Illinois Teacher." This was merged, in 1873, in "The Illinois Schoolmaster," which became the organ of the State Teachers' Association, so remaining several years. The State Teachers' Association has no official organ now, but the "Public School Journal" is the chief educational publication of the State.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.—In 1851 was instituted a movement which, although obstructed for some time by partisan opposition, has been followed by more far-reaching results, for the country at large, than any single measure, in the history of education since the act of 1785 setting apart one section in each township for the support of public schools. This was the scheme formulated by the late Prof. Jonathan B. Turner, of Jacksonville, for a system of practical scientific education for the agricultural, mechanical and other industrial classes, at a Farmers' Convention held under the auspices of the Buel Institute (an Agricultural Society), at Granville, Putnam County, Nov. 18, 1851. While proposing a plan for a "State University" for Illinois, it also advocated, from the outset, a "University for the industrial classes in each of the States," by way of supplementing the work which a "National Institute of Science," such as the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, was expected to accomplish. The proposition attracted the attention of persons interested in the cause of industrial education in other States, especially in New York and some of the New England States, and

received their hearty endorsement and coöperation. The Granville meeting was followed by a series of similar conventions held at Springfield, June 8, 1852; Chicago, Nov. 24, 1852; Springfield, Jan. 4, 1853, and Springfield, Jan. 1, 1855, at which the scheme was still further elaborated. At the Springfield meeting of January, 1852, an organization was formed under the title of the "Industrial League of the State of Illinois," with a view to disseminating information, securing more thorough organization on the part of friends of the measure, and the employment of lecturers to address the people of the State on the subject. At the same time, it was resolved that "this Convention memorialize Congress for the purpose of obtaining a grant of public lands to establish and endow industrial institutions in each and every State in the Union." It is worthy of note that this resolution contains the central idea of the act passed by Congress nearly ten years afterward, making appropriations of public lands for the establishment and support of industrial colleges in the several States, which act received the approval of President Lincoln, July 2, 1862—a similar measure having been vetoed by President Buchanan in February, 1859. The State was extensively canvassed by Professor Turner, Mr. Bronson Murray (now of New York), the late Dr. R. C. Rutherford and others, in behalf of the objects of the League, and the Legislature, at its session of 1853, by unanimous vote in both houses, adopted the resolutions commending the measure and instructing the United States Senators from Illinois, and requesting its Representatives, to give it their support. Though not specifically contemplated at the outset of the movement, the Convention at Springfield, in January, 1855, proposed, as a part of the scheme, the establishment of a "Teachers' Seminary or Normal School Department," which took form in the act passed at the session of 1857, for the establishment of the State Normal School at Normal. Although delayed, as already stated, the advocates of industrial education in Illinois, aided by those of other States, finally triumphed in 1862. The lands received by the State as the result of this act amounted to 480,000 acres, besides subsequent donations. (See *University of Illinois*; also *Turner, Jonathan Baldwin*.) On the foundation thus furnished was established, by act of the Legislature in 1867, the "Illinois Industrial University"—now the University of Illinois—at Champaign, to say nothing of more than forty similar institutions in as many States and Territories, based upon the same general act of Congress.

FREE-SCHOOL SYSTEM.—While there may be said to have been a sort of free-school system in existence in Illinois previous to 1855, it was limited to a few fortunate districts possessing funds derived from the sale of school-lands situated within their respective limits. The system of free schools, as it now exists, based upon general taxation for the creation of a permanent school fund, had its origin in the act of that year. As already shown, the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction had been created by act of the Legislature in February, 1854, and the act of 1855 was but a natural corollary of the previous measure, giving to the people a uniform system, as the earlier one had provided an official for its administration. Since then there have been many amendments of the school law, but these have been generally in the direction of securing greater efficiency, but without departure from the principle of securing to all the children of the State the equal privileges of a common-school education. The development of the system began practically about 1857, and, in the next quarter of a century, the laws on the subject had grown into a considerable volume, while the numberless decisions, emanating from the office of the State Superintendent in construction of these laws, made up a volume of still larger proportions.

The following comparative table of school statistics, for 1860 and 1896, compiled from the Reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will illustrate the growth of the system in some of its more important features:

	1860.	1896.
Population.....	1,711,961	(est.) 4,250,000
No. of Persons of School Age (between 6 and 21).....	*549,604	1,384,367
No. of Pupils enrolled.....	*472,247	898,619
" School Districts.....	8,956	11,615
" Public Schools.....	9,162	12,653
" Graded.....	294	1,887
" Public High Schools.....		272
" School Houses built during the year.....	557	267
Whole No. of School Houses.....	8,221	12,532
No. of Male Teachers.....	8,223	7,057
" Female Teachers.....	6,485	19,399
Whole No. of Teachers in Public Schools.....	14,708	26,416
Highest Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers.....	\$160.00	\$300.00
Highest Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers.....	75.00	280.00
Lowest Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers.....	8.00	14.00
Lowest Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers.....	4.00	10.00
Average Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers.....	28.92	87.76
Average Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers.....	18.80	50.63
No. of Private Schools.....	500	2,619
No. of Pupils in Private Schools.....	29,294	139,969
Interest on State and County Funds received.....	\$73,450.38	\$65,583.63
Amount of Income from Township Funds.....	322,852.00	889,614.20

*Only white children were included in these statistics for 1860.



UNIVERSITY HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



NATURAL HISTORY HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

	1860.	1896.
Amount received from State Tax..	\$ 690,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
" " Special Dis-		
trict Taxes	1,265,137.00	13,133,809.61
Amount received from Bonds dur-		
ing the year		517,960.93
Total Amount received during the		
year by School Districts.....	2,193,455.00	15,607,172.50
Amount paid Male Teachers		2,772,829.32
" " Female		7,186,105.07
Whole amount paid Teachers	1,542,211.00	9,958,934.39
Amount paid for new School		
Houses	348,728.00	1,873,737.25
Amount paid for repairs and im-		
provements		1,070,755.09
Amount paid for School Furniture.	24,837.00	154,536.64
" " Apparatus	8,563.00	164,298.92
" " Books for Dis-		
trict Libraries.....	30,124.00	13,664.97
Total Expenditures.....	2,259,868.00	14,614,627.31
Estimated value of School Property	13,304,892.00	42,780,207.00
" " Libraries.....		377,819.00
" " Apparatus		607,389.00

The sums annually disbursed for incidental expenses on account of superintendence and the cost of maintaining the higher institutions established, and partially or wholly supported by the State, increase the total expenditures by some \$600,000 per annum. These higher institutions include the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, the Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale and the University of Illinois at Urbana; to which were added by the Legislature, at its session of 1895, the Eastern Illinois Normal School, afterwards established at Charleston, and the Northern Illinois Normal at De Kalb. These institutions, although under supervision of the State, are partly supported by tuition fees. (See description of these institutions under their several titles.) The normal schools—as their names indicate—are primarily designed for the training of teachers, although other classes of pupils are admitted under certain conditions, including the payment of tuition. At the University of Illinois instruction is given in the classics, the sciences, agriculture and the mechanic arts. In addition to these the State supports four other institutions of an educational rather than a custodial character—viz.: the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville; the Asylum for the Feeble-Minded at Lincoln, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal. The estimated value of the property connected with these several institutions, in addition to the value of school property given in the preceding table, will increase the total (exclusive of permanent funds) to \$47,155,374.95, of which \$4,375,107.95 represents property belonging to the institutions above mentioned.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND OTHER SCHOOL OFFICERS.—Each county elects a County Superintendent of Schools, whose duty it is to visit schools, conduct teachers' institutes, advise with teachers and school officers and

instruct them in their respective duties, conduct examinations of persons desiring to become teachers, and exercise general supervision over school affairs within his county. The subordinate officers are Township Trustees, a Township Treasurer, and a Board of District Directors or—in place of the latter in cities and villages—Boards of Education. The two last named Boards have power to employ teachers and, generally, to supervise the management of schools in districts. The State Superintendent is entrusted with general supervision of the common-school system of the State, and it is his duty to advise and assist County Superintendents, to visit State Charitable institutions, to issue official circulars to teachers, school officers and others in regard to their rights and duties under the general school code; to decide controverted questions of school law, coming to him by appeal from County Superintendents and others, and to make full and detailed reports of the operations of his office to the Governor, biennially. He is also made ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois and of the several Normal Schools, and is empowered to grant certificates of two different grades to teachers—the higher grade to be valid during the lifetime of the holder, and the lower for two years. Certificates granted by County Superintendents are also of two grades and have a tenure of one and two years, respectively, in the county where given. The conditions for securing a certificate of the first (or two-years') grade, require that the candidate shall be of good moral character and qualified to teach orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, modern geography, English grammar, the elements of the natural sciences, the history of the United States, physiology and the laws of health. The second grade (or one-year) certificate calls for examination in the branches just enumerated, except the natural sciences, physiology and laws of health; but teachers employed exclusively in giving instruction in music, drawing, penmanship or other special branches, may take examinations in these branches alone, but are restricted, in teaching, to those in which they have been examined. — County Boards are empowered to establish County Normal Schools for the education of teachers for the common schools, and the management of such normal schools is placed in the hands of a County Board of Education, to consist of not less than five nor more than eight persons, of whom the Chairman of the County Board and the County Superintendent of Schools shall be ex-officio members.

Boards of Education and Directors may establish kindergartens (when authorized to do so by vote of a majority of the voters of their districts), for children between the ages of four and six years, but the cost of supporting the same must be defrayed by a special tax.—A compulsory provision of the School Law requires that each child, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, shall be sent to school at least sixteen weeks of each year, unless otherwise instructed in the elementary branches, or disqualified by physical or mental disability.—Under the provisions of an act, passed in 1891, women are made eligible to any office created by the general or special school laws of the State, when twenty-one years of age or upwards, and otherwise possessing the same qualifications for the office as are prescribed for men. (For list of incumbents in the office of State Superintendent, see *Superintendents of Public Instruction*.)

EDWARDS, Arthur, D.D., clergyman, soldier and editor, was born at Norwalk, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1834; educated at Albion, Mich., and the Wesleyan University of Ohio, graduating from the latter in 1858; entered the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the same year, was ordained in 1860 and, from 1861 until after the battle of Gettysburg, served as Chaplain of the First Michigan Cavalry, when he resigned to accept the colonelcy of a cavalry regiment. In 1864, he was elected assistant editor of "The Northwestern Christian Advocate" at Chicago, and, on the retirement of Dr. Eddy in 1872, became Editor-in-chief, being re-elected every four years thereafter to the present time. He has also been a member of each General Conference since 1872, was a member of the Ecumenical Conference at London in 1881, and has held other positions of prominence within the church.

EDWARDS, Cyrus, pioneer lawyer, was born in Montgomery County, Md., Jan. 17, 1793; at the age of seven accompanied his parents to Kentucky, where he received his primary education, and studied law; was admitted to the bar at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1815, Ninian Edwards (of whom he was the youngest brother) being then Territorial Governor. During the next fourteen years he resided alternately in Missouri and Kentucky, and, in 1829, took up his residence at Edwardsville. Owing to impaired health he decided to abandon his profession and engage in general business, later becoming a resident of Upper Alton. In 1832 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature as a Whig, and again, in 1840 and '60, the last time as a Republican; was State

Senator from 1835 to '39, and was also the Whig candidate for Governor, in 1838, in opposition to Thomas Carlin (Democrat), who was elected. He served in the Black Hawk War, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and especially interested in education and in public charities, being, for thirty-five years, a Trustee of Shurtleff College, to which he was a most munificent benefactor, and which conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1852. Died at Upper Alton, September, 1877.

EDWARDS, Ninian, Territorial Governor and United States Senator, was born in Montgomery County, Md., March 17, 1775; for a time had the celebrated William Wirt as a tutor, completing his course at Dickinson College. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Kentucky, where, after squandering considerable money, he studied law and, step by step, rose to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. In 1809 President Madison appointed him the first Territorial Governor of Illinois. This office he held until the admission of Illinois as a State in 1818, when he was elected United States Senator and re-elected on the completion of his first (the short) term. In 1826 he was elected Governor of the State, his successful administration terminating in 1830. In 1832 he became a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Charles Slade. He was able, magnanimous and incorruptible, although charged with aristocratic tendencies which were largely hereditary. Died, at his home at Belleville, on July 20, 1833, of cholera, the disease having been contracted through self-sacrificing efforts to assist sufferers from the epidemic. His demise cast a gloom over the entire State. Two valuable volumes, bearing upon State history, comprising his correspondence with many public men of his time, have been published; the first under the title of "History of Illinois and Life of Ninian Edwards," by his son, the late Ninian Wirt Edwards, and the other "The Edwards Papers," edited by the late Elihu B. Washburne, and printed under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society.—**Ninian Wirt** (Edwards), son of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was born at Frankfort, Ky., April 15, 1809, the year his father became Territorial Governor of Illinois; spent his boyhood at Kaskaskia, Edwardsville and Belleville, and was educated at Transylvania University, graduating in 1833. He married Elizabeth P. Todd, a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, was appointed Attorney-General in 1834, but resigned in 1835, when he removed to Springfield. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature from Sangamon

County, as the colleague of Abraham Lincoln, being one of the celebrated "Long Nine," and was influential in securing the removal of the State capital to Springfield. He was re-elected to the House in 1838, to the State Senate in 1844, and again to the House in 1848; was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Again, in 1850, he was elected to the House, but resigned on account of his change of politics from Whig to Democratic, and, in the election to fill the vacancy, was defeated by James C. Conkling. He served as Superintendent of Public Instruction by appointment of Governor Matteson, 1854-57, and, in 1861, was appointed by President Lincoln, Captain Commissary of Subsistence, which position he filled until June, 1865, since which time he remained in private life. He is the author of the "Life and Times of Ninian Edwards" (1870), which was prepared at the request of the State Historical Society. Died, at Springfield, Sept. 2, 1889.—**Benjamin Stevenson** (Edwards), lawyer and jurist, another son of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was born at Edwardsville, Ill., June 3, 1818, graduated from Yale College in 1838, and was admitted to the bar the following year. Originally a Whig, he subsequently became a Democrat, was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and, in 1868, was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in opposition to Shelby M. Cullom. In 1869 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Springfield Circuit, but within eighteen months resigned the position, preferring the excitement and emoluments of private practice to the dignity and scanty salary attaching to the bench. As a lawyer and as a citizen he was universally respected. Died, at his home in Springfield, Feb. 4, 1886, at the time of his decease being President of the Illinois State Bar Association.

EDWARDS, Richard, educator, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, Dec. 23, 1822; emigrated with his parents to Portage County, Ohio, and began life on a farm; later graduated at the State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass., and from the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer; served for a time as a civil engineer on the Boston water works, then beginning a career as a teacher which continued almost uninterruptedly for thirty-five years. During this period he was connected with the Normal School at Bridgewater; a Boys' High School at Salem, and the State Normal at the same place, coming west in 1837 to establish the Normal School at St.

Louis, Mo., still later becoming Principal of the St. Louis High School, and, in 1862, accepting the Presidency of the State Normal University, at Normal, Ill. It was here where Dr. Edwards, remaining fourteen years, accomplished his greatest work and left his deepest impress upon the educational system of the State by personal contact with its teachers. The next nine years were spent as pastor of the First Congregational church at Princeton, when, after eighteen months in the service of Knox College as Financial Agent, he was again called, in 1886, to a closer connection with the educational field by his election to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, serving until 1891, when, having failed of a re-election, he soon after assumed the Presidency of Blackburn University at Carlinville. Failing health, however, compelled his retirement a year later, when he removed to Bloomington, which is now (1898) his place of residence.

EDWARDS COUNTY, situated in the southeastern part of the State, between Richland and White on the north and south, and Wabash and Wayne on the east and west, and touching the Ohio River on its southeastern border. It was separated from Gallatin County in 1814, during the Territorial period. Its territory was diminished in 1824 by the carving out of Wabash County. The surface is diversified by prairie and timber, the soil fertile and well adapted to the raising of both wheat and corn. The principal streams, besides the Ohio, are Bonpas Creek, on the east, and the Little Wabash River on the west. Palmyra (a place no longer on the map) was the seat for holding the first county court, in 1815, John McIntosh, Seth Gard and William Barney being the Judges. Albion, the present county-seat (population, 937), was laid out by Morris Birkbeck and George Flower (emigrants from England), in 1819, and settled largely by their countrymen, but not incorporated until 1860. The area of the county is 220 square miles, and population, in 1900, 10,845. Grayville, with a population of 2,000 in 1890, is partly in this county, though mostly in White. Edwards County was named in honor of Ninian Edwards, the Territorial Governor of Illinois.

EDWARDSVILLE, the county-seat of Madison County, settled in 1812 and named in honor of Territorial Governor Ninian Edwards; is on four lines of railway and contiguous to two others, 18 miles northeast of St. Louis. Edwardsville was the home of some of the most prominent men in the history of the State, including Governors Ed-

wards, Coles, and others. It has pressed and shale brickyards, coal mines, flour mills, machine shops, banks, electric street railway, water-works, schools, and churches. In a suburb of the city (LeClaire) is a cooperative manufactory of sanitary supplies, using large shops and doing a large business. Edwardsville has three newspapers, one issued semi-weekly. Population (1890), 3,561; (1900), 4,157; with suburb (estimated), 5,000.

EFFINGHAM, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Effingham County, 9 miles northeast from St. Louis and 199 southwest of Chicago; has four papers, creamery, milk condensory, and ice factory. Population (1890), 3,260; (1900), 3,774.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY, cut off from Fayette (and separately organized) in 1831—named for Gen. Edward Effingham. It is situated in the central portion of the State, 62 miles northeast of St. Louis; has an area of 490 square miles and a population (1900) of 20,465. T. M. Short, I. Fanchon and William I. Hawkins were the first County Commissioners. Effingham, the county-seat, was platted by Messrs. Alexander and Little in 1854. Messrs. Gillenwater, Hawkins and Brown were among the earliest settlers. Several lines of railway cross the county. Agriculture and sheep-raising are leading industries, wool being one of the principal products.

EGAN, William Bradshaw, M.D., pioneer physician, was born in Ireland, Sept. 28, 1808; spent some time during his youth in the study of surgery in England, later attending lectures at Dublin. About 1828 he went to Canada, taught for a time in the schools of Quebec and Montreal and, in 1830, was licensed by the Medical Board of New Jersey and began practice at Newark in that State, later practicing in New York. In 1833 he removed to Chicago and was early recognized as a prominent physician; on July 4, 1836, delivered the address at the breaking of ground for the Illinois & Michigan Canal. During the early years of his residence in Chicago, Dr. Egan was owner of the block on which the Tremont House stands, and erected a number of houses there. He was a zealous Democrat and a delegate to the first Convention of that party, held at Joliet in 1843; was elected County Recorder in 1844 and Representative in the Eighteenth General Assembly (1853-54). Died, Oct. 27, 1860.

ELBURN, a village of Kane County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 8 miles west of Geneva. It has banks and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 584; (1900), 606.

ELDORADO, a town in Saline County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the

Louisville & Nashville, and the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroads; has a bank and one newspaper; district agricultural. Population, (1900), 1,445.

ELDRIDGE, Hamilton N., lawyer and soldier, was born at South Williamstown, Mass., August, 1837; graduated at Williams College in the class with President Garfield, in 1856, and at Albany Law School, in 1857; soon afterward came to Chicago and began practice; in 1862 assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, of which he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, before the end of the year being promoted to the position of Colonel; distinguished himself at Arkansas Post, Chickamauga and in the battles before Vicksburg, winning the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, but, after two years' service, was compelled to retire on account of disability, being carried east on a stretcher. Subsequently he recovered sufficiently to resume his profession, but died in Chicago, Dec. 1, 1882, much regretted by a large circle of friends, with whom he was exceedingly popular.

ELECTIONS. The elections of public officers in Illinois are of two general classes: (I) those conducted in accordance with United States laws, and (II) those conducted exclusively under State laws.

I. To the first class belong: (1) the election of United States Senators; (2) Presidential Electors, and (3) Representatives in Congress. 1. (UNITED STATES SENATORS). The election of United States Senators, while an act of the State Legislature, is conducted solely under forms prescribed by the laws of the United States. These make it the duty of the Legislature, on the second Tuesday after convening at the session next preceding the expiration of the term for which any Senator may have been chosen, to proceed to elect his successor in the following manner: Each House is required, on the day designated, in open session and by the viva voce vote of each member present, to name some person for United States Senator, the result of the balloting to be entered on the journals of the respective Houses. At twelve o'clock (M.) on the day following the day of election, the members of the two Houses meet in joint assembly, when the journals of both Houses are read. If it appears that the same person has received a majority of all the votes in each House, he is declared elected Senator. If, however, no one has received such majority, or if either House has failed to take proceedings as required on the preceding day, then the members

of the two Houses, in joint assembly, proceed to ballot for Senator by viva voce vote of members present. The person receiving a majority of all the votes cast—a majority of the members of both Houses being present and voting—is declared elected; otherwise the joint assembly is renewed at noon each legislative day of the session, and at least one ballot taken until a Senator is chosen. When a vacancy exists in the Senate at the time of the assembling of the Legislature, the same rule prevails as to the time of holding an election to fill it; and, if a vacancy occurs during the session, the Legislature is required to proceed to an election on the second Tuesday after having received official notice of such vacancy. The tenure of a United States Senator for a full term is six years—the regular term beginning with a new Congress—the two Senators from each State belonging to different "classes," so that their terms expire alternately at periods of two and four years from each other.—2. (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS). The choice of Electors of President and Vice-President is made by popular vote taken quadrennially on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The date of such election is fixed by act of Congress, being the same as that for Congressman, although the State Legislature prescribes the manner of conducting it and making returns of the same. The number of Electors chosen equals the number of Senators and Representatives taken together (in 1899 it was twenty-four), and they are elected on a general ticket, a plurality of votes being sufficient to elect. Electors meet at the State capital on the second Monday of January after their election (Act of Congress, 1887), to cast the vote of the State.—3. (MEMBERS OF CONGRESS). The election of Representatives in Congress is also held under United States law, occurring biennially (on the even years) simultaneously with the general State election in November. Should Congress select a different date for such election, it would be the duty of the Legislature to recognize it by a corresponding change in the State law relating to the election of Congressmen. The tenure of a Congressman is two years, the election being by Districts instead of a general ticket, as in the case of Presidential Electors—the term of each Representative for a full term beginning with a new Congress, on the 4th of March of the odd years following a general election. (See *Congressional Apportionment*.)

II. All officers under the State Government—except Boards of Trustees of charitable and penal institutions or the heads of certain departments,

which are made appointive by the Governor—are elected by popular vote. Apart from county officers they consist of three classes: (1) Legislative; (2) Executive; (3) Judicial—which are chosen at different times and for different periods. 1. (LEGISLATURE). Legislative officers consist of Senators and Representatives, chosen at elections held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, biennially. The regular term of a Senator (of whom there are fifty-one under the present Constitution) is four years; twenty-five (those in Districts bearing even numbers) being chosen on the years in which a President and Governor are elected, and the other twenty-six at the intermediate period two years later. Thus, one-half of each State Senate is composed of what are called "hold-over" Senators. Representatives are elected biennially at the November election, and hold office two years. The qualifications as to eligibility for a seat in the State Senate require that the incumbent shall be 25 years of age, while 21 years renders one eligible to a seat in the House—the Constitution requiring that each shall have been a resident of the State for five years, and of the District for which he is chosen, two years next preceding his election. (See *Legislative Apportionment and Minority Representation*.) — 2. (EXECUTIVE OFFICERS). The officers constituting the Executive Department include the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General. Each of these, except the State Treasurer, holds office four years and—with the exception of the Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction—are elected at the general election at which Presidential Electors are chosen. The election of State Superintendent occurs on the intermediate (even) years, and that of State Treasurer every two years coincidently with the election of Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction, respectively. (See *Executive Officers*.) In addition to the State officers already named, three Trustees of the University of Illinois are elected biennially at the general election in November, each holding office for six years. These trustees (nine in number), with the Governor, President of the State Board of Agriculture and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, constitute the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois.—3. (JUDICIARY). The Judicial Department embraces Judges of the Supreme, Circuit and County Courts, and such other subordinate officials as may be connected with the administration of justice. For the

election of members of the Supreme Court the State is divided into seven Districts, each of which elects a Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of nine years. The elections in five of these—the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh—occur on the first Monday in June every ninth year from 1879, the last election having occurred in June, 1897. The elections in the other two Districts occur at similar periods of nine years from 1876 and 1873, respectively—the last election in the Fourth District having occurred in June, 1893, and that in the Fifth in 1891.—Circuit Judges are chosen on the first Monday in June every six years, counting from 1873. Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County are elected every six years at the November election.—Clerks of the Supreme and Appellate Courts are elected at the November election for six years, the last election having occurred in 1896. Under the act of April 2, 1897, consolidating the Supreme Court into one Grand Division, the number of Supreme Court Clerks is reduced to one, although the Clerks elected in 1896 remain in office and have charge of the records of their several Divisions until the expiration of their terms in 1902. The Supreme Court holds five terms annually at Springfield, beginning, respectively, on the first Tuesday of October, December, February, April and June.

(OTHER OFFICERS). (a) Members of the State Board of Equalization (one for every Congressional District) are elective every four years at the same time as Congressmen. (b) County officers (except County Commissioners not under township organization) hold office for four years and are chosen at the November election as follows: (1) At the general election at which the Governor is chosen—Clerk of the Circuit Court, State's Attorney, Recorder of Deeds (in counties having a population of 60,000 or over), Coroner and County Surveyor. (2) On intermediate years—Sheriff, County Judge, Probate Judge (in counties having a population of 70,000 and over), County Clerk, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, and Clerk of Criminal Court of Cook County. (c) In counties not under township organization a Board of County Commissioners is elected, one being chosen in November of each year, and each holding office three years. (d) Under the general law the polls open at 8 a. m., and close at 7 p. m. In cities accepting an Act of the Legislature passed in 1885, the hour of opening the polls is 6 a. m., and of closing 4 p. m. (See also *Australian Ballot*.)

ELECTORS, QUALIFICATIONS OF. (See *Suffrage*.)

ELGIN, an important city of Northern Illinois, in Kane County, on Fox River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, besides two rural electric lines, 36 miles northwest of Chicago; has valuable water-power and over fifty manufacturing establishments, including the National Watch Factory and the Cook Publishing Company, both among the most extensive of their kind in the world; is also a great dairy center with extensive creameries and milk-condensing works. The quotations of its Butter and Cheese Exchange are telegraphed to all the great commercial centers and regulate the prices of these commodities throughout the country. Elgin is the seat of the Northern (Illinois) Hospital for the Insane, and has a handsome Government (postoffice) building, fine public library and many handsome residences. It has had a rapid growth in the past twenty years. Population (1890), 17,823; (1900), 22,433.

ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN RAILWAY. The main line of this road extends west from Dyer on the Indiana State line to Joliet, thence northeast to Waukegan. The total length of the line (1898) is 192.72 miles, of which 159.93 miles are in Illinois. The entire capital of the company, including stock and indebtedness, amounted (1898), to \$13,799,630—more than \$71,000 per mile. Its total earnings in Illinois for the same year were \$1,212,026, and its entire expenditure in the State, \$1,156,146. The company paid in taxes, the same year, \$48,876. Branch lines extend southerly from Walker Junction to Coster, where connection is made with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and northwesterly from Normantown, on the main line, to Aurora. —(HISTORY). The Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway was chartered in 1887 and absorbed the Joliet, Aurora & Northern Railway, from Joliet to Aurora (21 miles), which had been commenced in 1886 and was completed in 1888, with extensions from Joliet to Spaulding, Ill., and from Joliet to McCool, Ind. In January, 1891, the Company purchased all the properties and franchises of the Gardner, Coal City & Normantown and the Waukegan & Southwestern Railway Companies (formerly operated under lease). The former of these two roads was chartered in 1889 and opened in 1890. The system forms a belt line around Chicago, intersecting all railroads entering that city from every direction. Its traffic is chiefly in the transportation of freight.

ELIZABETHTOWN, the county-seat of Hardin County. It stands on the north bank of the Ohio River, 44 miles above Paducah, Ky., and about

125 miles southeast of Belleville; has a brick and tile factory, large tie trade, two churches, two flouring mills, a bank, and one newspaper. Population (1890), 652; (1900), 668.

ELKHART, a town of Logan County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 18 miles northeast of Springfield; is a rich farming section; has a coal shaft. Population (1890), 414; (1900), 553.

ELKIN, William F., pioneer and early legislator, was born in Clark County, Ky., April 13, 1792; after spending several years in Ohio and Indiana, came to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1825; was elected to the Sixth, Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies, being one of the "Long Nine" from Sangamon County and, in 1861, was appointed by his former colleague (Abraham Lincoln) Register of the Land Office at Springfield, resigning in 1872. Died, in 1878.

ELLIS, Edward F. W., soldier, was born at Wilton, Maine, April 15, 1819; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio; spent three years (1849-52) in California, serving in the Legislature of that State in 1851, and proving himself an earnest opponent of slavery; returned to Ohio the next year, and, in 1854, removed to Rockford, Ill., where he embarked in the banking business. Soon after the firing on Fort Sumter, he organized the Ellis Rifles, which having been attached to the Fifteenth Illinois, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment; was in command at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was killed while bravely leading on his men.

ELLIS, (Rev.) John Millot, early home missionary, was born in Keene, N. H., July 14, 1793; came to Illinois as a home missionary of the Presbyterian Church at an early day, and served for a time as pastor of churches at Kaskaskia and Jacksonville, and was one of the influential factors in securing the location of Illinois College at the latter place. His wife also conducted, for some years, a private school for young ladies at Jacksonville, which developed into the Jacksonville Female Academy in 1833, and is still maintained after a history of over sixty years. Mr. Ellis was later associated with the establishment of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., finally returning to New Hampshire, where, in 1840, he was pastor of a church at East Hanover. In 1844 he again entered the service of the Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education in the West. Died, August 6, 1855.

ELLSWORTH, Ephraim Elmer, soldier, first victim of the Civil War, was born at Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, N. Y., April 23, 1837. He came to Chicago at an early age, studied law,

and became a patent solicitor. In 1860 he raised a regiment of Zouaves in Chicago, which became famous for the perfection of its discipline and drill, and of which he was commissioned Colonel. In 1861 he accompanied President Lincoln to Washington, going from there to New York, where he recruited and organized a Zouave regiment composed of firemen. He became its Colonel and the regiment was ordered to Alexandria, Va. While stationed there Colonel Ellsworth observed that a Confederate flag was flying above a hotel owned by one Jackson. Rushing to the roof, he tore it down, but before he reached the street was shot and killed by Jackson, who was in turn shot by Frank H. Brownell, one of Ellsworth's men. He was the first Union soldier killed in the war. Died, May 24, 1861.

ELMHURST (formerly Cottage Hill), a village of Du Page County, on the Chicago Great Western and Ill. Cent. Railroads, 15 miles west of Chicago; is the seat of the Evangelical Seminary; has electric interurban line, two papers, stone quarry, electric light, water and sewerage systems, high school, and churches. Pop. (1900), 1,728.

ELMWOOD, a town of Peoria County, on the Galesburg and Peoria and Buda and Rushville branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles west-northwest of Peoria; the principal industries are coal-mining and corn and tomato canning; has a bank and one newspaper. Population (1890), 1,548; (1900), 1,582.

EL PASO, a city in Woodford County, 17 miles north of Bloomington, 33 miles east of Peoria, at the crossing Illinois Central and Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads; in agricultural district; has two national banks, three grain elevators, two high schools, two newspapers, nine churches. Pop. (1890), 1,853; (1900), 1,441; (1903, est.), 1,600.

EMBARRAS RIVER, rises in Champaign County and runs southward through the counties of Douglas, Coles and Cumberland, to Newton, in Jasper County, where it turns to the southeast, passing through Lawrence County, and entering the Wabash River about seven miles below Vincennes. It is nearly 150 miles long.

EMMERSON, Charles, jurist, was born at North Haverhill, Grafton County, N. H., April 15, 1811; came to Illinois in 1833, first settling at Jacksonville, where he spent one term in Illinois College, then studied law at Springfield, and, having been admitted to the bar, began practice at Decatur, where he spent the remainder of his life except three years (1847-50) during which he resided at Paris, Edgar County. In 1850 he was elected to

the Legislature, and, in 1853, to the Circuit bench, serving on the latter by re-election till 1867. The latter year he was a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, but was defeated by the late Judge Pinkney H. Walker. In 1869 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, but died in April, 1870, while the Convention was still in session.

ENFIELD, a town of White County, at the intersection of the Louisville & Nashville with the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 10 miles west of Carmi; is the seat of Southern Illinois College. The town also has a bank and one newspaper. Population (1880), 717; (1890), 870; (1900), 971; (1903, est.), 1,000.

ENGLISH, Joseph G., banker, was born at Rising Sun, Ind., Dec. 17, 1820; lived for a time at Perrysville and La Fayette in that State, finally engaging in merchandising in the former; in 1853 removed to Danville, Ill., where he formed a partnership with John L. Tincher in mercantile business; later conducted a private banking business and, in 1863, established the First National Bank, of which he has been President over twenty years. He served two terms as Mayor of Danville, in 1872 was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization, and, for more than twenty years, has been one of the Directors of the Chicago & Eastern Railroad. At the present time Mr. English, having practically retired from business, is spending most of his time in the West.

ENOS, Pascal Paoli, pioneer, was born at Windsor, Conn., in 1770; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1794, studied law, and, after spending some years in Vermont, where he served as High Sheriff of Windsor County, in September, 1815, removed West, stopping first at Cincinnati. A year later he descended the Ohio by flat-boat to Shawneetown, Ill., crossed the State by land, finally locating at St. Charles, Mo., and later at St. Louis. Then, having purchased a tract of land in Madison County, Ill., he remained there about two years, when, in 1823, having received from President Monroe the appointment of Receiver of the newly established Land Office at Springfield, he removed thither, making it his permanent home. He was one of the original purchasers of the land on which the city of Springfield now stands, and joined with Maj. Elijah Iles, John Taylor and Thomas Cox, the other patentees, in laying out the town, to which they first gave the name of Calhoun. Mr. Enos remained in office through the administration of President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by President Jackson for political reasons, in 1829. Died, at

Springfield, April, 1832.—**Pascal P. (Enos), Jr.**, eldest son of Mr. Enos, was born in St. Charles, Mo., Nov. 28, 1816; was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Sangamon County in 1852, and served by appointment of Justice McLean of the Supreme Court as Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, being reappointed by Judge David Davis, dying in office, Feb. 17, 1867.—**Zimri A. (Enos)**, another son, was born Sept. 29, 1821, is a citizen of Springfield—has served as County Surveyor and Alderman of the city.—**Julia R.**, a daughter, was born in Springfield, Dec. 20, 1832, is the widow of the late O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State (1857-65).

EPLER, Cyrus, lawyer and jurist, was born at Charleston, Clark County, Ind., Nov. 13, 1825; graduated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, being elected State's Attorney the same year; also served as a member of the General Assembly two terms (1857-61) and as Master in Chancery for Morgan County, 1867-73. In 1873 he was elected Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit and was re-elected successively in 1879, '85 and '91, serving four terms, and retiring in 1897. During his entire professional and official career his home has been in Jacksonville.

EQUALITY, a village of Gallatin County, on the Shawneetown Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 11 miles west-northwest of Shawneetown. It was for a time, in early days, the county-seat of Gallatin County and market for the salt manufactured in that vicinity. Some coal is mined in the neighborhood. One weekly paper is published here. Population (1880), 500; (1890), 622; (1900), 898.

ERIE, a village of Whiteside County, on the Rock Island and Sterling Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 30 miles north-east of Rock Island. Population (1880), 537; (1890), 535; (1900), 768.

EUREKA, the county-seat of Woodford County, incorporated in 1856, situated 19 miles east of Peoria; is in the heart of a rich stock-raising and agricultural district. The principal mechanical industry is a large canning factory. Besides having good grammar and high schools, it is also the seat of Eureka College, under the control of the Christian denomination, in connection with which are a Normal School and a Biblical Institute. The town has a handsome courthouse and a jail, two weekly and one monthly paper. Eureka became the county-seat of Woodford County in 1896, the change from Metamora being

due to the central location and more convenient accessibility of the former from all parts of the county. Population (1880), 1,185; (1890), 1,481; (1900), 1,661.

EUREKA COLLEGE, located at Eureka, Woodford County, and chartered in 1855, distinctively under the care and supervision of the "Christian" or "Campbellite" denomination. The primary aim of its founders was to prepare young men for the ministry, while at the same time affording facilities for liberal culture. It was chartered in 1855, and its growth, while gradual, has been steady. Besides a preparatory department and a business school, the college maintains a collegiate department (with classical and scientific courses) and a theological school, the latter being designed to fit young men for the ministry of the denomination. Both male and female matriculates are received. In 1896 there was a faculty of eighteen professors and assistants, and an attendance of some 325 students, nearly one-third of whom were females. The total value of the institution's property is \$144,000, which includes an endowment of \$45,000 and real estate valued at \$85,000.

EUSTACE, John V., lawyer and judge, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1821; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, and, in 1842, at the age of 21, was admitted to the bar, removing the same year to Dixon, Ill., where he resided until his death. In 1856 he was elected to the General Assembly and, in 1857, became Circuit Judge, serving one term; was chosen Presidential Elector in 1864, and, in March, 1878, was again elevated to the Circuit Bench, vice Judge Heaton, deceased. He was elected to the same position in 1879, and re-elected in 1885, but died in 1888, three years before the expiration of his term.

EVANGELICAL SEMINARY, an institution under the direction of the Lutheran denomination, incorporated in 1865 and located at Elmhurst, Du Page County. Instruction is given in the classics, theology, oratory and preparatory studies, by a faculty of eight teachers. The number of pupils during the school year (1895-96) was 133—all young men. It has property valued at \$59,305.

EVANS, Henry H., legislator, was born in Toronto, Can., March 9, 1836; brought by his father (who was a native of Pennsylvania) to Aurora, Ill., where the latter finally became foreman of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy machine shops at that place. In 1862 young Evans enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, serving until the close of the

war. Since the war he has become most widely known as a member of the General Assembly, having been elected first to the House, in 1876, and subsequently to the Senate every four years from 1880 to the year 1898, giving him over twenty years of almost continuous service. He is a large owner of real estate and has been prominently connected with financial and other business enterprises at Aurora, including the Aurora Gas and Street Railway Companies; also served with the rank of Colonel on the staffs of Governors Cullom, Hamilton, Fifer and Oglesby.

EVANS, (Rev.) Jervise G., educator and reformer, was born in Marshall County, Ill., Dec. 19, 1833; entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1854, and, in 1872, accepted the presidency of Hedding College at Abingdon, which he filled for six years. He then became President of Chaddock College at Quincy, but the following year returned to pastoral work. In 1889 he again became President of Hedding College, where (1898) he still remains. Dr. Evans is a member of the Central Illinois (M. E.) Conference and a leader in the prohibition movement; has also produced a number of volumes on religious and moral questions.

EVANS, John, M.D., physician and Governor, was born at Waynesville, Ohio, of Quaker ancestry, March 9, 1814; graduated in medicine at Cincinnati and began practice at Ottawa, Ill., but soon returned to Ohio, finally locating at Attica, Ind. Here he became prominent in the establishment of the first insane hospital in Indiana, at Indianapolis, about 1841-42, becoming a resident of that city in 1845. Three years later, having accepted a chair in Rush Medical College, in Chicago, he removed thither, also serving for a time as editor of "The Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal." He served as a member of the Chicago City Council, became a successful operator in real estate and in the promotion of various railroad enterprises, and was one of the founders of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, serving as President of the Board of Trustees over forty years. Dr. Evans was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, and a strong personal friend of President Lincoln, from whom, in 1862, he received the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Colorado, continuing in office until displaced by Andrew Johnson in 1865. In Colorado he became a leading factor in the construction of some of the most important railroad lines in that section, including the Denver, Texas & Gulf Road, of which he was for many years the President. He was also

prominent in connection with educational and church enterprises at Denver, which was his home after leaving Illinois. Died, in Denver, July 3, 1897.

EVANSTON, a city of Cook County, situated 12 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. The original town was incorporated Dec. 29, 1863, and, in March, 1869, a special act was passed by the Legislature incorporating it as a city, but rejected by vote of the people. On Oct. 19, 1872, the voters of the corporate town adopted village organizations under the General Village and City Incorporation Act of the same year. Since then annexations of adjacent territory to the village of Evanston have taken place as follows: In January, 1873, two small districts by petition; in April, 1874, the village of North Evanston was annexed by a majority vote of the electors of both corporations; in April, 1886, there was another annexation of a small out-lying district by petition; in February, 1892, the question of the annexation of South Evanston was submitted to the voters of both corporations and adopted. On March 29, 1892, the question of organization under a city government was submitted to popular vote of the consolidated corporation and decided in the affirmative, the first city election taking place April 19, following. The population of the original corporation of Evanston, according to the census of 1890, was 12,072, and of South Evanston, 3,205, making the total population of the new city 15,967. Judged by the census returns of 1900, the consolidated city has had a healthy growth in the past ten years, giving it, at the end of the century, a population of 19,259. Evanston is one of the most attractive residence cities in Northern Illinois and famed for its educational advantages. Besides having an admirable system of graded and high schools, it is the seat of the academic and theological departments of the Northwestern University, the latter being known as the Garrett Biblical Institute. The city has well paved streets, is lighted by both gas and electricity, and maintains its own system of water works. Prohibition is strictly enforced within the corporate limits under stringent municipal ordinances, and the charter of the Northwestern University forbidding the sale of intoxicants within four miles of that institution. As a consequence, it is certain to attract the most desirable class of people, whether consisting of those seeking permanent homes or simply contemplating temporary residence for the sake of educational advantages.

EWING, William Lee Davidson, early lawyer and politician, was born in Kentucky in 1795, and came to Illinois at an early day, first settling at Shawneetown. As early as 1820 he appears from a letter of Governor Edwards to President Monroe, to have been holding some Federal appointment, presumably that of Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Vandalia, as contemporary history shows that, in 1822, he lost a deposit of \$1,000 by the robbery of the bank there. He was also Brigadier-General of the State militia at an early day, Colonel of the "Spy Battalion" during the Black Hawk War, and, as Indian Agent, superintended the removal of the Sacs and Foxes west of the Mississippi. Other positions held by him included Clerk of the House of Representatives two sessions (1826-27 and 1828-29); Representative from the counties composing the Vandalia District in the Seventh General Assembly (1830-31), when he also became Speaker of the House; Senator from the same District in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies, of which he was chosen President pro tempore. While serving in this capacity he became ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor in consequence of the resignation of Lieut.-Gov. Zadoc Casey to accept a seat in Congress, in March, 1833, and, in November, 1834, assumed the Governorship as successor to Governor Reynolds, who had been elected to Congress to fill a vacancy. He served only fifteen days as Governor, when he gave place to Gov. Joseph Duncan, who had been elected in due course at the previous election. A year later (December, 1835) he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Elias Kent Kane, who had died in office. Failing of a re-election to the Senatorship in 1837, he was returned to the House of Representatives from his old district in 1838, as he was again in 1840, at each session being chosen Speaker over Abraham Lincoln, who was the Whig candidate. Dropping out of the Legislature at the close of his term, we find him at the beginning of the next session (December, 1842) in his old place as Clerk of the House, but, before the close of the session (in March, 1843), appointed Auditor of Public Accounts as successor to James Shields, who had resigned. While occupying the office of Auditor, Mr. Ewing died, March 25, 1846. His public career was as unique as it was remarkable, in the number and character of the official positions held by him within a period of twenty-five years.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS. (See State officers under heads of "Governor," "Lieutenant-Governor," etc.)

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, ILLINOIS

CHARITABLE. This institution is an outgrowth of a private charity founded at Chicago, in 1858, by Dr. Edward L. Holmes, a distinguished Chicago oculist. In 1871 the property of the institution was transferred to and accepted by the State, the title was changed by the substitution of the word "Illinois" for "Chicago," and the Infirmary became a State institution. The fire of 1871 destroyed the building, and, in 1873-74, the State erected another of brick, four stories in height, at the corner of West Adams and Peoria Streets, Chicago. The institution receives patients from all the counties of the State, the same receiving board, lodging, and medical aid, and (when necessary) surgical treatment, free of charge. The number of patients on Dec. 1, 1897, was 160. In 1877 a free eye and ear dispensary was opened under legislative authority, which is under charge of some eminent Chicago specialists.

FAIRBURY, an incorporated city of Livingston County, situated ten miles southeast of Pontiac, in a fertile and thickly-settled region. Coal, sandstone, limestone, fire-clay and a micaceous quartz are found in the neighborhood. The town has banks, grain elevators, flouring mills and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 2,140; (1890), 2,324; (1900), 2,187.

FAIRFIELD, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Wayne County and a railway junction, 108 miles southeast of St. Louis. The town has an extensive woolen factory and large flouring and saw mills. It also has four weekly papers and is an important fruit and grain-shipping point. Population (1880), 1,391; (1890), 1,881; (1900), 2,338.

FAIRMOUNT, a village of Vermilion County, on the Wabash Railway, 13 miles west-southwest from Danville; industrial interests chiefly agricultural; has brick and tile factory, a coal mine, stone quarry, three rural mail routes and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 649; (1900), 928.

FALLOWS, (Rt. Rev.) Samuel, Bishop of Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born at Pendleton, near Manchester, England, Dec. 13, 1835; removed with his parents to Wisconsin in 1848, and graduated from the State University there in 1859, during a part of his university course serving as pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church at Madison; was next Vice-President of Gainesville University till 1861, when he was ordained to the Methodist ministry and became pastor of a church at Oshkosh. The following year he was appointed Chaplain of the Thirty-

second Wisconsin Volunteers, but later assisted in organizing the Fortieth Wisconsin, of which he became Colonel, in 1865 being brevetted Brigadier-General. On his return to civil life he became a pastor in Milwaukee; was appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Wisconsin to fill a vacancy, in 1871, and was twice re-elected. In 1874 he was elected President of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., remaining two years; in 1875 united with the Reformed Episcopal Church, soon after became Rector of St. Paul's Church in Chicago, and was elected a Bishop in 1876, also assuming the editorship of "The Appeal," the organ of the church. He served as Regent of the University of Wisconsin (1864-74), and for several years has been one of the Trustees of the Illinois State Reform School at Pontiac. He is the author of two or three volumes, one of them being a "Supplementary Dictionary," published in 1884. Bishop Fallows has had supervision of Reformed Episcopal Church work in the West and Northwest for several years; has also served as Chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois and of the Loyal Legion, and was Chairman of the General Committee of the Educational Congress during the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

FARINA, a town of Fayette County, on the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 29 miles northeast of Centralia. Agriculture and fruit-growing constitute the chief business of the section; the town has one newspaper. Population (1890), 618; (1900), 693; (1903, est.), 800.

FARMER CITY, a city of De Witt County, 25 miles southeast of Bloomington, at the junction of the Springfield division of the Illinois Central and the Peoria division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways. It is a trading center for a rich agricultural and stock-raising district, especially noted for rearing finely bred horses. The city has banks, two newspapers, churches of four denominations and good schools, including a high school. Population (1880), 1,289; (1890), 1,367; (1900), 1,664.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE, an organization created by an act, approved June 24, 1895, designed to encourage practical education among farmers, and to assist in developing the agricultural resources of the State. Its membership consists of three delegates from each county in the State, elected annually by the Farmers' Institute in such county. Its affairs are managed by a Board of Directors constituted as follows: The Superintendent of Public Instruction, the

Professor of Agriculture in the University of Illinois, and the Presidents of the State Board of Agriculture, Dairymen's Association and Horticultural Society, ex-officio, with one member from each Congressional District, chosen by the delegates from the district at the annual meeting of the organization. Annual meetings (between Oct. 1 and March 1) are required to be held, which shall continue in session for not less than three days. The topics for discussion are the cultivation of crops, the care and breeding of domestic animals, dairy husbandry, horticulture, farm drainage, improvement of highways and general farm management. The reports of the annual meetings are printed by the State to the number of 10,000, one-half of the edition being placed at the disposal of the Institute. Suitable quarters for the officers of the organization are provided in the State capitol.

FARMINGTON, a city and railroad center in Fulton County, 12 miles north of Canton and 22 miles west of Peoria. Coal is extensively mined here; there are also brick and tile factories, a foundry, one steam flour-mill, and two cigar manufactories. It is a large shipping-point for grain and live-stock. The town has two banks and two newspapers, five churches and a graded school. Population (1890), 1,375; (1903, est.), 2,103.

FARNSWORTH, Elon John, soldier, was born at Green Oak, Livingston County, Mich., in 1837. After completing a course in the public schools, he entered the University of Michigan, but left college at the end of his freshman year (1858) to serve in the Quartermaster's department of the army in the Utah expedition. At the expiration of his term of service he became a buffalo hunter and a carrier of mails between the haunts of civilization and the then newly-discovered mines at Pike's Peak. Returning to Illinois, he was commissioned (1861) Assistant Quartermaster of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, of which his uncle was Colonel. (See *Farnsworth, John Franklin*.) He soon rose to a captaincy, distinguishing himself in the battles of the Peninsula. In May, 1863, he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Pleasanton, and, on June 29, 1863, was made a Brigadier-General. Four days later he was killed, while gallantly leading a charge at Gettysburg.

FARNSWORTH, John Franklin, soldier and former Congressman, was born at Eaton, Canada East, March 27, 1820; removed to Michigan in 1834, and later to Illinois, settling in Kane County, where he practiced law for many years, making his home at St. Charles. He was elected to Congress in 1856, and re-elected in 1858. In

September of 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in November, 1863, but resigned, March 4, 1863, to take his seat in Congress to which he had been elected the November previous, by successive re-elections serving from 1863 to 1873. The latter years of his life were spent in Washington, where he died, July 14, 1897.

FARWELL, Charles Benjamin, merchant and United States Senator, was born at Painted Post, N. Y., July 1, 1823; removed to Illinois in 1838, and, for six years, was employed in surveying and farming. In 1844 he engaged in the real estate business and in banking, at Chicago. He was elected County Clerk in 1853, and re-elected in 1857. Later he entered into commerce, becoming a partner with his brother, John Villiers, in the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. He was a member of the State Board of Equalization in 1867; Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Cook County in 1868; and National Bank Examiner in 1869. In 1870 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, was re-elected in 1872, but was defeated in 1874, after a contest for the seat which was carried into the House at Washington. Again, in 1880, he was returned to Congress, making three full terms in that body. He also served for several years as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. After the death of Gen. John A. Logan he was (1887) elected United States Senator, his term expiring March 3, 1891. Mr. Farwell has since devoted his attention to the immense mercantile business of J. V. Farwell & Co.

FARWELL, John Villiers, merchant, was born at Campbelltown, Steuben County, N. Y., July 29, 1825, the son of a farmer; received a common-school education and, in 1838, removed with his father's family to Ogle County, Ill. Here he attended Mount Morris Seminary for a time, but, in 1845, came to Chicago without capital and secured employment in the City Clerk's office, then became a book-keeper in the dry-goods establishment of Hamilton & White, and, still later, with Hamilton & Day. Having thus received his bent towards a mercantile career, he soon after entered the concern of Wadsworth & Phelps as a clerk, at a salary of \$600 a year, but was admitted to a partnership in 1850, the title of the firm becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co., in 1860. About this time Marshall Field and Levi Z. Leiter became associated with the concern and received their mercantile training under the supervision of Mr. Farwell. In 1865 the title of the firm

became J. V. Farwell & Co., but, in 1891, the firm was incorporated under the name of The J. V. Farwell Company, his brother, Charles B. Farwell, being a member. The subject of this sketch has long been a prominent factor in religious circles, a leading spirit of the Young Men's Christian Association, and served as President of the Chicago Branch of the United States Christian Commission during the Civil War. Politically he is a Republican and served as Presidential Elector at the time of President Lincoln's second election in 1864; also served by appointment of President Grant, in 1869, on the Board of Indian Commissioners. He was a member of the syndicate which erected the Texas State Capitol, at Austin, in that State; has been, for a number of years, Vice-President and Treasurer of the J. V. Farwell Company, and President of the Colorado Consolidated Land and Water Company. He was also prominent in the organization of the Chicago Public Library, and a member of the Union League, the Chicago Historical Society and the Art Institute.

FARWELL, William Washington, jurist, was born at Morrisville, Madison County, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1817, of old Puritan ancestry; graduated from Hamilton College in 1837, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1841. In 1848 he removed to Chicago, but the following year went to California, returning to his birthplace in 1850. In 1854 he again settled at Chicago and soon secured a prominent position at the bar. In 1871 he was elected Circuit Court Judge for Cook County, and, in 1873, re-elected for a term of six years. During this period he sat chiefly upon the chancery side of the court, and, for a time, presided as Chief Justice. At the close of his second term he was a candidate for re-election as a Republican, but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket. In 1880 he was chosen Professor of Equity Jurisprudence in the Union College of Law (now the Northwestern University Law School), serving until June, 1893, when he resigned. Died, in Chicago, April 30, 1894.

FAYETTE COUNTY, situated about 60 miles south of the geographical center of the State; was organized in 1821, and named for the French General La Fayette. It has an area of 720 square miles; population (1900), 28,065. The soil is fertile and a rich vein of bituminous coal underlies the county. Agriculture, fruit-growing and mining are the chief industries. The old, historic "Cumberland Road," the trail for all west-bound emigrants, crossed the county at an early date. Perryville was the first county-seat, but this town

is now extinct. Vandalia, the present seat of county government (population, 2,144), stands upon a succession of hills upon the west bank of the Kaskaskia. From 1820 to 1839 it was the State Capital. Besides Vandalia the chief towns are Ramsey, noted for its railroad ties and timber, and St. Elmo.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, ASYLUM FOR. This institution, originally established as a sort of appendage to the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was started at Jacksonville, in 1865, as an "experimental school, for the instruction of idiots and feeble-minded children." Its success having been assured, the school was placed upon an independent basis in 1871, and, in 1875, a site at Lincoln, Logan County, covering forty acres, was donated, and the erection of buildings begun. The original plan provided for a center building, with wings and a rear extension, to cost \$124,775. Besides a main or administration building, the institution embraces a school building and custodial hall, a hospital and industrial workshop, and, during the past year, a chapel has been added. It has control of 890 acres, of which 400 are leased for farming purposes, the rental going to the benefit of the institution. The remainder is used for the purposes of the institution as farm land, gardens or pasture, about ninety acres being occupied by the institution buildings. The capacity of the institution is about 700 inmates, with many applications constantly on file for the admission of others for whom there is no room.

FEEHAN, Patrick A., D.D., Archbishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, and Metropolitan of Illinois, was born at Tipperary, Ireland, in 1829, and educated at Maynooth College. He emigrated to the United States in 1852, settling at St. Louis, and was at once appointed President of the Seminary of Carondelet. Later he was made pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at St. Louis, where he achieved marked distinction. In 1865 he was consecrated Bishop of Nashville, managing the affairs of the diocese with great ability. In 1880 Chicago was raised to an archiepiscopal see, with Suffragan Bishops at Alton and Peoria, and Bishop Feehan was consecrated its first Archbishop. His administration has been conservative, yet efficient, and the archdiocese has greatly prospered under his rule.

FELL, Jesse W., lawyer and real-estate operator, was born in Chester County, Pa., about 1808; started west on foot in 1828, and, after spending some years at Steubenville, Ohio, came to Dela-

van, Ill., in 1832, and the next year located at Bloomington, being the first lawyer in that new town. Later he became agent for school lands and the State Bank, but failed financially in 1837, and returned to practice; resided several years at Payson, Adams County, but returning to Bloomington in 1855, was instrumental in securing the location of the Chicago & Alton Railroad through that town, and was one of the founders of the towns of Clinton, Pontiac, Lexington and El Paso. He was an intimate personal and political friend of Abraham Lincoln, and it was to him Mr. Lincoln addressed his celebrated personal biography; in the campaign of 1860 he served as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and, in 1862, was appointed by Mr. Lincoln a Paymaster in the regular army, serving some two years. Mr. Fell was also a zealous friend of the cause of industrial education, and bore an important part in securing the location of the State Normal University at Normal, of which city he was the founder. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 25, 1887.

FERGUS, Robert, early printer, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 4, 1815; learned the printer's trade in his native city, assisting in his youth in putting in type some of Walter Scott's productions and other works which now rank among English classics. In 1834 he came to America, finally locating in Chicago, where, with various partners, he pursued the business of a job printer continuously some fifty years—being the veteran printer of Chicago. He was killed by being run over by a railroad train at Evanston, July 23, 1897. The establishment of which he was so long the head is continued by his sons.

FERNWOOD, a suburban station on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 12 south of terminal station; annexed to City of Chicago, 1891.

FERRY, Elisha Peyre, politician, born in Monroe, Mich., August 9, 1825; was educated in his native town and admitted to the bar at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1845; removed to Waukegan, Ill., the following year, served as Postmaster and, in 1856, was candidate on the Republican ticket for Presidential Elector; was elected Mayor of Waukegan in 1859, a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, State Bank Commissioner in 1861-63, Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Governor Yates during the war, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864. After the war he served as direct-tax Commissioner for Tennessee; in 1869 was appointed Surveyor-General of Washington

Territory and, in 1872 and '76, Territorial Governor. On the admission of Washington as a State, in 1889, he was elected the first Governor. Died, at Seattle, Wash., Oct. 14, 1895.

FEVRE RIVER, a small stream which rises in Southern Wisconsin and enters the Mississippi in Jo Daviess County, six miles below Galena, which stands upon its banks. It is navigable for steamboats between Galena and its mouth. The name originally given to it by early French explorers was "Fève" (the French name for "Bean"), which has since been corrupted into its present form.

FICKLIN, Orlando B., lawyer and politician, was born in Kentucky, Dec. 16, 1808, and admitted to the bar at Mount Carmel, Wabash County, Ill., in March, 1830. In 1834 he was elected to the lower house of the Ninth General Assembly. After serving a term as State's Attorney for Wabash County, in 1837 he removed to Charleston, Coles County, where, in 1838, and again in '42, he was elected to the Legislature, as he was for the last time in 1878. He was four times elected to Congress, serving from 1843 to '49, and from 1851 to '53; was Presidential Elector in 1856, and candidate for the same position on the Democratic ticket for the State-at-large in 1884; was also a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1856 and '60. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. Died, at Charleston, May 5, 1886.

FIELD, Alexander Pope, early legislator and Secretary of State, came to Illinois about the time of its admission into the Union, locating in Union County, which he represented in the Third, Fifth and Sixth General Assemblies. In the first of these he was a prominent factor in the ejection of Representative Hansen of Pike County and the seating of Shaw in his place, which enabled the advocates of slavery to secure the passage of a resolution submitting to the people the question of calling a State Constitutional Convention. In 1828 he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Edwards, remaining in office under Governors Reynolds and Duncan and through half the term of Governor Carlin, though the latter attempted to secure his removal in 1838 by the appointment of John A. McClernand—the courts, however, declaring against the latter. In November, 1840, the Governor's act was made effective by the confirmation, by the Senate, of Stephen A. Douglas as Secretary in place of Field. Douglas held the office only to the following February, when he resigned to take a place on the Supreme

bench and Lyman Trumbull was appointed to succeed him. Field (who had become a Whig) was appointed by President Harrison, in 1841, Secretary of Wisconsin Territory, later removed to St. Louis and finally to New Orleans, where he was at the beginning of the late war. In December, 1863, he presented himself as a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress for Louisiana, but was refused his seat, though claiming in an eloquent speech to have been a loyal man. Died, in New Orleans, in 1877. Mr. Field was a nephew of Judge Nathaniel Pope, for over thirty years on the bench of the United States District Court.

FIELD, Eugene, journalist, humorist and poet, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2, 1850. Left an orphan at an early age, he was reared by a relative at Amherst, Mass., and received a portion of his literary training at Monson and Williamstown in that State, completing his course at the State University of Missouri. After an extended tour through Europe in 1872-73, he began his journalistic career at St. Louis, Mo., as a reporter on "The Evening Journal," later becoming its city editor. During the next ten years he was successively connected with newspapers at St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis, Kansas City, and at Denver, Colo., at the last named city being managing editor of "The Tribune." In 1883 he removed to Chicago, becoming a special writer for "The Chicago News," his particular department for several years being a pungent, witty column with the caption, "Sharps and Flats." He wrote considerable prose fiction and much poetry, among the latter being successful translations of several of Horace's Odes. As a poet, however, he was best known through his short poems relating to childhood and home, which strongly appealed to the popular heart. Died, in Chicago, deeply mourned by a large circle of admirers, Nov. 4, 1895.

FIELD, Marshall, merchant and capitalist, was born in Conway, Mass., in 1835, and grew up on a farm, receiving a common school and academic education. At the age of 17 he entered upon a mercantile career as clerk in a dry-goods store at Pittsfield, Mass., but, in 1856, came to Chicago and secured employment with Messrs. Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.; in 1860 was admitted into partnership, the firm becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co., and still later, Farwell, Field & Co. The last named firm was dissolved and that of Field, Palmer & Leiter organized in 1865. Mr. Palmer having retired in 1867, the firm was continued under the name of Field, Leiter & Co., until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired, the concern being since

known as Marshall Field & Co. The growth of the business of this great establishment is shown by the fact that, whereas its sales amounted before the fire to some \$12,000,000 annually, in 1895 they aggregated \$40,000,000. Mr. Field's business career has been remarkable for its success in a city famous for its successful business men and the vastness of their commercial operations. He has been a generous and discriminating patron of important public enterprises, some of his more conspicuous donations being the gift of a tract of land valued at \$300,000 and \$100,000 in cash, to the Chicago University, and \$1,000,000 to the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum, as a sequel to the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter, chiefly through the munificence of Mr. Field, promises to become one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States. Besides his mercantile interests, Mr. Field has extensive interests in various financial and manufacturing enterprises, including the Pullman Palace Car Company and the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, in each of which he is a Director.

FIFER, Joseph W., born at Stanton, Va., Oct. 28, 1840; in 1857 he accompanied his father (who was a stone-mason) to McLean County, Ill., and worked at the manufacture and laying of brick. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, and was dangerously wounded at the assault on Jackson, Miss., in 1863. On the healing of his wound, disregarding the advice of family and friends, he rejoined his regiment. At the close of the war, when about 25 years of age, he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, where, by dint of hard work and frugality, while supporting himself in part by manual labor, he secured a diploma in 1868. He at once began the study of law, and, soon after his admission, entered upon a practice which subsequently proved both successful and lucrative. He was elected Corporation Counsel of Bloomington in 1871 and State's Attorney for McLean County in 1872, holding the latter office, through re-election, until 1880, when he was chosen State Senator, serving in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third General Assemblies. In 1888 he was nominated and elected Governor on the Republican ticket, but, in 1892, was defeated by John P. Altgeld, the Democratic nominee, though running in advance of the national and the rest of the State ticket.

FINERTY, John F., ex-Congressman and journalist, was born in Galway, Ireland, Sept. 10, 1846. His studies were mainly prosecuted

under private tutors. At the age of 16 he entered the profession of journalism, and, in 1864, coming to America, soon after enlisted, serving for 100 days during the Civil War, in the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers. Subsequently, having removed to Chicago, he was connected with "The Chicago Times" as a special correspondent from 1876 to 1881, and, in 1882, established "The Citizen," a weekly newspaper devoted to the Irish-American interest, which he continues to publish. In 1882 he was elected, as an Independent Democrat, to represent the Second Illinois District in the Forty-eighth Congress, but, running as an Independent Republican for re-election in 1884, was defeated by Frank Lawler, Democrat. In 1887 he was appointed Oil Inspector of Chicago, and, since 1889, has held no public office, giving his attention to editorial work on his paper.

FISHER, (Dr.) George, pioneer physician and legislator, was probably a native of Virginia, from which State he appears to have come to Kaskaskia previous to 1800. He became very prominent during the Territorial period; was appointed by William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, the first Sheriff of Randolph County after its organization in 1801; was elected from that county to the Indiana Territorial House of Representatives in 1805, and afterwards promoted to the Territorial Council; was also Representative in the First and Third Legislatures of Illinois Territory (1812 and '16), serving as Speaker of each. He was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818, but died on his farm near Kaskaskia in 1820. Dr. Fisher participated in the organization of the first Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Illinois at Kaskaskia, in 1806, and was elected one of its officers.

FISHERIES. The fisheries of Illinois center chiefly at Chicago, the catch being taken from Lake Michigan, and including salmon trout, white fish (the latter species including a lake herring), wall-eyed pike, three kinds of bass, three varieties of sucker, carp and sturgeon. The "fishing fleet" of Lake Michigan, properly so called, (according to the census of 1890) consisted of forty-seven steamers and one schooner, of which only one—a steamer of twenty-six tons burthen—was credited to Illinois. The same report showed a capital of \$36,105 invested in land, buildings, wharves, vessels, boats and apparatus. In addition to the "fishing fleet" mentioned, nearly 1,100 sail-boats and other varieties of craft are employed in the industry,

sailing from ports between Chicago and Mackinac, of which, in 1890, Illinois furnished 94, or about nine per cent. All sorts of apparatus are used, but the principal are gill, fyke and pound nets, and seines. The total value of these minor Illinois craft, with their equipment, for 1890, was nearly \$18,000, the catch aggregating 722,880 pounds, valued at between \$24,000 and \$25,000. Of this draught, the entire quantity was either sold fresh in Chicago and adjacent markets, or shipped, either in ice or frozen. The Mississippi and its tributaries yield wall-eyed pike, pike perch, buffalo fish, sturgeon, paddle fish, and other species available for food.

FITHIAN, George W., ex-Congressman, was born on a farm near Willow Hill, Ill., July 4, 1854. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and he learned the trade of a printer at Mount Carmel. While employed at the case he found time to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1876 he was elected State's Attorney for Jasper County, and re-elected in 1880. He was prominent in Democratic politics, and, in 1888, was elected on the ticket of that party to represent the Sixteenth Illinois District in Congress. He was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1892, but, in 1894, was defeated by his Republican opponent.

FITHIAN, (Dr.) William, pioneer physician, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1800; built the first houses in Springfield and Urbana in that State; in 1822 began the study of medicine at Urbana; later practiced two years at Mechanicsburgh, and four years at Urbana, as partner of his preceptor; in 1830 came west, locating at Danville, Vermilion County, where he became a large land-owner; in 1832 served with the Vermilion County militia in the Black Hawk War, and, in 1834, was elected Representative in the Ninth General Assembly, the first of which Abraham Lincoln was a member; afterwards served two terms in the State Senate from the Danville District (1838-46). Dr. Fithian was active in promoting the railroad interests of Danville, giving the right of way for railroad purposes through a large body of land belonging to him, in Vermilion County. He was also a member of various medical associations, and, during his later years, was the oldest practicing physician in the State. Died, in Danville, Ill., April 5, 1890.

FLAGG, Gershom, pioneer, was born in Richmond, Vt., in 1792, came west in 1816, settling in Madison County, Ill., in 1818, where he was known as an enterprising farmer and a prominent

and influential citizen. Originally a Whig, he became a zealous Republican on the organization of that party, dying in 1857.—**Willard Cutting** (Flagg), son of the preceding, was born in Madison County, Ill., Sept 16, 1829, spent his early life on his father's farm and in the common schools; from 1844 to '50 was a pupil in the celebrated high school of Edward Wyman in St. Louis, finally graduating with honors at Yale College, in 1854. During his college course he took a number of literary prizes, and, in his senior year, served as one of the editors of "The Yale Literary Magazine." Returning to Illinois after graduation, he took charge of his father's farm, engaged extensively in fruit-culture and stock-raising, being the first to introduce the Devon breed of cattle in Madison County in 1859. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1860; in 1862, by appointment of Gov. Yates, became Enrolling Officer for Madison County; served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District, 1864-69, and, in 1868, was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, and, during the last session of his term (1872), took a prominent part in the revision of the school law; was appointed a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Industrial University (now the University of Illinois) at Champaign, and reappointed in 1875. Mr. Flagg was also prominent in agricultural and horticultural organizations, serving as Secretary of the State Horticultural Society from 1861 to '69, when he became its President. He was one of the originators of the "farmers' movement," served for some time as President of "The State Farmers' Association," wrote voluminously, and delivered addresses in various States on agricultural and horticultural topics, and, in 1875, was elected President of the National Agricultural Congress. In his later years he was a recognized leader in the Granger movement. Died, at Mora, Madison County, Ill., April 5, 1878.

FLEMING, Robert K., pioneer printer, was born in Erie County, Pa., learned the printers' trade in Pittsburg, and, coming west while quite young, worked at his trade in St. Louis, finally removing to Kaskaskia, where he was placed in control of the office of "The Republican Advocate," which had been established in 1823, by Elias Kent Kane. The publication of "The Advocate" having been suspended, he revived it in May, 1825, under the name of "The Kaskaskia Recorder," but soon removed it to Vandalia (then the State capital), and, in 1827, began the publication of "The Illinois Corrector," at Edwards-

ville. Two years later he returned to Kaskaskia and resumed the publication of "The Recorder," but, in 1833, was induced to remove his office to Belleville, where he commenced the publication of "The St. Clair Gazette," followed by "The St. Clair Mercury," both of which had a brief existence. About 1843 he returned to the newspaper business as publisher of "The Belleville Advocate," which he continued for a number of years. He died, at Belleville, in 1874, leaving two sons who have been prominently identified with the history of journalism in Southern Illinois, at Belleville and elsewhere.

FLETCHER, Job, pioneer and early legislator, was born in Virginia, in 1793, removed to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1819; was elected Representative in 1826, and, in 1834, to the State Senate, serving in the latter body six years. He was one of the famous "Long Nine" which represented Sangamon County in the Tenth General Assembly. Mr. Fletcher was again a member of the House in 1844-45. Died, in Sangamon County, in 1872.

FLORA, a city in Harter Township, Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 95 miles east of St. Louis, and 108 miles south-southeast of Springfield; has barrel factory, flouring mills, cold storage and ice plant, three fruit-working factories, two banks, six churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,695; (1900), 2,311; (1903, est.), 3,000.

FLOWER, George, early English colonist, was born in Hertfordshire, England, about 1780; came to the United States in 1817, and was associated with Morris Birkbeck in founding the "English Settlement" at Albion, Edwards County, Ill. Being in affluent circumstances, he built an elegant mansion and stocked an extensive farm with blooded animals from England and other parts of Europe, but met with reverses which dissipated his wealth. In common with Mr. Birkbeck, he was one of the determined opponents of the attempt to establish slavery in Illinois in 1824, and did much to defeat that measure. He and his wife died on the same day (Jan. 15, 1862), while on a visit to a daughter at Grayville, Ill. A book written by him—"History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Ill."—and published in 1882, is a valuable contribution to the early history of that portion of the State.—**Edward Fordhams** (Flower), son of the preceding, was born in England, Jan. 31, 1805, but came with his father to Illinois in early life; later he returned to England and spent nearly half a century at Stratford-on-Avon, where he

was four times chosen Mayor of that borough and entertained many visitors from the United States to Shakespeare's birthplace. Died, March 26, 1883.

FOBES, Philena, educator, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1811; was educated at Albany and at Cortland Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.; in 1838 became a teacher in Monticello Female Seminary, then newly established at Godfrey, Ill., under Rev. Theron Baldwin, Principal. On the retirement of Mr. Baldwin in 1843, Miss Fobes succeeded to the principalship, remaining until 1866, when she retired. For some years she resided at Rochester, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn., but, in 1886, she removed to Philadelphia, where she afterwards made her home, notwithstanding her advanced age, maintaining a lively interest in educational and benevolent enterprises. Miss Fobes died at Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1898, and was buried at New Haven, Conn.

FOLEY, Thomas, Roman Catholic Bishop, born in Baltimore, Md., in 1823; was ordained a priest in 1846, and, two years later, was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese, being made Vicar-General in 1867. He was nominated Coadjutor Bishop of the Chicago Diocese in 1869 (Bishop Duggan having become insane), and, in 1870, was consecrated Bishop. His administration of diocesan work was prudent and eminently successful. As a man and citizen he won the respect of all creeds and classes alike, the State Legislature adopting resolutions of respect and regret upon learning of his death, which occurred at Baltimore, in 1879.

FORBES, Stephen Van Rensselaer, pioneer teacher, was born at Windham, Vt., July 26, 1797; in his youth acquired a knowledge of surveying, and, having removed to Newburg (now South Cleveland), Ohio, began teaching. In 1829 he came west to Chicago, and having joined a surveying party, went to Louisiana, returning in the following year to Chicago, which then contained only three white families outside of Fort Dearborn. Having been joined by his wife, he took up his abode in what was called the "sutler's house" connected with Fort Dearborn; was appointed one of the first Justices of the Peace, and opened the first school ever taught in Chicago, all but three of his pupils being either half-breeds or Indians. In 1832 he was elected, as a Whig, the first Sheriff of Cook County; later preëempted 160 acres of land where Riverside now stands, subsequently becoming owner of some 1,800 acres, much of which he sold, about

1853, to Dr. W. B. Egan at \$20 per acre. In 1849, having been seized with the "gold fever," Mr. Forbes joined in the overland migration to California, but, not being successful, returned two years later by way of the Isthmus, and, having sold his possessions in Cook County, took up his abode at Newburg, Ohio, and resumed his occupation as a surveyor. About 1878 he again returned to Chicago, but survived only a short time, dying Feb. 17, 1879.

FORD, Thomas, early lawyer, jurist and Governor, was born in Uniontown, Pa., and, in boyhood, accompanied his mother (then a widow) to Missouri, in 1804. The family soon after located in Monroe County, Ill. Largely through the efforts and aid of his half-brother, George Forquer, he obtained a professional education, became a successful lawyer, and, early in life, entered the field of politics. He served as a Judge of the Circuit Court for the northern part of the State from 1835 to 1837, and was again commissioned a Circuit Judge for the Galena circuit in 1839; in 1841 was elevated to the bench of the State Supreme Court, but resigned the following year to accept the nomination of his party (the Democratic) for Governor. He was regarded as upright in his general policy, but he had a number of embarrassing questions to deal with during his administration, one of these being the Mormon troubles, in which he failed to receive the support of his own party. He was author of a valuable "History of Illinois," (published posthumously). He died, at Peoria, in greatly reduced circumstances, Nov. 3, 1850. The State Legislature of 1895 took steps to erect a monument over his grave.

FORD COUNTY, lies northeast of Springfield, was organized in 1859, being cut off from Vermilion. It is shaped like an inverted "T," and has an area of 490 square miles; population (1900), 18,359. The first County Judge was David Patton, and David Davis (afterwards of the United States Supreme Court) presided over the first Circuit Court. The surface of the county is level and the soil fertile, consisting of a loam from one to five feet in depth. There is little timber, nor is there any out-cropping of stone. The county is named in honor of Governor Ford. The county-seat is Paxton, which had a population, in 1890, of 2,187. Gibson City is a railroad center, and has a population of 1,800.

FORMAN, (Col.) Ferris, lawyer and soldier, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., August 25, 1811; graduated at Union College in 1832, studied law and was admitted to the bar in New York in

1835, and in the United States Supreme Court in 1836; the latter year came west and settled at Vandalia, Ill., where he began practice; in 1844 was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Fayette, Effingham, Clay and Richland Counties, serving two years; before the expiration of his term (1846) enlisted for the Mexican War, and was commissioned Colonel of the Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and, after participating in a number of the most important engagements of the campaign, was mustered out at New Orleans, in May, 1847. Returning from the Mexican War, he brought with him and presented to the State of Illinois a six-pound cannon, which had been captured by Illinois troops on the battlefield of Cerro Gordo, and is now in the State Arsenal at Springfield. In 1848 Colonel Forman was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large on the Democratic ticket; in 1849 went to California, where he practiced his profession until 1853, meanwhile serving as Postmaster of Sacramento City by appointment of President Pierce, and later as Secretary of State during the administration of Gov. John B. Weller (1858-60); in 1861 officiated, by appointment of the California Legislature, as Commissioner on the part of the State in fixing the boundary between California and the Territory of Utah. After the discharge of this duty, he was offered the colonelcy of the Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, which he accepted, serving about twenty months, when he resigned. In 1866 he resumed his residence at Vandalia, and served as a Delegate for Fayette and Effingham Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, also for several years thereafter held the office of State's Attorney for Fayette County. Later he returned to California, and, at the latest date, was a resident of Stockton, in that State.

FORMAN, William S., ex-Congressman, was born at Natchez, Miss., Jan. 20, 1847. When he was four years old, his father's family removed to Illinois, settling in Washington County, where he has lived ever since. By profession he is a lawyer, and he takes a deep interest in politics, local, State and National. He represented his Senatorial District in the State Senate in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies, and, in 1888, was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Eighteenth Illinois District in the Fifty-first Congress, being re-elected in 1890, and again in '92, but was defeated in 1894 for renomination by John J. Higgins, who was defeated at the election of the same year by Everett J. Mur-

phy. In 1896 Mr. Forman was candidate of the "Gold Democracy" for Governor of Illinois, receiving 8,100 votes.

FORQUER, George, early State officer, was born near Brownsville, Pa., in 1794—was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and older half-brother of Gov. Thomas Ford. He settled, with his mother (then a widow), at New Design, Ill., in 1804. After learning, and, for several years, following the carpenter's trade at St. Louis, he returned to Illinois and purchased the tract whereon Waterloo now stands. Subsequently he projected the town of Bridgewater, on the Mississippi. For a time he was a partner in trade of Daniel P. Cook. Being unsuccessful in business, he took up the study of law, in which he attained marked success. In 1824 he was elected to represent Monroe County in the House of Representatives, but resigned in January of the following year to accept the position of Secretary of State, to which he was appointed by Governor Coles, as successor to Morris Birkbeck, whom the Senate had refused to confirm. One ground for the friendship between him and Coles, no doubt, was the fact that they had been united in their opposition to the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. In 1828 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Joseph Duncan, afterwards Governor. At the close of the year he resigned the office of Secretary of State, but, a few weeks later (January, 1829), he was elected by the Legislature Attorney-General. This position he held until January, 1833, when he resigned, having, as it appears, at the previous election, been chosen State Senator from Sangamon County, serving in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies. Before the close of his term as Senator (1835), he received the appointment of Register of the Land Office at Springfield, which appears to have been the last office held by him, as he died, at Cincinnati, in 1837. Mr. Forquer was a man of recognized ability and influence, an eloquent orator and capable writer, but, in common with some of the ablest lawyers of that time, seems to have been much embarrassed by the smallness of his income, in spite of his ability and the fact that he was almost continually in office.

FORREST, a village in Livingston County, at the intersection of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and the Wabash Railways, 75 miles east of Peoria and 16 miles southeast of Pontiac. Considerable grain is shipped from this point to the Chicago market. The village has several churches and a graded school. Population (1880), 375; (1900), 952.

FORREST, Joseph K. C., journalist, was born in Cork, Ireland, Nov. 26, 1820; came to Chicago in 1840, soon after securing employment as a writer on "The Evening Journal," and, later on, "The Gem of the Prairies," the predecessor of "The Tribune," being associated with the latter at the date of its establishment, in June, 1847. During the early years of his residence in Chicago, Mr. Forrest spent some time as a teacher. On retiring from "The Tribune," he became the associate of John Wentworth in the management of "The Chicago Democrat," a relation which was broken up by the consolidation of the latter with "The Tribune," in 1861. He then became the Springfield correspondent of "The Tribune," also holding a position on the staff of Governor Yates, and still later represented "The St. Louis Democrat" and "Chicago Times," as Washington correspondent; assisted in founding "The Chicago Republican" (now "Inter Ocean"), in 1865, and, some years later, became a leading writer upon the same. He served one term as Clerk of the city of Chicago, but, in his later years, and up to the period of his death, was a leading contributor to the columns of "The Chicago Evening News" over the signatures of "An Old Timer" and "Now or Never." Died, in Chicago, June 23, 1896.

FORRESTON, a village in Ogle County, the terminus of the Chicago and Iowa branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and point of intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; 107 miles west by north from Chicago, and 12 miles south of Freeport; founded in 1854, incorporated by special charter in 1868, and, under the general law, in 1888. Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries. The village has a bank, water-works, electric light plant, creamery, village hall, seven churches, a graded school, and a newspaper. Population (1890), 1,118; (1900), 1,047.

FORSYTHE, Albert P., ex Congressman, was born at New Richmond, Ohio, May 24, 1830; received his early education in the common schools, and at Asbury University. He was reared upon a farm and followed farming as his life-work. During the War of the Rebellion he served in the Union army as Lieutenant. In politics he early became an ardent Nationalist, and was chosen President of the Illinois State Grange of the Patrons of Industry, in December, 1875, and again in January, 1878. In 1878 he was elected to Congress as a Nationalist, but, in 1880, though receiving the nominations of the combined Republican and Greenback parties, was defeated by Samuel W. Moulton, Democrat.

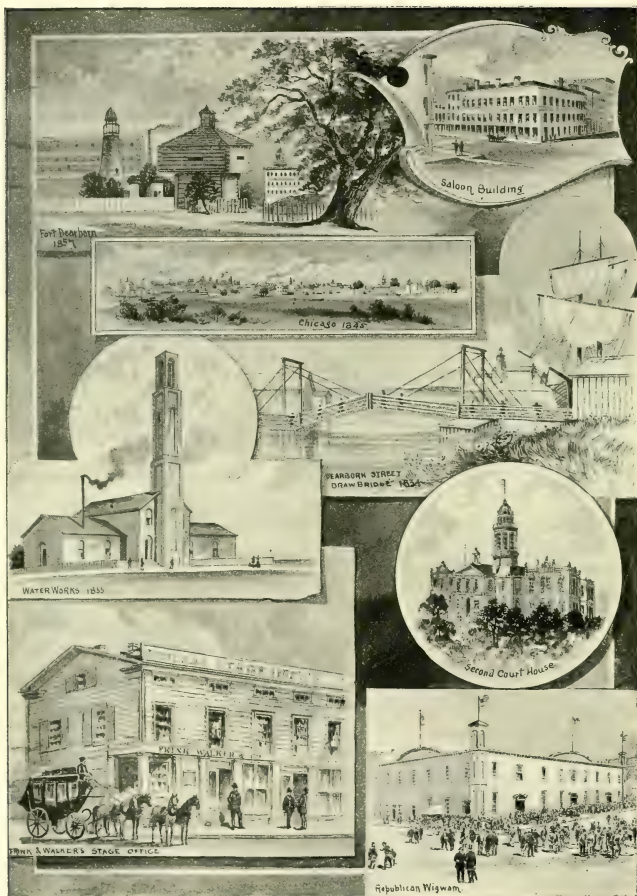
FORT, Greenbury L., soldier and Congressman, was born in Ohio, Oct. 17, 1825, and, in 1834, removed with his parents to Illinois. In 1850 he was elected Sheriff of Putnam County; in 1852, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, having meanwhile been admitted to the bar at Lacon, became County Judge in 1857, serving until 1861. In April of the latter year he enlisted under the first call for troops, by re-enlistments serving till March 24, 1866. Beginning as Quartermaster of his regiment, he served as Chief Quartermaster of the Fifteenth Army Corps on the "March to the Sea," and was mustered out with the rank of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. On his return from the field, he was elected to the State Senate, serving in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies, and, from 1873 to 1881, as Representative in Congress. He died, at Lacon, June 13, 1883.

FORT CHARTRES, a strong fortification erected by the French in 1718, on the American Bottom, 16 miles northwest from Kaskaskia. The soil on which it stood was alluvial, and the limestone of which its walls were built was quarried from an adjacent bluff. In form it was an irregular quadrangle, surrounded on three sides by a wall two feet two inches thick, and on the fourth by a ravine, which, during the spring-time, was full of water. During the period of French ascendancy in Illinois, Fort Chartres was the seat of government. About four miles east soon sprang up the village of *Prairie du Rocher* (or Rock Prairie). (See *Prairie du Rocher*.) At the outbreak of the French and Indian War (1756), the original fortification was repaired and virtually rebuilt. Its cost at that time is estimated to have amounted to 1,000,000 French crowns. After the occupation of Illinois by the British, Fort Chartres still remained the seat of government until 1772, when one side of the fortification was washed away by a freshet, and headquarters were transferred to Kaskaskia. The first common law court ever held in the Mississippi Valley was established here, in 1768, by the order of Colonel Wilkins of the English army. The ruins of the old fort, situated in the northwest corner of Randolph County, once constituted an object of no little interest to antiquarians, but the site has disappeared during the past generation by the encroachments of the Mississippi.

FORT DEARBORN, the name of a United States military post, established at the mouth of the Chicago River in 1803 or 1804, on a tract of land six miles square conveyed by the Indians in



EARLY HISTORIC SCENES, CHICAGO.



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the treaty of Greenville, concluded by General Wayne in 1795. It originally consisted of two block houses located at opposite angles (north-west and southeast) of a strong wooden stockade, with the Commandant's quarters on the east side of the quadrangle, soldiers' barracks on the south, officers' barracks on the west, and magazine, contractor's (sutler's) store and general storehouse on the north—all the buildings being constructed of logs, and all, except the block-houses, being entirely within the enclosure. Its armament consisted of three light pieces of artillery. Its builder and first commander was Capt. John Whistler, a native of Ireland who had surrendered with Burgoyne, at Saratoga, N. Y., and who subsequently became an American citizen, and served with distinction throughout the War of 1812. He was succeeded, in 1810, by Capt. Nathan Heald. As early as 1806 the Indians around the fort manifested signs of disquietude, Tecumseh, a few years later, heading an open armed revolt. In 1810 a council of Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas was held at St. Joseph, Mich., at which it was decided not to join the confederacy proposed by Chief Tecumseh. In 1811 hostilities were precipitated by an attack upon the United States troops under Gen. William Henry Harrison at Tippecanoe. In April, 1812, hostile bands of Winnebagoes appeared in the vicinity of Fort Dearborn, terrifying the settlers by their atrocities. Many of the whites sought refuge within the stockade. Within two months after the declaration of war against England, in 1812, orders were issued for the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and the transfer of the garrison to Detroit. The garrison at that time numbered about 70, including officers, a large number of the troops being ill. Almost simultaneously with the order for evacuation appeared bands of Indians clamoring for a distribution of the goods, to which they claimed they were entitled under treaty stipulations. Knowing that he had but about forty men able to fight and that his march would be sadly hindered by the care of about a dozen women and twenty children, the commandant hesitated. The Pottawatomies, through whose country he would have to pass, had always been friendly, and he waited. Within six days a force of 500 or 600 savage warriors had assembled around the fort. Among the leaders were the Pottawatomie chiefs, Black Partridge, Winnemeg and Topenebe. Of these, Winnemeg was friendly. It was he who had brought General Hull's orders to evacuate, and, as the crisis grew more and more dangerous,

he offered sound advice. He urged instantaneous departure before the Indians had time to agree upon a line of action. But Captain Heald decided to distribute the stores among the savages, and thereby secure from them a friendly escort to Fort Wayne. To this the aborigines readily assented, believing that thereby all the whisky and ammunition which they knew to be within the enclosure, would fall into their hands. Meanwhile Capt. William Wells, Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, had arrived at Fort Dearborn with a friendly force of Miami to act as an escort. He convinced Captain Heald that it would be the height of folly to give the Indians liquor and gunpowder. Accordingly the commandant emptied the former into the lake and destroyed the latter. This was the signal for war. Black Partridge claimed he could no longer restrain his young braves, and at a council of the aborigines it was resolved to massacre the garrison and settlers. On the fifteenth of August the gates of the fort were opened and the evacuation began. A band of Pottawatomies accompanied the whites under the guise of a friendly escort. They soon deserted and, within a mile and a half from the fort, began the sickening scene of carnage known as the "Fort Dearborn Massacre." Nearly 500 Indians participated, their loss being less than twenty. The Miami escort fled at the first exchange of shots. With but four exceptions the wounded white prisoners were dispatched with savage ferocity and promptitude. Those not wounded were scattered among various tribes. The next day the fort with its stockade was burned. In 1816 (after the treaty of St. Louis) the fort was rebuilt upon a more elaborate scale. The second Fort Dearborn contained, besides barracks and officers' quarters, a magazine and provision-store, was enclosed by a square stockade, and protected by bastions at two of its angles. It was again evacuated in 1823 and re-garrisoned in 1828. The troops were once more withdrawn in 1831, to return the following year during the Black Hawk War. The final evacuation occurred in 1836.

FORT GAGE, situated on the eastern bluffs of the Kaskaskia River, opposite the village of Kaskaskia. It was erected and occupied by the British in 1772. It was built of heavy, square timbers and oblong in shape, its dimensions being 290x251 feet. On the night of July 4, 1778, it was captured by a detachment of American troops commanded by Col. George Rogers Clark, who held a commission from Virginia. The soldiers, with Simon Kenton at their head, were secretly

admitted to the fort by a Pennsylvanian who happened to be within, and the commandant, Rocheblave, was surprised in bed, while sleeping with his wife by his side.

FORT JEFFERSON. I. A fort erected by Col. George Rogers Clark, under instructions from the Governor of Virginia, at the Iron Banks on the east bank of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio River. He promised lands to all adult, able-bodied white males who would emigrate thither and settle, either with or without their families. Many accepted the offer, and a considerable colony was established there. Toward the close of the Revolutionary War, Virginia being unable longer to sustain the garrison, the colony was scattered, many families going to Kaskaskia. II. A fort in the Miami valley, erected by Governor St. Clair and General Butler, in October, 1791. Within thirty miles of the post St. Clair's army, which had been badly weakened through desertions, was cut to pieces by the enemy, and the fortification was abandoned.

FORT MASSAC, an early French fortification, erected about 1711 on the Ohio River, 40 miles from its mouth, in what is now Massac County. It was the first fortification (except Fort St. Louis) in the "Illinois Country," antedating Fort Chartres by several years. The origin of the name is uncertain. The best authorities are of the opinion that it was so called in honor of the engineer who superintended its construction; by others it has been traced to the name of the French Minister of Marine; others assert that it is a corruption of the word "Massacre," a name given to the locality because of the massacre there of a large number of French soldiers by the Indians. The Virginians sometimes spoke of it as the "Cherokee fort." It was garrisoned by the French until after the evacuation of the country under the terms of the Treaty of Paris. It later became a sort of depot for American settlers, a few families constantly residing within and around the fortification. At a very early day a military road was laid out from the fort to Kaskaskia, the trees alongside being utilized as milestones, the number of miles being cut with irons and painted red. After the close of the Revolutionary War, the United States Government strengthened and garrisoned the fort by way of defense against inroads by the Spaniards. With the cession of Louisiana to the United States, in 1803, the fort was evacuated and never re-garrisoned. According to the "American State Papers," during the period of the French

occupation, it was both a Jesuit missionary station and a trading post.

FORT SACKVILLE, a British fortification, erected in 1769, on the Wabash River a short distance below Vincennes. It was a stockade, with bastions and a few pieces of cannon. In 1778 it fell into the hands of the Americans, and was for a time commanded by Captain Helm, with a garrison of a few Americans and Illinois French. In December, 1778, Helm and one private alone occupied the fort and surrendered to Hamilton, British Governor of Detroit, who led a force into the country around Vincennes.

FORT SHERIDAN, United States Military Post, in Lake County, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 24 miles north of Chicago. (Highwood village adjacent on the south.) Population (1890), 451; (1900), 1,575.

FORT ST. LOUIS, a French fortification on a rock (widely known as "Starved Rock"), which consists of an isolated cliff on the south side of the Illinois River nearly opposite Utica, in La Salle County. Its height is between 130 and 140 feet, and its nearly round summit contains an area of about three-fourths of an acre. The side facing the river is nearly perpendicular and, in natural advantages, it is well-nigh impregnable. Here, in the fall of 1682, La Salle and Tonty began the erection of a fort, consisting of earthworks, palisades, store-houses and a block house, which also served as a dwelling and trading post. A windlass drew water from the river, and two small brass cannon, mounted on a parapet, comprised the armament. It was solemnly dedicated by Father Membre, and soon became a gathering place for the surrounding tribes, especially the Illinois. But Frontenac having been succeeded as Governor of New France by De la Barre, who was unfriendly to La Salle, the latter was displaced as Commandant at Fort St. Louis, while plots were laid to secure his downfall by cutting off his supplies and inciting the Iroquois to attack him. La Salle left the fort in 1683, to return to France, and, in 1702, it was abandoned as a military post, though it continued to be a trading post until 1718, when it was raided by the Indians and burned. (See *La Salle*.)

FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway*.)

FORT WAYNE & ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

FORTIFICATIONS, PREHISTORIC. Closely related in interest to the works of the mound-builders in Illinois—though, probably, owing their origin to another era and an entirely different

race—are those works which bear evidence of having been constructed for purposes of defense at some period anterior to the arrival of white men in the country. While there are no works in Illinois so elaborate in construction as those to which have been given the names of "Fort Ancient" on the Maumee in Ohio, "Fort Aztalan" on the Wabash in Indiana, and "Fort Aztalan" on Rock River in Southern Wisconsin, there are a number whose form of construction shows that they must have been intended for warlike purposes, and that they were formidable of their kind and for the period in which they were constructed. It is a somewhat curious fact that, while La Salle County is the seat of the first fortification constructed by the French in Illinois that can be said to have had a sort of permanent character (see *Fort St. Louis and Starved Rock*), it is also the site of a larger number of prehistoric fortifications, whose remains are in such a state of preservation as to be clearly discernible, than any other section of the State of equal area. One of the most formidable of these fortifications is on the east side of Fox River, opposite the mouth of Indian Creek and some six miles northeast of Ottawa. This occupies a position of decided natural strength, and is surrounded by three lines of circumvallation, showing evidence of considerable engineering skill. From the size of the trees within this work and other evidences, its age has been estimated at not less than 1,200 years. On the present site of the town of Marseilles, at the rapids of the Illinois, seven miles east of Ottawa, another work of considerable strength existed. It is also said that the American Fur Company had an earthwork here for the protection of its trading station, erected about 1816 or '18, and consequently belonging to the present century. Besides Fort St. Louis on Starved Rock, the outline of another fort, or outwork, whose era has not been positively determined, about half a mile south of the former, has been traced in recent times. De Baugis, sent by Governor La Barre, of Canada, to succeed Tonty at Fort St. Louis, is said to have erected a fort on Buffalo Rock, on the opposite side of the river from Fort St. Louis, which belonged practically to the same era as the latter.—There are two points in Southern Illinois where the aborigines had constructed fortifications to which the name "Stone Fort" has been given. One of these is a hill overlooking the Saline River in the southern part of Saline County, where there is a wall or breastwork five feet in height enclosing an area of less than an acre in extent. The other is on the west side of

Lusk's Creek, in Pope County, where a breastwork has been constructed by loosely piling up the stones across a ridge, or tongue of land, with vertical sides and surrounded by a bend of the creek. Water is easily obtainable from the creek below the fortified ridge.—The remains of an old Indian fortification were found by early settlers of McLean County, at a point called "Old Town Timber," about 1822 to 1825. It was believed then that it had been occupied by the Indians during the War of 1812. The story of the Indians was, that it was burned by General Harrison in 1812; though this is improbable in view of the absence of any historical mention of the fact. Judge H. W. Beckwith, who examined its site in 1880, is of the opinion that its history goes back as far as 1752, and that it was erected by the Indians as a defense against the French at Kaskaskia. There was also a tradition that there had been a French mission at this point.—One of the most interesting stories of early fortifications in the State, is that of Dr. V. A. Boyer, an old citizen of Chicago, in a paper contributed to the Chicago Historical Society. Although the work alluded to by him was evidently constructed after the arrival of the French in the country, the exact period to which it belongs is in doubt. According to Dr. Boyer, it was on an elevated ridge of timber land in Palos Township, in the western part of Cook County. He says: "I first saw it in 1833, and since then have visited it in company with other persons, some of whom are still living. I feel sure that it was not built during the Sac War from its appearance. . . . It seems probable that it was the work of French traders or explorers, as there were trees a century old growing in its environs. It was evidently the work of an enlightened people, skilled in the science of warfare. . . . As a strategic point it most completely commanded the surrounding country and the crossing of the swamp or 'Sag'." Is it improbable that this was the fort occupied by Colonel Duranty in 1695? The remains of a small fort, supposed to have been a French trading post, were found by the pioneer settlers of Lake County, where the present city of Waukegan stands, giving to that place its first name of "Little Fort." This structure was seen in 1825 by Col. William S. Hamilton (a son of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury), who had served in the session of the General Assembly of that year as a Representative from Sangamon County, and was then on his way to Green Bay, and the remains of the pickets or palisades were visible as late as 1835. While the date of its

erection is unknown, it probably belonged to the latter part of the eighteenth century. There is also a tradition that a fort or trading post, erected by a Frenchman named Garay (or Guarie) stood on the North Branch of the Chicago River prior to the erection of the first Fort Dearborn in 1803.

FOSS, George Edmund, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Franklin County, Vt., July 2, 1863; graduated from Harvard University, in 1885; attended the Columbia Law School and School of Political Science in New York City, finally graduating from the Union College of Law in Chicago, in 1889, when he was admitted to the bar and began practice. He never held any political office until elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress (1894), from the Seventh Illinois District, receiving a majority of more than 8,000 votes over his Democratic and Populist competitors. In 1896 he was again the candidate of his party, and was re-elected by a majority of over 20,000, as he was a third time, in 1898, by more than 12,000 majority. In the Fifty-fifth Congress Mr. Foss was a member of the Committees on Naval Affairs and Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.

FOSTER, (Dr.) John Herbert, physician and educator, was born of Quaker ancestry at Hillsborough, N. H., March 8, 1796. His early years were spent on his father's farm, but at the age of 16 he entered an academy at Meriden, N. H., and, three years later, began teaching with an older brother at Schoharie, N. Y. Having spent some sixteen years teaching and practicing medicine at various places in his native State, in 1832 he came west, first locating in Morgan County, Ill. While there he took part in the Black Hawk War, serving as a Surgeon. Before the close of the year he was compelled to come to Chicago to look after the estate of a brother who was an officer in the army and had been killed by an insubordinate soldier at Green Bay. Having thus fallen heir to a considerable amount of real estate, which, in subsequent years, largely appreciated in value, he became identified with early Chicago and ultimately one of the largest real-estate owners of his time in the city. He was an active promoter of education during this period, serving on both City and State Boards. His death occurred, May 18, 1874, in consequence of injuries sustained by being thrown from a vehicle in which he was riding nine days previous.

FOSTER, John Wells, author and scientist, was born at Brimfield, Mass., in 1815, and educated at Wesleyan University, Conn.; later studied law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio, but

soon turned his attention to scientific pursuits, being employed for several years in the geological survey of Ohio, during which he investigated the coal-beds of the State. Having incidentally devoted considerable attention to the study of metallurgy, he was employed about 1844 by mining capitalists to make the first systematic survey of the Lake Superior copper region, upon which, in conjunction with J. D. Whitney, he made a report which was published in two volumes in 1850-51. Returning to Massachusetts, he participated in the organization of the "American Party" there, though we find him soon after breaking with it on the slavery question. In 1855 he was a candidate for Congress in the Springfield (Mass.) District, but was beaten by a small majority. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and, for some time, was Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central Railroad. The latter years of his life were devoted chiefly to archaeological researches and writings, also serving for some years as Professor of Natural History in the (old) University of Chicago. His works include "The Mississippi Valley; its Physical Geography, Mineral Resources," etc. (Chicago, 1869); "Mineral Wealth and Railroad Development," (New York, 1872); "Prehistoric Races of the United States," (Chicago, 1873), besides contributions to numerous scientific periodicals. He was a member of several scientific associations and, in 1869, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He died in Hyde Park, now a part of Chicago, June 29, 1873.

FOUKE, Philip B., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., Jan. 23, 1818; was chiefly self-educated and began his career as a clerk, afterwards acting as a civil engineer; about 1841-42 was associated with the publication of "The Belleville Advocate," later studied law, and, after being admitted to the bar, served as Prosecuting Attorney, being re-elected to that office in 1856. Previous to this, however, he had been elected to the lower branch of the Seventeenth General Assembly (1850), and, in 1858, was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-sixth Congress and re-elected two years later. While still in Congress he assisted in organizing the Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, but resigned on account of ill-health soon after the battle of Shiloh. After leaving the army he removed to New Orleans, where he was appointed Public Administrator and practiced law for some time. He then took up the prosecution of the cotton-claims against the Mexican Government, in which he

was engaged some seven years, finally removing to Washington City and making several trips to Europe in the interest of these suits. He won his cases, but died soon after a decision in his favor, largely in consequence of overtaxing his brain in their prosecution. His death occurred in Washington, Oct. 3, 1876, when he was buried in the Congressional Cemetery, President Grant and a number of Senators and Congressmen acting as pall-bearers at his funeral.

FOWLER, Charles Henry, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born in Burford, Conn., August 11, 1837; was partially educated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, finally graduating at Genesee College, N. Y., in 1859. He then began the study of law in Chicago, but, changing his purpose, entered Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, graduating in 1861. Having been admitted to the Rock River Methodist Episcopal Conference he was appointed successively to Chicago churches till 1872; then became President of the Northwestern University, holding this office four years, when he was elected to the editorship of "The Christian Advocate" of New York. In 1884 he was elected and ordained Bishop. His residence is in San Francisco, his labors as Bishop being devoted largely to the Pacific States.

FOX RIVER (of Illinois)—called Pishtaka by the Indians—rises in Waukesha County, Wis., and, after running southward through Kenosha and Racine Counties in that State, passes into Illinois. It intersects McHenry and Kane Counties and runs southward to the city of Aurora, below which point it flows southwestward, until it empties into the Illinois River at Ottawa. Its length is estimated at 220 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Elgin, Aurora and Ottawa. It affords abundant water power.

FOXES, an Indian tribe. (See *Sacs and Foxes*.)

FRANCIS, Simeon, pioneer journalist, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., May 14, 1796, learned the printer's trade at New Haven, and, in connection with a partner, published a paper at Buffalo, N. Y. In consequence of the excitement growing out of the abduction of Morgan in 1828, (being a Mason) he was compelled to suspend, and, coming to Illinois in the fall of 1831, commenced the publication of "The Sangamo" (now "The Illinois State") "Journal" at Springfield, continuing his connection therewith until 1855, when he sold out to Messrs. Bailhache & Baker. Abraham Lincoln was his close friend and often wrote editorials for his paper. Mr. Francis was active in the organization of the State Agricul-

tural Society (1853), serving as its Recording Secretary for several years. In 1859 he moved to Portland, Ore., where he published "The Oregon Farmer," and served as President of the Oregon State Agricultural Society; in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln, Paymaster in the regular army, serving until 1870, when he retired on half-pay. Died, at Portland, Ore., Oct. 25, 1872.—**Allen** (Francis), brother of the preceding, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., April 14, 1815; in 1834, joined his brother at Springfield, Ill., and became a partner in the publication of "The Journal" until its sale, in 1855. In 1861 he was appointed United States Consul at Victoria, B. C., serving until 1871, when he engaged in the fur trade. Later he was United States Consul at Port Stanley, Can., dying there, about 1887.—**Josiah** (Francis), cousin of the preceding, born at Wethersfield, Conn., Jan. 17, 1804; was early connected with "The Springfield Journal"; in 1836 engaged in merchandising at Athens, Menard County; returning to Springfield, was elected to the Legislature in 1840, and served one term as Mayor of Springfield. Died in 1867.

FRANKLIN, a village of Morgan County, on the Jacksonville & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles southeast of Jacksonville. The place has a newspaper and two banks; the surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1880), 316; (1890), 578; (1900), 687.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, located in the south-central part of the State; was organized in 1818, and has an area of 430 square miles. Population (1900), 19,675. The county is well timbered and is drained by the Big Muddy River. The soil is fertile and the products include cereals, potatoes, sorghum, wool, pork and fruit. The county-seat is Benton, with a population (1890) of 939. The county contains no large towns, although large, well-cultivated farms are numerous. The earliest white settlers came from Kentucky and Tennessee, and the hereditary traditions of generous, southwestern hospitality are preserved among the residents of to-day.

FRANKLIN GROVE, a town of Lee County, on Council Bluffs Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 88 miles west of Chicago. Grain, poultry, and live-stock are shipped from here. It has banks, water-works, high school, and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 736; (1900), 681.

FRAZIER, Robert, a native of Kentucky, who came to Southern Illinois at an early day and served as State Senator from Edwards County, in the Second and Third General Assemblies, in the

latter being an opponent of the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. He was a farmer by occupation and, at the time he was a member of the Legislature, resided in what afterwards became Wabash County. Subsequently he removed to Edwards County, near Albion, where he died. "Frazier's Prairie," in Edwards County, was named for him.

FREEBURG, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 8 miles southeast of Belleville. Population (1880), 1,038; (1890), 848; (1900), 1,214.

FREEMAN, Norman L., lawyer and Supreme Court Reporter, was born in Caledonia, Livingston County, N. Y., May 9, 1823; in 1831 accompanied his widowed mother to Ann Arbor, Mich., removing six years afterward to Detroit; was educated at Cleveland and Ohio University, taught school at Lexington, Ky., while studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846; removed to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1851, was admitted to the Illinois bar and practiced some eight years. He then began farming in Marion County, Mo., but, in 1862, returned to Shawneetown and, in 1863, was appointed Reporter of Decisions by the Supreme Court of Illinois, serving until his death, which occurred at Springfield near the beginning of his sixth term in office, August 23, 1894.

FREE MASONS, the oldest secret fraternity in the State—known as the "Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons"—the first Lodge being instituted at Kaskaskia, June, 3, 1806, with Gen. John Edgar, Worshipful Master; Michael Jones, Senior Warden; James Galbraith, Junior Warden; William Arundel, Secretary; Robert Robinson, Senior Deacon. These are names of persons who were, without exception, prominent in the early history of Illinois. A Grand Lodge was organized at Vandalia in 1822, with Gov. Shadrach Bond as first Grand Master, but the organization of the Grand Lodge, as it now exists, took place at Jacksonville in 1840. The number of Lodges constituting the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1840 was six, with 157 members; the number of Lodges within the same jurisdiction in 1895 was 713, with a membership of 50,727, of which 47,335 resided in Illinois. The dues for 1895 were \$37,834.50; the contributions to members, their widows and orphans, \$25,038.41; to non-members, \$6,306.38, and to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, \$1,315.80.—Apollo Commandery No. 1 of Knights Templar—the pioneer organization of its kind in this or any neighboring State—was organized in Chicago, May 20, 1845,

and the Grand Commandery of the order in Illinois in 1857, with James V. Z. Blaney, Grand Commander. In 1895 it was made up of sixty-five subordinate commanderies, with a total membership of 9,355, and dues amounting to \$7,754.75. The principal officers in 1895-96 were Henry Hunter Montgomery, Grand Commander; John Henry Witbeck, Grand Treasurer, and Gilbert W. Barnard, Grand Recorder.—The Springfield Chapter of Royal Arch-Masons was organized in Springfield, Sept. 17, 1841, and the Royal Arch Chapter of the State at Jacksonville, April 9, 1850, the nine existing Chapters being formally chartered Oct. 14, of the same year. The number of subordinate Chapters, in 1895, was 186, with a total membership of 16,414.—The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, in 1894, embraced 32 subordinate Councils, with a membership of 2,318.

FREEPORT, a city and railway center, the county-seat of Stephenson County, 121 miles west of Chicago; has good water-power from the Pecatonica River, with several manufacturing establishments, the output including carriages, wagon-wheels, wind-mills, coffee-mills, organs, piano-stools, leather, mineral paint, foundry products, chicken incubators and vinegar. The Illinois Central Railroad has shops here and the city has a Government postoffice building. Population (1890), 10,189; (1900), 13,258.

FREEPORT COLLEGE, an institution at Freeport, Ill., incorporated in 1895; is co-educational; had a faculty of six instructors in 1896, with 116 pupils.

FREER, Lemuel Covell Paine, early lawyer, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1815; came to Chicago in 1836, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1840; was a zealous anti-slavery man and an active supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion; for many years was President of the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College. Died, in Chicago, April 14, 1892.

FRENCH, Augustus C., ninth Governor of Illinois (1846-52), was born in New Hampshire, August 2, 1808. After coming to Illinois, he became a resident of Crawford County, and a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies, and Receiver, for a time, of the Land Office at Palestine. He served as Presidential Elector in 1844, was elected to the office of Governor as a Democrat in 1846 by a majority of nearly 17,000 over two competitors, and was the unanimous choice of his party for a second term in 1848. His adminis-

tration was free from scandals. He was appointed Bank Commissioner by Governor Matteson, and later accepted the chair of Law in McKendree College at Lebanon. In 1858 he was the nominee of the Douglas wing of the Democratic party for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-Gov. John Reynolds being the candidate of the Buchanan branch of the party. Both were defeated. His last public service was as a member from St. Clair County of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. Died, at Lebanon, Sept. 4, 1864.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. The first premonition of this struggle in the West was given in 1698, when two English vessels entered the mouth of the Mississippi, to take possession of the French Territory of Louisiana, which then included what afterward became the State of Illinois. This expedition, however, returned without result. Great Britain was anxious to have a colorable pretext for attempting to evict the French, and began negotiation of treaties with the Indian tribes as early as 1724, expecting thereby to fortify her original claim, which was based on the right of prior discovery. The numerous shiftings of the political kaleidoscope in Europe prevented any further steps in this direction on the part of England until 1748-49, when the Ohio Land Company received a royal grant of 500,000 acres along the Ohio River, with exclusive trading privileges. The Company proceeded to explore and survey and, about 1752, established a trading post on Loramie Creek, 47 miles north of Dayton. The French foresaw that hostilities were probable, and advanced their posts as far east as the Allegheny River. Complaints by the Ohio Company induced an ineffectual remonstrance on the part of Virginia. Among the ambassadors sent to the French by the Governor of Virginia was George Washington, who thus, in early manhood, became identified with Illinois history. His report was of such a nature as to induce the erection of counter fortifications by the British, one of which (at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers) was seized and occupied by the French before its completion. Then ensued a series of engagements which, while not involving large forces of men, were fraught with grave consequences, and in which the French were generally successful. In 1755 occurred "Braddock's defeat" in an expedition to recover Fort Duquesne (where Pittsburg now stands), which had been captured by the French the previous year, and the Government of Great Britain determined to redouble its efforts. The

final result was the termination of French domination in the Ohio Valley. Later came the downfall of French ascendancy in Canada as the result of the battle of Quebec; but the vanquished yet hoped to be able to retain Louisiana and Illinois. But France was forced to indemnify Spain for the loss of Florida, which it did by the cession of all of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi (including the city of New Orleans), and this virtually ended French hopes in Illinois. The last military post in North America to be garrisoned by French troops was Fort Chartres, in Illinois Territory, where St. Ange remained in command until its evacuation was demanded by the English.

FRENCH GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS. French Governors began to be appointed by the Company of the Indies (which see) in 1722, the "Illinois Country" having previously been treated as a dependency of Canada. The first Governor (or "commandant") was Pierre Duque de Boisbriant, who was commandant for only three years, when he was summoned to New Orleans (1725) to succeed de Bienville as Governor of Louisiana. Capt. du Tisne was in command for a short time after his departure, but was succeeded by another Captain in the royal army, whose name is variously spelled de Liette, de Lielte, De Siette and Delietto. He was followed in turn by St. Ange (the father of St. Ange de Bellerive), who died in 1742. In 1732 the Company of the Indies surrendered its charter to the crown, and the Governors of the Illinois Country were thereafter appointed directly by royal authority. Under the earlier Governors justice had been administered under the civil law; with the change in the method of appointment the code known as the "Common Law of Paris" came into effect, although not rigidly enforced because found in many particulars to be ill-suited to the needs of a new country. The first of the Royal Governors was Pierre d'Artaquiette, who was appointed in 1734, but was captured while engaged in an expedition against the Chickasaws, in 1736, and burned at the stake. (See *D'Artaquiette*.) He was followed by Alphonse de la Buissoniere, who was succeeded, in 1740, by Capt. Benoist de St. Claire. In 1742 he gave way to the Chevalier Bertel or Berthet, but was reinstated about 1748. The last of the French Governors of the "Illinois Country" was Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, who retired to St. Louis, after turning over the command to Captain Stirling, the English officer sent to supersede him, in 1765. (St. Ange de Bellerive died, Dec. 27, 1774.) The administration of the French commandants, while firm, was usually conserva-

tive and benevolent. Local self-government was encouraged as far as practicable, and, while the Governors' power over commerce was virtually unrestricted, they interfered but little with the ordinary life of the people.

FREW, Calvin Hamill, lawyer and State Senator, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, educated at Finley (Ohio) High School, Beaver (Pa.) Academy and Vermilion Institute at Hayesville, Ohio.; in 1862 was Principal of the High School at Kalida, Ohio, where he began the study of law, which he continued the next two years with Messrs. Strain & Kidder, at Monmouth, Ill., meanwhile acting as Principal of a high school at Young America; in 1865 removed to Paxton, Ford County, which has since been his home, and the same year was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Frew served as Assistant Superintendent of Schools for Ford County (1865-68); in 1868 was elected Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, re-elected in 1870, and again in '78. While practicing law he has been connected with some of the most important cases before the courts in that section of the State, and his fidelity and skill in their management are testified by members of the bar, as well as Judges upon the bench. Of late years he has devoted his attention to breeding trotting horses, with a view to the improvement of his health but not with the intention of permanently abandoning his profession.

Fry, Jacob, pioneer and soldier, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Sept. 20, 1799; learned the trade of a carpenter and came to Illinois in 1819, working first at Alton, but, in 1820, took up his residence near the present town of Carrollton, in which he built the first house. Greene County was not organized until two years later, and this border settlement was, at that time, the extreme northern white settlement in Illinois. He served as Constable and Deputy Sheriff (simultaneously) for six years, and was then elected Sheriff, being five times re-elected. He served through the Black Hawk War (first as Lieutenant-Colonel and afterwards as Colonel), having in his regiment Abraham Lincoln, O. H. Browning, John Wood (afterwards Governor) and Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame. In 1837 he was appointed Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and re-appointed in 1839 and '41, later becoming Acting Commissioner, with authority to settle up the business of the former commission, which was that year legislated out of office. He was afterwards appointed Canal Trustee by Governor Ford, and, in 1847, retired from connection with

canal management. In 1850 he went to California, where he engaged in mining and trade for three years, meanwhile serving one term in the State Senate. In 1857 he was appointed Collector of the Port at Chicago by President Buchanan, but was removed in 1859 because of his friendship for Senator Douglas. In 1860 he returned to Greene County; in 1861, in spite of his advanced age, was commissioned Colonel of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers, and later participated in numerous engagements (among them the battle of Shiloh), was captured by Forrest, and ultimately compelled to resign because of impaired health and failing eyesight, finally becoming totally blind. He died, June 27, 1881, and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield. Two of Colonel Fry's sons achieved distinction during the Civil War.—**James Barnett (Fry)**, son of the preceding, was born at Carrollton, Ill., Feb. 29, 1827; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1847, and was assigned to artillery service; after a short experience as Assistant Instructor, joined his regiment, the Third United States Artillery, in Mexico, remaining there through 1847-48. Later, he was employed on frontier and garrison duty, and again as Instructor in 1853-54, and as Adjutant of the Academy during 1854-59; became Assistant Adjutant-General, March 16, 1861, then served as Chief of Staff to General McDowell and General Buell (1861-62), taking part in the battles of Bull Run, Shiloh and Corinth, and in the campaign in Kentucky; was made Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, in March, 1863, and conducted the drafts of that year, receiving the rank of Brigadier-General, April 21, 1864. He continued in this office until August 30, 1866, during which time he put in the army 1,120,621 men, arrested 76,562 deserters, collected \$26,366,316.78 and made an exact enrollment of the National forces. After the war he served as Adjutant-General with the rank of Colonel, till June 1, 1881, when he was retired at his own request. Besides his various official reports, he published a "Sketch of the Adjutant-General's Department, United States Army, from 1775 to 1875," and "History and Legal Effects of Brevets in the Armies of Great Britain and the United States, from their origin in 1692 to the Present Time," (1877). Died, in Newport, R. I., July 11, 1894.—**William M. (Fry)**, another son, was Provost Marshal of the North Illinois District during the Civil War, and rendered valuable service to the Government.

FULLER, Allen Curtis, lawyer, jurist and Adjutant-General, was born in Farmington,

Conn., Sept. 24, 1822; studied law at Warsaw, N. Y., was admitted to practice, in 1846 came to Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., and, after practicing there some years, was elected Circuit Judge in 1861. A few months afterward he was induced to accept the office of Adjutant-General by appointment of Governor Yates, entering upon the duties of the office in November, 1861. At first it was understood that his acceptance was only temporary, so that he did not formally resign his place upon the bench until July, 1862. He continued to discharge the duties of Adjutant-General until January, 1865, when, having been elected Representative in the General Assembly, he was succeeded in the Adjutant-General's office by General Isham N. Haynie. He served as Speaker of the House during the following session, and as State Senator from 1867 to 1873—in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies. He was also elected a Republican Presidential Elector in 1860, and again in 1876. Since retiring from office, General Fuller has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession and looking after a large private business at Belvidere.

FULLER, Charles E., lawyer and legislator, was born at Flora, Boone County, Ill., March 31, 1849; attended the district school until 12 years of age, and, between 1861 and '67, served as clerk in stores at Belvidere and Cherry Valley. He then spent a couple of years in the book business in Iowa, when (1869) he began the study of law with Hon. Jesse S. Hildrup, at Belvidere, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Since then Mr. Fuller has practiced his profession at Belvidere, was Corporation Attorney for that city in 1875-76, the latter year being elected State's Attorney for Boone County. From 1879 to 1891 he served continuously in the Legislature, first as State Senator in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies, then as a member of the House for three sessions, in 1888 being returned to the Senate, where he served the next two sessions. Mr. Fuller established a high reputation in the Legislature as a debater, and was the candidate of his party (the Republican) for Speaker of the House in 1885. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884. Mr. Fuller was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Seventeenth Circuit at the judicial election of June, 1897.

FULLER, Melville Weston, eighth Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born at Augusta, Maine, Feb. 11, 1833, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1853, was admitted to

the bar in 1855, and became City Attorney of his native city, but resigned and removed to Chicago the following year. Through his mother's family he traces his descent back to the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. His literary and legal attainments are of a high order. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He served as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862 and as a member of the Legislature in 1863, after that time devoting his attention to the practice of his profession in Chicago. In 1888 President Cleveland appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, since which time he has resided at Washington, although still claiming a residence in Chicago, where he has considerable property interests.

FULLERTON, Alexander N., pioneer settler and lawyer, born in Chester, Vt., in 1804, was educated at Middlebury College and Litchfield Law School, and, coming to Chicago in 1833, finally engaged in real-estate and mercantile business, in which he was very successful. His name has been given to one of the avenues of Chicago, as well as associated with one of the prominent business blocks. He was one of the original members of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city. Died, Sept. 29, 1880.

FULTON, a city and railway center in Whiteside County, 135 miles west of Chicago, located on the Mississippi River and the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways. It was formerly the terminus of a line of steamers which annually brought millions of bushels of grain down the Mississippi from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, returning with merchandise, agricultural implements, etc., but this river trade gradually died out, having been usurped by the various railroads. Fulton has extensive factories for the making of stoves, besides some important lumber industries. The Northern Illinois College is located here. Population (1890), 2,099; (1900), 2,685.

FULTON COUNTY, situated west of and bordering on the Illinois River; was originally a part of Pike County, but separately organized in 1823—named for Robert Fulton. It has an area of 870 square miles with a population (1900) of 46,201. The soil is rich, well watered and wooded. Drainage is effected by the Illinois and Spoon Rivers (the former constituting its eastern boundary) and by Copperas Creek. Lewistown became the county-seat immediately after county organization, and so remains to the present time (1899). The surface of the county at a distance from the

river is generally flat, although along the Illinois there are bluffs rising to the height of 125 feet. The soil is rich, and underlying it are rich, workable seams of coal. A thin seam of cannel coal has been mined near Avon, with a contiguous vein of fire-clay. Some of the earliest settlers were Messrs. Craig and Savage, who, in 1818, built a saw mill on Otter Creek; Ossian M. Ross and Stephen Dewey, who laid off Lewistown on his own land in 1822. The first hotel in the entire military tract was opened at Lewistown by Truman Phelps, in 1827. A flat-boat ferry across the Illinois was established at Havana, in 1823. The principal towns are Canton (pop. 6,564), Lewistown (2,166), Farmington (1,375), and Vermont (1,158).

FULTON COUNTY NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY, a line extending from the west bank of the Illinois River, opposite Havana, to Galesburg, 61 miles. It is a single-track, narrow-gauge (3-foot) road, although the excavations and embankments are being widened to accommodate a track of standard gauge. The grades are few, and, as a rule, are light, although, in one instance, the gradient is eighty-four feet to the mile. There are more than 19 miles of curves, the maximum being sixteen degrees. The rails are of iron, thirty-five pounds to the yard, road not ballasted. Capital stock outstanding (1895), \$636,794; bonded debt, \$484,000; miscellaneous obligations, \$462,362; total capitalization, \$1,583,156. The line from Havana to Fairview (31 miles) was chartered in 1878 and opened in 1880 and the extension from Fairview to Galesburg chartered in 1881 and opened in 1882.

FUNK, Isaac, pioneer, was born in Clark County, Ky., Nov. 17, 1797; grew up with meager educational advantages and, in 1823, came to Illinois, finally settling at what afterwards became known as Funk's Grove in McLean County. Here, with no other capital than industry, perseverance, and integrity, Mr. Funk began laying the foundation of one of the most ample fortunes ever acquired in Illinois outside the domain of trade or speculation. By agriculture and dealing in live-stock, he became the possessor of a large area of the finest farming lands in the State, which he brought to a high state of cultivation, leaving an estate valued at his death at not less than \$2,000,000. Mr. Funk served three sessions in the General Assembly, first as Representative in the Twelfth (1840-42), and as Senator in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth (1862-66), dying before the close of his last term, Jan. 29, 1865. Originally a Whig in politics, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, and gave

a liberal and patriotic support to the Government during the war for the preservation of the Union. During the session of the Twenty-third General Assembly, in February, 1863, he delivered a speech in the Senate in indignant condemnation of the policy of the anti-war factionists, which, although couched in homely language, aroused the enthusiasm of the friends of the Government throughout the State and won for its author a prominent place in State history.—**Benjamin F. (Funk)**, son of the preceding, was born in Funk's Grove Township, McLean County, Ill., Oct. 17, 1838. After leaving the district schools, he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, but suspended his studies to enter the army in 1862, enlisting as a private in the Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. After five months' service he was honorably discharged, and re-entered the University, completing a three-years' course. For three years after graduation he followed farming as an avocation, and, in 1869, took up his residence at Bloomington. In 1871 he was chosen Mayor, and served seven consecutive terms. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1888, and was the successful candidate of that party, in 1892, for Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District.—**Lafayette (Funk)**, another son of Isaac Funk, was a Representative from McLean County in the Thirty-third General Assembly and Senator in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth. Other sons who have occupied seats in the same body include George W., Representative in the Twenty-seventh, and Duncan M., Representative in the Fortieth and Forty-first Assemblies. The Funk family have been conspicuous in the affairs of McLean County for a generation, and its members have occupied many other positions of importance and influence, besides those named, under the State, County and municipal governments.

GAGE, Lyman J., Secretary of the Treasury, was born in De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y., June 28, 1836; received a common school education in his native county, and, on the removal of his parents, in 1848, to Rome, N. Y., enjoyed the advantages of instruction in an academy. At the age of 17 he entered the employment of the Oneida Central Bank as office-boy and general utility clerk, but, two years afterwards, came to Chicago, first securing employment in a planing mill, and, in 1858, obtaining a position as book-keeper of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, at a salary of \$500 a year. By 1861 he had been advanced to the position of cashier of the

concern, but, in 1868, he accepted the cashiership of the First National Bank of Chicago, of which he became the Vice-President in 1881 and, in 1891, the President. Mr. Gage was also one of the prominent factors in securing the location of the World's Fair at Chicago, becoming one of the guarantors of the \$10,000,000 promised to be raised by the city of Chicago, and being finally chosen the first President of the Exposition Company. He also presided over the bankers' section of the World's Congress Auxiliary in 1893, and, for a number of years, was President of the Civic Federation of Chicago. On the assumption of the Presidency by President McKinley, in March, 1897, Mr. Gage was selected for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, which he has continued to occupy up to the present time (1899).

GALEATIA, a village of Saline County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 40 miles southeast of Duquoin; has a bank; leading industry is coal-mining. Population (1890), 519; (1900), 642.

GALE, George Washington, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1789. Left an orphan at eight years of age, he fell to the care of older sisters who inherited the vigorous character of their father, which they instilled into the son. He graduated at Union College in 1814, and, having taken a course in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, in 1816 was licensed by the Hudson Presbytery and assumed the charge of building up new churches in Jefferson County, N. Y., serving also for six years as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Adams. Here his labors were attended by a revival in which Charles G. Finney, the eloquent evangelist, and other eminent men were converts. Having resigned his charge at Adams on account of illness, he spent the winter of 1823-24 in Virginia, where his views were enlarged by contact with a new class of people. Later, removing to Oneida County, N. Y., by his marriage with Harriet Selden he acquired a considerable property, insuring an income which enabled him to extend the field of his labors. The result was the establishment of the Oneida Institute, a manual labor school, at Whitesboro, with which he remained from 1827 to 1834, and out of which grew Lane Seminary and Oberlin and Knox Colleges. In 1835 he conceived the idea of establishing a colony and an institution of learning in the West, and a committee representing a party of proposed colonists was appointed to make a selection of a site, which resulted, in the following year, in the choice of a location in Knox County, Ill., including the

site of the present city of Galesburg, which was named in honor of Mr. Gale, as the head of the enterprise. Here, in 1837, were taken the first practical steps in carrying out plans which had been previously matured in New York, for the establishment of an institution which first received the name of Knox Manual Labor College. The manual labor feature having been finally discarded, the institution took the name of Knox College in 1857. Mr. Gale was the leading promoter of the enterprise, by a liberal donation of lands contributing to its first endowment, and, for nearly a quarter of a century, being intimately identified with its history. From 1840 to '42 he served in the capacity of acting Professor of Ancient Languages, and, for fifteen years thereafter, as Professor of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric. Died, at Galesburg, Sept. 31, 1861.

—**William Selden** (Gale), oldest son of the preceding, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1822, came with his father to Galesburg, Ill., in 1836, and was educated there. Having read law with the Hon. James Knox, he was admitted to the bar in 1845, but practiced only a few years, as he began to turn his attention to measures for the development of the country. One of these was the Central Military Tract Railroad (now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy), of which he was the most active promoter and a Director. He was also a member of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, from the adoption of township organization in 1853 to 1895, with the exception of four years, and, during the long controversy which resulted in the location of the county-seat at Galesburg, was the leader of the Galesburg party, and subsequently took a prominent part in the erection of public buildings there. Other positions held by him include the office of Postmaster of the city of Galesburg, 1849-53; member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1870-72); Presidential Elector in 1872; Delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1880; City Alderman, 1872-82 and 1891-95; member of the Commission appointed by Governor Oglesby in 1885 to revise the State Revenue Laws; by appointment of President Harrison, Superintendent of the Galesburg Government Building, and a long term Trustee of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Rock Island, by appointment of Governor Altgeld. He has also been a frequent representative of his party (the Republican) in State and District Conventions, and, since 1861, has been an active and leading member of the Board of Trustees of

Knox College. Mr. Gale was married, Oct. 6, 1845, to Miss Caroline Ferris, granddaughter of the financial representative of the Galesburg Colony of 1836, and has had eight children, of whom four are living. Died Sep. 1, 1900.

GALENA, the county-seat of Jo Daviess County, a city and port of entry, 150 miles in a direct line west by northwest of Chicago; is located on Galena River, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its junction with the Mississippi, and is an intersecting point for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the North-western, and the Illinois Central Railroads, with connections by stub with the Chicago Great Western. It is built partially in a valley and partially on the bluffs which overlook the river, the Galena River being made navigable for vessels of deep draught by a system of lockage. The vicinity abounds in rich mines of sulphide of lead (galena), from which the city takes its name. Galena is adorned by handsome public and private buildings and a beautiful park, in which stands a fine bronze statue of General Grant, and a symmetrical monument dedicated to the soldiers and sailors of Jo Daviess County who lost their lives during the Civil War. Its industries include a furniture factory, a table factory, two foundries, a tub factory and a carriage factory. Zinc ore is now being produced in and near the city in large quantities, and its mining interests will become vast at no distant day. It owns an electric light plant, and water is furnished from an artesian well 1,700 feet deep. Galena was one of the earliest towns in Northern Illinois to be settled, its mines having been worked in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Many men of distinction in State and National affairs came from Galena, among whom were Gen. U. S. Grant, Gen. John A. Rawlins, Gen. John E. Smith, Gen. John C. Smith, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Gen. John O. Duer, Gen. W. R. Rowley, Gen. E. D. Baker, Hon. E. B. Washburne, Secretary of State under Grant, Hon. Thompson Campbell, Secretary of State of Illinois, and Judge Drummond. Population (1890), 5,635; (1900), 5,005.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
(See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

GALESBURG, the county-seat of Knox County and an important educational center. The first settlers were emigrants from the East, a large proportion of them being members of a colony organized by Rev. George W. Gale, of Whitesboro, N. Y., in whose honor the original village was named. It is situated in the heart of a rich agricultural district 53 miles northwest of Peoria, 99 miles northeast of Quincy and 163 miles south-

west of Chicago; is an important railway center, being at the junction of the main line with two branch lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads. It was incorporated as a village in 1841, and as a city by special charter in 1857. There are beautiful parks and the residence streets are well shaded, while 25 miles of street are paved with vitrified brick. The city owns a system of water-works receiving its supply from artesian wells and artificial lakes, has an efficient and well-equipped paid fire-department, an electric street car system with three suburban lines, gas and electric lighting systems, steam-heating plant, etc. It also has a number of flourishing mechanical industries, including two iron foundries, agricultural implement works, flouring mills, carriage and wagon works and a broom factory, besides other industrial enterprises of minor importance. The manufacture of vitrified paving brick is quite extensively carried on at plants near the city limits, the city itself being the shipping-point as well as the point of administrative control. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has shops and stockyards here, while considerable coal is mined in the vicinity. The public buildings include a courthouse, Government postoffice building, an opera house, nineteen churches, ten public schools with a high school and free kindergarten, and a handsome public library building erected at a cost of \$100,000, of which one-half was contributed by Mr. Carnegie. Galesburg enjoys its chief distinction as the seat of a large number of high class literary institutions, including Knox College (non-sectarian), Lombard University (Universalist), and Corpus Christi Lyceum and University, and St. Joseph's Academy (both Roman Catholic). Three interurban electric railroad lines connect Galesburg with neighboring towns. Pop. (1890), 15,264; (1900), 18,607.

GALLATIN COUNTY, one of three counties organized in Illinois Territory in 1812—the others being Madison and Johnson. Previous to that date the Territory had consisted of only two counties, St. Clair and Randolph. The new county was named in honor of Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury. It is situated on the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, in the extreme southeastern part of the State, and has an area of 349 square miles; population (1900), 3,836. The first cabin erected by an American settler was the home of Michael Sprinkle, who settled at Shawneetown in 1800. The place early became an important trading post and distributing point.

A ferry across the Wabash was established in 1803, by Alexander Wilson, whose descendants conducted it for more than seventy-five years. Although Stephen Rector made a Government survey as early as 1807, the public lands were not placed on the market until 1818. Shawneetown, the county-seat, is the most important town, having a population of some 2,200. Bituminous coal is found in large quantities, and mining is an important industry. The prosperity of the county has been much retarded by floods, particularly at Shawneetown and Equality. At the former point the difference between high and low water mark in the Ohio River has been as much as fifty-two feet.

GALLOWAY, Andrew Jackson, civil engineer, was born of Scotch ancestry in Butler County, Pa., Dec. 21, 1814; came with his father to Corydon, Ind., in 1820, took a course in Hanover College, graduating as a civil engineer in 1837; then came to Mount Carmel, White County, Ill., with a view to employment on projected Illinois railroads, but engaged in teaching for a year, having among his pupils a number who have since been prominent in State affairs. Later, he obtained employment as an assistant engineer, serving for a time under William Gooding, Chief Engineer of the Illinois & Michigan Canal; was also Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the State Senate in 1840-41, and held the same position in the House in 1846-47, and again in 1848-49, in the meantime having located a farm in La Salle County, where the present city of Streator stands. In 1849 he was appointed Secretary of the Canal Trustees, and, in 1851, became assistant engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, later superintending its construction, and finally being transferred to the land department, but retiring in 1855 to engage in real-estate business in Chicago, dealing largely in railroad lands. Mr. Galloway was elected a County Commissioner for Cook County, and has since been connected with many measures of local importance.

GALVA, a town in Henry County, 45 miles southeast of Rock Island and 48 miles north-northwest of Peoria; the point of intersection of the Rock Island & Peoria and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways. It stands at the summit of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers, and is a manufacturing and coal-mining town. It has eight churches, three banks, good schools, and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is agricultural and wealthy, and is rich in coal. Population (1890), 2,409; (1900), 2,682.

GARDNER, a village in Garfield Township, Grundy County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 65 miles south-southwest of Chicago and 26 miles north-northeast of Pontiac; on the Kankakee and Seneca branch of the "Big Four," and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R. R. Coal-mining is the principal industry. Gardner has two banks, four churches, a high school, and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 1,094; (1900), 1,036.

GARDNER, COAL CITY & NORMANTOWN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.)

GARY, Joseph Easton, lawyer and jurist, was born of Puritan ancestry, at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 9, 1821. His early educational advantages were such as were furnished by district schools and a village academy, and, until he was 22 years old, he worked at the carpenter's bench. In 1843 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he studied law. After admission to the bar, he practiced for five years in Southwest Missouri, thence going to Las Vegas, N. M., in 1849, and to San Francisco, Cal., in 1853. In 1856 he settled in Chicago, where he has since resided. After seven years of active practice he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, where he has sat for thirty years, being four times nominated by both political parties, and his last re-election—for a term of six years, occurring in 1893. He presided at the trial of the Chicago anarchists in 1886—one of the causes celebres of Illinois. Some of his rulings therein were sharply criticised, but he was upheld by the courts of appellate jurisdiction, and his connection with the case has given him world-wide fame. In November, 1888, the Supreme Court of Illinois transferred him to the bench of the Appellate Court, of which tribunal he has been three times Chief Justice.

GASSETTE, Norman Theodore, real-estate operator, was born at Townsend, Vt., April 21, 1839, came to Chicago at ten years of age, and, after spending a year at Shurtleff College, took a preparatory collegiate course at the Atwater Institute, Rochester, N. Y. In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, rising in the second year to the rank of First Lieutenant, and, at the battle of Chickamauga, by gallantry displayed while serving as an Aid-de-Camp, winning a recommendation for a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy. The war over, he served one term as Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder, but later engaged in the real-estate and loan business as the head of the extensive firm of Norman T. Gassette & Co. He was a

Republican in politics, active in Grand Army circles and prominent as a Mason, holding the position of Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Illinois on occasion of the Triennial Conclave in Washington in 1889. He also had charge, as President of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association of Chicago, for some time prior to his decease, of the erection of the Masonic Temple of Chicago. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1891.

GATEWOOD, William Jefferson, early lawyer, was born in Warren County, Ky., came to Franklin County, Ill., in boyhood, removed to Shawneetown in 1823, where he taught school two or three years while studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1828, and served in five General Assemblies—as Representative in 1830-32, and as Senator, 1834-42. He is described as a man of fine education and brilliant talents. Died, Jan. 8, 1842.

GAULT, John C., railway manager, was born at Hooksett, N. H., May 1, 1829; in 1850 entered the local freight office of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, later becoming General Freight Agent of the Vermont Central. Coming to Chicago in 1859, he successively filled the positions of Superintendent of Transportation on the Galena & Chicago Union, and (after the consolidation of the latter with the Chicago & Northwestern), that of Division Superintendent, General Freight Agent and Assistant General Manager; Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; General Manager of the Wabash (1879-83); Arbitrator for the trunk lines (1883-85), and General Manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific (1885-90), when he retired. Died, in Chicago, August 29, 1891.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES. The following is a list of the General Assemblies which have met since the admission of Illinois as a State up to 1898—from the First to the Fortieth inclusive—with the more important acts passed by each and the duration of their respective sessions:

FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY held two sessions, the first convening at Kaskaskia, the State Capital, Oct. 5, and adjourning Oct. 13, 1818. The second met, Jan. 4, 1819, continuing to March 31. Lieut.-Gov. Pierre Menard presided over the Senate, consisting of thirteen members, while John Messinger was chosen Speaker of the House, containing twenty-seven members. The most important business transacted at the first session was the election of two United States Senators—Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas, Sr.—and

the filling of minor State and judicial offices. At the second session a code of laws was enacted, copied chiefly from the Virginia and Kentucky statutes, including the law concerning "negroes and mulattoes," which long remained on the statute book. An act was also passed appointing Commissioners to select a site for a new State Capital, which resulted in its location at Vandalia. The sessions were held in a stone building with gambrel-roof pierced by dormer-windows, the Senate occupying the lower floor and the House the upper. The length of the first session was nine days, and of the second eighty-seven—total, ninety-six days.

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened at Vandalia, Dec. 4, 1820. It consisted of fourteen Senators and twenty-nine Representatives. John McLean, of Gallatin County, was chosen Speaker of the House. A leading topic of discussion was the incorporation of a State Bank. Money was scarce and there was a strong popular demand for an increase of circulating medium. To appease this clamor, no less than to relieve traders and agriculturists, this General Assembly established a State Bank (see *State Bank*), despite the earnest protest of McLean and the executive veto. A stay-law was also enacted at this session for the benefit of the debtor class. The number of members of the next Legislature was fixed at eighteen Senators and thirty-six Representatives—this provision remaining in force until 1831. The session ended Feb. 15, having lasted seventy-four days.

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 2, 1823. Lieutenant-Governor Hubbard presided in the Senate, while in the organization of the lower house, William M. Alexander was chosen Speaker. Governor Coles, in his inaugural, called attention to the existence of slavery in Illinois despite the Ordinance of 1787, and urged the adoption of repressive measures. Both branches of the Legislature being pro-slavery in sympathy, the Governor's address provoked bitter and determined opposition. On Jan. 9, 1823, Jesse B. Thomas was re-elected United States Senator, defeating John Reynolds, Leonard White and Samuel D. Lockwood. After electing Mr. Thomas and choosing State officers, the General Assembly proceeded to discuss the majority and minority reports of the committee to which had been referred the Governor's address. The minority report recommended the abolition of slavery, while that of the majority favored the adoption of a resolution calling a convention to amend the Constitution, the avowed object

being to make Illinois a slave State. The latter report was adopted, but the pro-slavery party in the House lacked one vote of the number necessary to carry the resolution by the constitutional two-thirds majority. What followed has always been regarded as a blot upon the record of the Third General Assembly. Nicholas Hansen, who had been awarded the seat from Pike County at the beginning of the session after a contest brought by his opponent, John Shaw, was unseated after the adoption of a resolution to reconsider the vote by which he had been several weeks before declared elected. Shaw having thus been seated, the resolution was carried by the necessary twenty-four votes. Mr. Hansen, although previously regarded as a pro-slavery man, had voted with the minority when the resolution was first put upon its passage. Hence followed his deprivation of his seat. The triumph of the friends of the convention was celebrated by what Gov. John Reynolds (himself a conventionist) characterized as "a wild and indecorous procession by torchlight and liquor." (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) The session adjourned Feb. 18, having continued seventy-nine days.

FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held two sessions, the first being convened, Nov. 15, 1824, by proclamation of the Executive, some three weeks before the date for the regular session, in order to correct a defect in the law relative to counting the returns for Presidential Electors. Thomas Mather was elected Speaker of the House, while Lieutenant-Governor Hubbard presided in the Senate. Having amended the law concerning the election returns for Presidential Electors, the Assembly proceeded to the election of two United States Senators—one to fill the unexpired term of ex-Senator Edwards (resigned) and the other for the full term beginning March 4, 1825. John McLean was chosen for the first and Elias Kent Kane for the second. Five circuit judgeships were created, and it was provided that the bench of the Supreme Court should consist of four Judges, and that semi-annual sessions of that tribunal should be held at the State capital. (See *Judicial Department*.) The regular session came to an end, Jan. 18, 1825, but at its own request, the Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor Hubbard re-convened the body in special session on Jan. 2, 1826, to enact a new apportionment law under the census of 1825. A sine die adjournment was taken, Jan. 28, 1826. One of the important acts of the regular session of 1825 was the adoption of the first free-school law in Illinois, the measure having been intro-

duced by Joseph Duncan, afterwards Governor of the State. This Legislature was in session a total of ninety-two days, of which sixty-five were during the first session and twenty-seven during the second.

FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 4, 1826, Lieutenant-Governor Kinney presiding in the Senate and John McLean in the House. At the request of the Governor an investigation into the management of the bank at Edwardsville was had, resulting, however, in the exoneration of its officers. The circuit judgeships created by the preceding Legislature were abrogated and their incumbents legislated out of office. The State was divided into four circuits, one Justice of the Supreme Court being assigned to each. (See *Judicial Department*.) This General Assembly also elected a State Treasurer to succeed Abner Field, James Hall being chosen on the ninth ballot. The Supreme Court Judges, as directed by the preceding Legislature, presented a well digested report on the revision of the laws, which was adopted without material alteration. One of the important measures enacted at this session was an act establishing a State penitentiary, the funds for its erection being obtained by the sale of saline lands in Gallatin County. (See *Alton Penitentiary*; also *Salt Manufacture*.) The session ended Feb. 19—having continued seventy-eight days.

SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 1, 1828. The Jackson Democrats had a large majority in both houses. John McLean was, for the third time, elected Speaker of the House, and, later in the session, was elected United States Senator by a unanimous vote. A Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney-General were also appointed or elected. The most important legislation of the session was as follows: Authorizing the sale of school lands and the borrowing of the proceeds from the school fund for the ordinary governmental expenses; providing for a return to the viva voce method of voting; creating a fifth judicial circuit and appointing a Judge therefor; providing for the appointment of Commissioners to determine upon the route of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, to sell lands and commence its construction. The Assembly adjourned, Jan. 23, 1829, having been in session fifty-four days.

SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met, Dec. 6, 1830. The newly-elected Lieutenant-Governor, Zadoc Casey, and William L. D. Ewing presided over the two houses, respectively. John Reynolds was Governor, and, the majority of the Senate being made up of his political adversaries,

experienced no little difficulty in securing the confirmation of his nominees. Two United States Senators were elected: Elias K. Kane being chosen to succeed himself and John M. Robinson to serve the unexpired term of John McLean, deceased. The United States census of 1830 gave Illinois three Representatives in Congress instead of one, and this General Assembly passed a re-apportionment law accordingly. The number of State Senators was increased to twenty-six, and of members of the lower house to fifty-five. The criminal code was amended by the substitution of imprisonment in the penitentiary as a penalty in lieu of the stocks and public flogging. This Legislature also authorized the borrowing of \$100,000 to redeem the notes of the State Bank which were to mature the following year. The Assembly adjourned, Feb. 16, 1831, the session having lasted seventy-three days.

EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The session began Dec. 3, 1832, and ended March 2, 1833. William L. D. Ewing was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate, and succeeded Zadoc Casey as Lieutenant-Governor, the latter having been elected a Representative in Congress. Alexander M. Jenkins presided over the House as Speaker. This Legislature enacted the first general incorporation laws of Illinois, their provisions being applicable to towns and public libraries. It also incorporated several railroad companies, —one line from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River (projected as a substitute for the canal), one from Peru to Cairo, and another to cross the State, running through Springfield. Other charters were granted for shorter lines, but the incorporators generally failed to organize under them. A notable incident in connection with this session was the attempt to impeach Theophilus W. Smith, a Justice of the Supreme Court. This was the first and last trial of this character in the State's history, between 1818 and 1899. Failing to secure a conviction in the Senate (where the vote stood twelve for conviction and ten for acquittal, with four Senators excused from voting), the House attempted to remove him by address, but in this the Senate refused to concur. The first mechanics' lien law was enacted by this Legislature, as also a law relating to the "right of way" for "public roads, canals, or other public works." The length of the session was ninety days.

NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature held two sessions. The first began Dec. 1, 1834, and lasted to Feb. 13, 1835. Lieutenant-Governor Jenkins presided in the Senate and James Semple was elected Speaker of the House without oppo-

sition. On Dec. 20, John M. Robinson was re-elected United States Senator Abraham Lincoln was among the new members, but took no conspicuous part in the discussions of the body. The principal public laws passed at this session were: Providing for the borrowing of \$500,000 to be used in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to supervise its expenditure; incorporating the Bank of the State of Illinois; and authorizing a loan of \$12,000 by Cook County, at 10 per cent interest per annum from the county school fund, for the erection of a court house in that county. The second session of this Assembly convened, Dec. 7, 1835, adjourning, Jan. 18, 1836. A new canal act was passed, enlarging the Commissioners' powers and pledging the faith of the State for the repayment of money borrowed to aid in its construction. A new apportionment law was also passed providing for the election of forty-one Senators and ninety-one Representatives, and W. L. D. Ewing was elected United States Senator, to succeed Elias K. Kane, deceased. The length of the first session was seventy-five days, and of the second forty-three days—total, 118.

TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, like its predecessor, held two sessions. The first convened Dec. 5, 1836, and adjourned March 6, 1837. The Whigs controlled the Senate by a large majority, and elected William H. Davidson, of White County, President, to succeed Alexander M. Jenkins, who had resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship. (See *Jenkins, Alexander M.*) James Semple was re-elected Speaker of the House, which was fully two-thirds Democratic. This Legislature was remarkable for the number of its members who afterwards attained National prominence. Lincoln and Douglas sat in the lower house, both voting for the same candidate for Speaker—Newton Cloud, an independent Democrat. Besides these, the rolls of this Assembly included the names of a future Governor, six future United States Senators, eight Congressmen, three Illinois Supreme Court Judges, seven State officers, and a Cabinet officer. The two absorbing topics for legislative discussion and action were the system of internal improvements and the removal of the State capital. (See *Internal Improvement Policy and State Capitals.*) The friends of Springfield finally effected such a combination that that city was selected as the seat of the State government, while the Internal Improvement Act was passed over the veto of Governor Duncan. A second session of this Legislature met on the call of the

Governor, July 10, 1837, and adjourned July 22. An act legalizing the suspension of State banks was adopted, but the recommendation of the Governor for the repeal of the internal improvement legislation was ignored. The length of the first session was ninety-two days and of the second thirteen—total 105.

ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held both a regular and a special session. The former met Dec. 3, 1838, and adjourned March 4, 1839. The Whigs were in a majority in both houses, and controlled the organization of the Senate. In the House, however, their candidate for Speaker—Abraham Lincoln—failing to secure his full party vote, was defeated by W. L. D. Ewing. At this session \$800,000 more was appropriated for the "improvement of water-ways and the construction of railroads," all efforts to put an end to, or even curtail, further expenditures on account of internal improvements meeting with defeat. An appropriation (the first) was made for a library for the Supreme Court; the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was established, and the further issuance of bank notes of a smaller denomination than \$5 was prohibited. By this time the State debt had increased to over \$13,000,000, and both the people and the Governor were becoming apprehensive as to ultimate results of this prodigal outlay. A crisis appeared imminent, and the Governor, on Dec. 9, 1839, convened the Legislature in special session to consider the situation. (This was the first session ever held at Springfield; and, the new State House not being completed, the Senate, the House and the Supreme Court found accommodation in three of the principal church edifices.) The struggle for a change of State policy at this session was long and hard fought, no heed being given to party lines. The outcome was the virtual abrogation of the entire internal improvement system. Provision was made for the calling in and destruction of all unsold bonds and the speedy adjustment of all unsettled accounts of the old Board of Public Works, which was legislated out of office. The special session adjourned Feb. 3, 1840. Length of regular session ninety-two days, of the special, fifty-seven—total, 149.

TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature was strongly Democratic in both branches. It first convened, by executive proclamation, Nov. 23, 1840, the object being to provide for payment of interest on the public debt. In reference to this matter the following enactments were made: Authorizing the hypothecation of \$300,000 internal improvement bonds, to meet the interest

due Jan. 1, 1841; directing the issue of bonds to be sold in the open market and the proceeds applied toward discharging all amounts due on interest account for which no other provision was made; levying a special tax of ten cents on the \$100 to meet the interest on the last mentioned class of bonds, as it matured. For the completion of the Northern Cross Railroad (from Springfield to Jacksonville) another appropriation of \$100,000 was made. The called session adjourned, sine die, on Dec. 5, and the regular session began two days later. The Senate was presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor (Stinson H. Anderson), and William L. D. Ewing was chosen Speaker of the House. The most vital issue was the propriety of demanding the surrender of the charter of the State Bank, with its branches, and here party lines were drawn. The Whigs finally succeeded in averting the closing of the institutions which had suspended specie payments, and in securing for those institutions the privilege of issuing small bills. A law reorganizing the judiciary was passed by the majority over the executive veto, and in face of the defection of some of its members. On a partisan issue all the Circuit Judges were legislated out of office and five Justices added to the bench of the Supreme Court. The session was stormy, and the Assembly adjourned March 1, 1841. This Legislature was in session ninety-eight days—thirteen during the special session and eighty-five during the regular.

THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY consisted of forty-one Senators and 121 Representatives; convened, Dec. 5, 1842. The Senate and House were Democratic by two-thirds majority in each. Lieut.-Gov. John Moore was presiding officer of the Senate and Samuel Hackelton Speaker of the House, with W. L. D. Ewing, who had been acting Governor and United States Senator, as Clerk of the latter. Richard Yates, Isaac N. Arnold, Stephen T. Logan and Gustavus Koerner, were among the new members. The existing situation seemed fraught with peril. The State debt was nearly \$14,000,000; immigration had been checked; the State and Shawneetown banks had gone down and their currency was not worth fifty cents on the dollar; Auditor's warrants were worth no more, and Illinois State bonds were quoted at fourteen cents. On Dec. 18, Judge Sidney Breese was elected United States Senator, having defeated Stephen A. Douglas for the Democratic caucus nomination, on the nineteenth ballot, by a majority of one vote. The State Bank (in which the State had been a large shareholder) was permitted to go into liquidation upon

the surrender of State bonds in exchange for a like amount of bank stock owned by the State. The same conditional release was granted to the bank at Shawneetown. The net result was a reduction of the State debt by about \$3,000,000. The Governor was authorized to negotiate a loan of \$1,600,000 on the credit of the State, for the purpose of prosecuting the work on the canal and meeting the indebtedness already incurred. The Executive was also made sole "Fund Commissioner" and, in that capacity, was empowered (in connection with the Auditor) to sell the railroads, etc., belonging to the State at public auction. Provision was also made for the redemption of the bonds hypothecated with Macalister and Stebbins. (See *Macalister and Stebbins Bonds*.) The Congressional distribution of the moneys arising from the sale of public lands was acquiesced in, and the revenues and resources of the State were pledged to the redemption "of every debt contracted by an authorized agent for a good and valuable consideration." To establish a sinking fund to meet such obligation, a tax of twenty cents on every \$100, payable in coin, was levied. This Legislature also made a re-apportionment of the State into Seven Congressional Districts. The Legislature adjourned, March 6, 1843, after a session of ninety-two days.

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Dec. 2, 1844, and adjourned March 3, 1845, the session lasting ninety-two days. The Senate was composed of twenty-six Democrats and fifteen Whigs; the House of eighty Democrats and thirty-nine Whigs. David Davis was among the new members. William A. Richardson defeated Stephen T. Logan for the Speakership, and James Semple was elected United States Senator to succeed Samuel McRoberts, deceased. The canal law was amended by the passage of a supplemental act, transferring the property to Trustees and empowering the Governor to complete the negotiations for the borrowing of \$1,600,000 for its construction. The State revenue being insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, to say nothing of the arrears of interest on the State debt, a tax of three mills on each dollar's worth of property was imposed for 1845 and of three and one-half mills thereafter. Of the revenue thus raised in 1845, one mill was set apart to pay the interest on the State debt and one and one-half mills for the same purpose from the taxes collected in 1846 "and forever thereafter."

FIFTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Dec. 7, 1846. The farewell message of Governor Ford

and the inaugural of Governor French were leading incidents. The Democrats had a two-thirds majority in each house. Lieut.-Gov. Joseph B. Wells presided in the Senate, and Newton Cloud was elected Speaker of the House, the complimentary vote of the Whigs being given to Stephen T. Logan. Stephen A. Douglas was elected United States Senator, the whigs voting for Cyrus Edwards. State officers were elected as follows: Auditor, Thomas H. Campbell; State Treasurer, Milton Carpenter—both by acclamation; and Horace S. Cooley was nominated and confirmed Secretary of State. A new school law was enacted; the sale of the Gallatin County salines was authorized; the University of Chicago was incorporated, and the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville established; the sale of the Northern Cross Railroad was authorized; District Courts were established; and provision was made for refunding the State debt. The Assembly adjourned, March 1, 1847, after a session of eighty-five days.

SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This was the first Legislature to convene under the Constitution of 1847. There were twenty-five members in the Senate and seventy-five in the House. The body assembled on Jan. 1, 1849, continuing in session until Feb. 12—the session being limited by the Constitution to six weeks. Zadoc Casey was chosen Speaker, defeating Richard Yates by a vote of forty-six to nineteen. After endorsing the policy of the administration in reference to the Mexican War and thanking the soldiers, the Assembly proceeded to the election of United States Senator to succeed Sidney Breese. The choice fell upon Gen. James Shields, the other caucus candidates being Breese and McClernand, while Gen. William F. Thornton led the forlorn hope for the Whigs. The principle of the Wilmot proviso was endorsed. The Governor convened the Legislature in special session on Oct. 22. A question as to the eligibility of Gen. Shields having arisen (growing out of his nativity and naturalization), and the legal obstacles having been removed by the lapse of time, he was re-elected Senator at the special session. Outside of the passage of a general law authorizing the incorporation of railroads, little general legislation was enacted. The special session adjourned Nov. 7. Length of regular session forty-three days; special, seventeen—total sixty.

SEVENTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 6, 1851, adjourned Feb. 17—length of session forty-three days. Sidney Breese (ex-Senator) was chosen Speaker. The session was

characterized by a vast amount of legislation, not all of which was well considered. By joint resolution of both houses the endorsement of the Wilmot proviso at the previous session was rescinded. The first homestead exemption act was passed, and a stringent liquor law adopted, the sale of liquor in quantities less than one quart being prohibited. Township organization was authorized and what was virtually free-banking was sanctioned. The latter law was ratified by popular vote in November, 1851. An act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad was also passed at this session, the measure being drafted by James L. D. Morrison. A special session of this Assembly was held in 1852 under a call by the Governor, lasting from June 7 to the 23d—seventeen days. The most important general legislation of the special session was the reappointment of the State into nine Congressional Districts. This Legislature was in session a total of sixty days.

EIGHTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The first (or regular) session convened Jan. 3, 1853, and adjourned Feb. 14. The Senate was composed of twenty Democrats and five Whigs; the House, of fifty-nine Democrats, sixteen Whigs and one "Free-Soiler." Lieutenant-Governor Koerner presided in the upper, and ex-Gov. John Reynolds in the lower house. Governor Matteson was inaugurated on the 16th; Stephen A. Douglas was re-elected United States Senator, Jan. 5, the Whigs casting a complimentary vote for Joseph Gillespie. More than 450 laws were enacted, the majority being "private acts." The prohibitory temperance legislation of the preceding General Assembly was repealed and the license system re-enacted. This body also passed the famous "black laws" designed to prevent the immigration of free negroes into the State. The sum of \$18,000 was appropriated for the erection and furnishing of an executive mansion; the State Agricultural Society was incorporated; the remainder of the State lands was ordered sold, and any surplus funds in the treasury appropriated toward reducing the State debt. A special session was convened on Feb. 9, 1854, and adjourned March 4. The most important measures adopted were: a legislative re-appointment, an act providing for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a charter for the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad. The regular session lasted forty-three days, the special twenty-four—total, sixty-seven.

NINETEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met Jan. 1, 1855, and adjourned Feb. 15—the session lasting

forty-six days. Thomas J. Turner was elected Speaker of the House. The political complexion of the Legislature was much mixed, among the members being old-line Whigs, Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, Pro-slavery Democrats and Anti-Nebraska Democrats. The Nebraska question was the leading issue, and in reference thereto the Senate stood fourteen Nebraska members and eleven anti-Nebraska; the House, thirty-four straight-out Democrats, while the entire strength of the opposition was forty-one. A United States Senator was to be chosen to succeed Gen. James Shields, and the friends of free-soil had a clear majority of four on joint ballot. Abraham Lincoln was the caucus nominee of the Whigs, and General Shields of the Democrats. The two houses met in joint session Feb. 8. The result of the first ballot was, Lincoln, forty-five; Shields, forty-one; scattering, thirteen; present, but not voting, one. Mr. Lincoln's strength steadily waned, then rallied slightly on the sixth and seventh ballots, but again declined. Shields' forty-one votes rising on the fifth ballot to forty-two, but having dropped on the next ballot to forty-one, his name was withdrawn and that of Gov. Joel A. Matteson substituted. Matteson gained until he received forty-seven votes, which was the limit of his strength. On the ninth ballot, Lincoln's vote having dropped to fifteen, his name was withdrawn at his own request, his support going, on the next ballot, to Lyman Trumbull, an anti-Nebraska Democrat, who received fifty-one votes to forty-seven for Matteson and one for Archibald Williams—one member not voting. Trumbull, having received a majority, was elected. Five members had voted for him from the start. These were Senators John M. Palmer, Norman B. Judd and Burton C. Cook, and Representatives Henry S. Baker and George T. Allen. It had been hoped that they would, in time, come to the support of Mr. Lincoln, but they explained that they had been instructed by their constituents to vote only for an anti-Nebraska Democrat. They were all subsequently prominent leaders in the Republican party. Having inaugurated its work by accomplishing a political revolution, this Legislature proceeded to adopt several measures more or less radical in their tendency. One of these was the Maine liquor law, with the condition that it be submitted to popular vote. It failed of ratification by vote of the people at an election held in the following June. A new common school law was enacted, and railroads were required to fence their tracks. The Assembly also adopted a reso-

lution calling for a Convention to amend the Constitution, but this was defeated at the polls.

TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1857, and adjourned, sine die, Feb. 19. A Republican State administration, with Governor Bissell at its head, had just been elected, but the Legislature was Democratic in both branches. Lieut.-Gov. John Wood presided over the Senate, and Samuel Holmes, of Adams County, defeated Isaac N. Arnold, of Cook, for the Speakership of the House. Among the prominent members were Norman B. Judd, of Cook; A. J. Kuykendall, of Johnson; Shelby M. Cullom, of Sangamon; John A. Logan, of Jackson; William R. Morrison, of Monroe; Isaac N. Arnold, of Cook; Joseph Gillespie, of Madison, and S. W. Moulton, of Shelby. Among the important measures enacted by this General Assembly were the following: Acts establishing and maintaining free schools; establishing a Normal University at Normal; amending the banking law; providing for the general incorporation of railroads; providing for the building of a new penitentiary; and funding the accrued arrears of interest on the public debt. Length of session, forty-six days.

TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 3, 1859, and was in session for fifty-three days, adjourning Feb. 24. The Senate consisted of twenty-five, and the House of seventy-five members. The presiding officers were:—of the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. Wood; of the House, W. R. Morrison, of Monroe County, who defeated his Republican opponent, Vital Jarrot, of St. Clair, on a viva voce vote. The Governor's message showed a reduction of \$1,166,877 in the State debt during two years preceding, leaving a balance of principal and arrears of interest amounting to \$11,138,454. On Jan. 6, 1859, the Assembly, in joint session, elected Stephen A. Douglas to succeed himself as United States Senator, by a vote of fifty-four to forty-six for Abraham Lincoln. The Legislature was thrown into great disorder in consequence of an attempt to prevent the receipt from the Governor of a veto of a legislative apportionment bill which had been passed by the Democratic majority in the face of bitter opposition on the part of the Republicans, who denounced it as partisan and unjust.

TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened in regular session on Jan. 7, 1861, consisting of twenty-five Senators and seventy-five Representatives. For the first time in the State's history, the Democrats failed to control the organization of either house. Lieut.-Gov. Francis A. Hoffman presided over the Senate, and S. M. Cullom, of

Sangamon, was chosen Speaker of the House, the Democratic candidate being James W. Singleton. Thomas A. Marshall, of Coles County, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate over A. J. Kuykendall, of Johnson. The message of the retiring Governor (John Wood) reported a reduction of the State debt, during four years of Republican administration, of \$2,860,402, and showed the number of banks to be 110, whose aggregate circulation was \$12,320,964. Lyman Trumbull was re-elected United States Senator on January 10, receiving fifty-four votes, to forty-six cast for Samuel S. Marshall. Governor Yates was inaugurated, Jan. 14. The most important legislation of this session related to the following subjects: the separate property rights of married women; the encouragement of mining and the support of public schools; the payment of certain evidences of State indebtedness; protection of the purity of the ballot-box, and a resolution submitting to the people the question of the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution. Joint resolutions were passed relative to the death of Governor Bissell; to the appointment of Commissioners to attend a Peace Conference in Washington, and referring to federal relations. The latter deprecated amendments to the United States Constitution, but expressed a willingness to unite with any States which might consider themselves aggrieved, in petitioning Congress to call a convention for the consideration of such amendments, at the same time pledging the entire resources of Illinois to the National Government for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws. The regular session ended Feb. 22, having lasted forty-seven days.—Immediately following President Lincoln's first call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, Governor Yates reconvened the General Assembly in special session to consider and adopt methods to aid and support the Federal authority in preserving the Union and protecting the rights and property of the people. The two houses assembled on April 23. On April 25 Senator Douglas addressed the members on the issues of the day, in response to an invitation conveyed in a joint resolution. The special session closed May 3, 1861, and not a few of the legislators promptly volunteered in the Union army. Length of the regular session, forty-seven days; of the special, eleven—total fifty-eight.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY was composed of twenty-five Senators and eighty-eight Representatives. It convened Jan. 5, 1863, and was Democratic in both branches. The presiding officer of the Senate was Lieutenant-Governor

Hoffman; Samuel A. Buckmaster was elected Speaker of the House by a vote of fifty-three to twenty-five. On Jan. 12, William A. Richardson was elected United States Senator to succeed S. A. Douglas, deceased, the Republican nominee being Governor Yates, who received thirty-eight votes out of a total of 103 cast. Much of the time of the session was devoted to angry discussion of the policy of the National Government in the prosecution of the war. The views of the opposing parties were expressed in majority and minority reports from the Committee on Federal Relations—the former condemning and the latter upholding the Federal administration. The majority report was adopted in the House on Feb. 12, by a vote of fifty-two to twenty-eight, and the resolutions which it embodied were at once sent to the Senate for concurrence. Before they could be acted upon in that body a Democratic Senator—J. M. Rodgers, of Clinton County—died. This left the Senate politically tied, a Republican presiding officer having the deciding vote. Consequently no action was taken at the time, and, on Feb. 14, the Legislature adjourned till June 2. Immediately upon re-assembling, joint resolutions relating to a *sine die* adjournment were introduced in both houses. A disagreement regarding the date of such adjournment ensued, when Governor Yates, exercising the power conferred upon him by the Constitution in such cases, sent in a message (June 10, 1863) proroguing the General Assembly until "the Saturday next preceding the first Monday in January, 1865." The members of the Republican minority at once left the hall. The members of the majority convened and adjourned from day to day until June 24, when, having adopted an address to the people setting forth their grievance and denouncing the State executive, they took a recess until the Tuesday after the first Monday of January, 1864. The action of the Governor, having been submitted to the Supreme Court, was sustained, and no further session of this General Assembly was held. Owing to the prominence of political issues, no important legislation was effected at this session, even the ordinary appropriations for the State institutions failing. This caused much embarrassment to the State Government in meeting current expenses, but banks and capitalists came to its aid, and no important interest was permitted to suffer. The total length of the session was fifty days—forty-one days before the recess and nine days after.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 2, 1865, and remained in session forty-six

days. It consisted of twenty-five Senators and eighty-five Representatives. The Republicans had a majority in both houses. Lieutenant-Governor Bross presided over the Senate, and Allen C. Fuller, of Boone County, was chosen Speaker of the House, over Ambrose M. Miller, Democrat, the vote standing 48 to 23. Governor Yates, in his valedictory message, reported that, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure attendant upon the enlistment and maintenance of troops, etc., the State debt had been reduced \$987,786 in four years. On Jan. 4, 1865, Governor Yates was elected to the United States Senate, receiving sixty-four votes to forty-three cast for James C. Robinson. Governor Oglesby was inaugurated Jan. 16. The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified by this Legislature, and sundry special appropriations made. Among the latter was one of \$3,000 toward the State's proportion for the establishment of a National Cemetery at Gettysburg; \$25,000 for the purchase of the land on which is the tomb of the deceased Senator Douglas; besides sums for establishing a home for Soldiers' Orphans and an experimental school for the training of idiots and feeble-minded children. The first act for the registry of legal voters was passed at this session.

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held one regular and two special sessions. It first convened and organized on Jan. 7, 1867. Lieutenant-Governor Bross presided over the upper, and Franklin Corwin, of La Salle County, over the lower house. The Governor (Oglesby), in his message, reported a reduction of \$2,607,958 in the State debt during the two years preceding, and recommended various appropriations for public purposes. He also urged the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution. On Jan. 15, Lyman Trumbull was chosen United States Senator, the complimentary Democratic vote being given to T. Lyle Dickey, who received thirty-three votes out of 109. The regular session lasted fifty-three days, adjourning Feb. 28. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified and important legislation enacted relative to State taxation and the regulation of public warehouses; a State Board of Equalization of Assessments was established, and the office of Attorney-General created. (Under this law Robert G. Ingersoll was the first appointee.) Provision was made for the erection of a new State House, to establish a Reform School for Juvenile Offenders, and for the support of other State institutions. The first special session con-

vened on June 11, 1867, having been summoned to consider questions relating to internal revenue. The lessee of the penitentiary having surrendered his lease without notice, the Governor found it necessary to make immediate provision for the management of that institution. Not having included this matter in his original call, no necessity then existing, he at once summoned a second special session, before the adjournment of the first. This convened on June 14, remained in session until June 28, and adopted what is substantially the present penitentiary law of the State. This General Assembly was in session seventy-one days—fifty-three at the regular, three at the first special session and fifteen at the second.

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 4, 1869. The Republicans had a majority in each house. The newly elected Lieutenant-Governor, John Dougherty, presided in the Senate, and Franklin Corwin, of Peru, was again chosen Speaker of the House. Governor Oglesby submitted his final message at the opening of the session, showing a total reduction in the State debt during his term of \$4,743,821. Governor John M. Palmer was inaugurated Jan. 11. The most important acts passed by this Legislature were the following: Calling the Constitutional Convention of 1869; ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; granting well behaved convicts a reduction in their terms of imprisonment; for the prevention of cruelty to animals; providing for the regulation of freights and fares on railroads; establishing the Southern Normal University; providing for the erection of the Northern Insane Hospital; and establishing a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. The celebrated "Lake Front Bill," especially affecting the interests of the city of Chicago, occupied a great deal of time during this session, and though finally passed over the Governor's veto, was repealed in 1873. This session was interrupted by a recess which extended from March 12 to April 13. The Legislature re-assembled April 14, and adjourned, sine die, April 20, having been in actual session seventy-four days.

TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY had four sessions, one regular, two special and one adjourned. The first convened Jan. 4, 1871, and adjourned on April 17, having lasted 104 days, when a recess was taken to Nov. 15 following. The body was made up of fifty Senators and 177 Representatives. The Republicans again controlled both houses, electing William M. Smith,

Speaker (over William R. Morrison, Democrat), while Lieutenant-Governor Dougherty presided in the Senate. The latter occupied the Hall of Representatives in the old State Capitol, while the House held its sessions in a new church edifice erected by the Second Presbyterian Church. John A. Logan was elected United States Senator, defeating Thomas J. Turner (Democrat) by a vote, on joint ballot, of 131 to 89. This was the first Illinois Legislature to meet after the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, and its time was mainly devoted to framing, discussing and passing laws required by the changes in the organic law of the State. The first special session opened on May 24 and closed on June 22, 1871, continuing thirty days. It was convened by Governor Palmer to make additional appropriations for the necessary expenses of the State Government and for the continuance of work on the new State House. The purpose of the Governor in summoning the second special session was to provide financial relief for the city of Chicago after the great fire of Oct. 9-11, 1871. Members were summoned by special telegrams and were in their seats Oct. 13, continuing in session to Oct. 24—twelve days. Governor Palmer had already suggested a plan by which the State might aid the stricken city without doing violence to either the spirit or letter of the new Constitution, which expressly prohibited special legislation. Chicago had advanced \$2,500,000 toward the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, under the pledge of the State that this outlay should be made good. The Legislature voted an appropriation sufficient to pay both principal and interest of this loan, amounting, in round numbers, to about \$3,000,000. The adjourned session opened on Nov. 15, 1871, and came to an end on April 9, 1872—having continued 147 days. It was entirely devoted to considering and adopting legislation germane to the new Constitution. The total length of all sessions of this General Assembly was 293 days.

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 8, 1873. It was composed of fifty-one Senators and 153 Representatives; the upper house standing thirty-three Republicans to eighteen Democrats, and the lower, eighty-six Republicans to sixty-seven Democrats. The Senate chose John Early, of Winnebago, President pro tempore, and Shelby M. Cullom was elected Speaker of the House. Governor Oglesby was inaugurated Jan. 13, but, eight days later, was elected to the United States Senate, being succeeded in the Governorship by Lieut.-Gov. John L. Beveridge. An

appropriation of \$1,000,000 was made for carrying on the work on the new capitol and various other acts of a public character passed, the most important being an amendment of the railroad law of the previous session. On May 6, the Legislature adjourned until Jan. 8, 1874. The purpose of the recess was to enable a Commission on the Revision of the Laws to complete a report. The work was duly completed and nearly all the titles reported by the Commissioners were adopted at the adjourned session. An adjournment, *sine die*, was taken March 31, 1874—the two sessions having lasted, respectively, 119 and 83 days—total 202.

TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 6, 1875. While the Republicans had a plurality in both houses, they were defeated in an effort to secure their organization through a fusion of Democrats and Independents. A. A. Glenn (Democrat) was elected President pro tempore of the Senate (becoming acting Lieutenant-Governor), and Elijah M. Haines was chosen presiding officer of the lower house. The leaders on both sides of the Chamber were aggressive, and the session, as a whole, was one of the most turbulent and disorderly in the history of the State. Little legislation of vital importance (outside of regular appropriation bills) was enacted. This Legislature adjourned, April 15, having been in session 100 days.

THIRTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 3, 1877, and adjourned, *sine die*, on May 24. The Democrats and Independents in the Senate united in securing control of that body, although the House was Republican. Fawcett Plumb, of La Salle County, was chosen President pro tempore of the upper, and James Shaw Speaker of the lower, house. The inauguration of State officers took place Jan. 8, Shelby M. Cullom becoming Governor and Andrew Shuman, Lieutenant-Governor. This was one of the most exciting years in American political history. Both of the dominant parties claimed to have elected the President, and the respective votes in the Electoral College were so close as to excite grave apprehension in many minds. It was also the year for the choice of a Senator by the Illinois Legislature, and the attention of the entire country was directed toward this State. Gen. John M. Palmer was the nominee of the Democratic caucus and John A. Logan of the Republicans. On the twenty-fourth ballot the name of General Logan was withdrawn, most of the Republican vote going to Charles B. Lawrence, and the Democrats going over to David Davis, who, although an original

Republican and friend of Lincoln, and Justice of the Supreme Court by appointment of Mr. Lincoln, had become an Independent Democrat. On the fortieth ballot (taken Jan. 25), Judge Davis received 101 votes, to 94 for Judge Lawrence (Republican) and five scattering, thus securing Davis' election. Not many acts of vital importance were passed by this Legislature. Appellate Courts were established and new judicial districts created; the original jurisdiction of county courts was enlarged; better safeguards were thrown about miners; measures looking at once to the supervision and protection of railroads were passed, as well as various laws relating chiefly to the police administration of the State and of municipalities. The length of the session was 142 days.

THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 8, 1879, with a Republican majority in each house. Andrew Shuman, the newly elected Lieutenant-Governor, presided in the Senate, and William A. James of Lake County was chosen Speaker of the House. John M. Hamilton of McLean County (afterwards Governor), was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate. John A. Logan was elected United States Senator on Jan. 21, the complimentary Democratic vote being given to Gen. John C. Black. Various laws of public importance were enacted by this Legislature, among them being one creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the first oleomargarine law; a drainage and levee act; a law for the reorganization of the militia; an act for the regulation of pawnbrokers; a law limiting the pardoning power, and various laws looking toward the supervision and control of railways. The session lasted 144 days, and the Assembly adjourned, *sine die*, May 31, 1879.

THIRTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1881, the Republicans having a majority in both branches. Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton presided in the Senate, William J. Campbell of Cook County being elected President pro tempore. Horace H. Thomas, also of Cook, was chosen Speaker of the House. Besides the routine legislation, the most important measures enacted by this Assembly were laws to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle; regulating the sale of firearms; providing more stringent penalties for the adulteration of food, drink or medicine; regulating the practice of pharmacy and dentistry; amending the revenue and school laws; and requiring annual statements from official custodians of public moneys. The Legislature adjourned May 30, after having been

in session 146 days, but was called together again in special session by the Governor on March 23, 1882, to pass new Legislative and Congressional Apportionment Laws, and for the consideration of other subjects. The special session lasted forty-four days, adjourning May 5—both sessions occupying a total of 190 days.

THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 2, 1883, with the Republicans again in the majority in both houses. William J. Campbell was re-elected President pro tempore of the Senate, but not until the sixty-first ballot, six Republicans refusing to be bound by the nomination of a caucus held prior to their arrival at Springfield. Loren C. Collins, also of Cook, was elected Speaker of the House. The complimentary Democratic vote was given to Thomas M. Shaw in the Senate, and to Austin O. Sexton in the House. Governor Cullom, the Republican caucus nominee, was elected United States Senator, Jan. 16, receiving a majority in each branch of the General Assembly. The celebrated "Harper High-License Bill," and the first "Compulsory School Law" were passed at this session, the other acts being of ordinary character. The Legislature adjourned June 18, having been in session 168 days.

THIRTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1885. The Senate was Republican by a majority of one, there being twenty-six members of that party, twenty-four Democrats and one greenback Democrat. William J. Campbell, of Cook County, was for the third time chosen President pro tempore. The House stood seventy-six Republicans and seventy-six Democrats, with one member—Elijah M. Haines of Lake County—calling himself an "Independent." The contest for the Speakership continued until Jan. 29, when, neither party being able to elect its nominee, the Democrats took up Haines as a candidate and placed him in the chair, with Haines' assistance, filling the minor offices with their own men. After the inauguration of Governor Oglesby, Jan. 30, the first business was the election of a United States Senator. The balloting proceeded until May 18, when John A. Logan received 103 votes to ninety-six for Lambert Tree and five scattering. Three members—one Republican and two Democrats—had died since the opening of the session; and it was through the election of a Republican in place of one of the deceased Democrats, that the Republicans succeeded in electing their candidate. The session was a stormy one throughout, the Speaker being, much of the time, at odds with the House, and an

unsuccessful effort was made to depose him. Charges of bribery against certain members were preferred and investigated, but no definite result was reached. Among the important measures passed by this Legislature were the following: A joint resolution providing for submission of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting contract labor in penal institutions; providing by resolution for the appointment of a non-partisan Commission of twelve to draft a new revenue code; the Crawford primary election law; an act amending the code of criminal procedure; establishing a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, subsequently located at Quincy; creating a Live-Stock Commission and appropriating \$531,712 for the completion of the State House. The Assembly adjourned, sine die, June 26, 1885, after a session of 171 days.

THIRTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1887. The Republicans had a majority of twelve in the Senate and three in the House. For President pro tempore of the Senate, August W. Berggren was chosen; for Speaker of the House, Dr. William F. Calhoun, of De Witt County. The death of General Logan, which had occurred Dec. 26, 1886, was officially announced by Governor Oglesby, and, on Jan. 18, Charles B. Farwell was elected to succeed him as United States Senator. William R. Morrison and Benjamin W. Goodhue were the candidates of the Democratic and Labor parties, respectively. Some of the most important laws passed by this General Assembly were the following: Amending the law relating to the spread of contagious diseases among cattle, etc.; the Chase bill to prohibit book-making and pool-selling; regulating trust companies; making the Trustees of the University of Illinois elective; inhibiting aliens from holding real estate, and forbidding the marriage of first cousins. An act virtually creating a new State banking system was also passed, subject to ratification by popular vote. Other acts, having more particular reference to Chicago and Cook County, were: a law making cities and counties responsible for three-fourths of the damage resulting from mobs and riots; the Merritt conspiracy law; the Gibbs Jury Commission law, and an act for the suppression of bucket-shop gambling. The session ended June 15, 1887, having continued 162 days.

THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1889, in its first (or regular) session, the Republicans being largely in the majority. The Senate elected Theodore S. Chapman of Jersey County, President pro tempore, and the House

Asa C Matthews of Pike County, Speaker. Mr. Matthews was appointed First Comptroller of the Treasury by President Harrison, on May 9 (see *Matthews, Asa C.*), and resigned the Speakership on the following day. He was succeeded by James H. Miller of Stark County. Shelby M. Cullom was re-elected to the United States Senate on January 22, the Democrats again voting for ex-Gov. John M. Palmer. The "Sanitary Drainage District Law," designed for the benefit of the city of Chicago, was enacted at this session; an asylum for insane criminals was established at Chester; the annexation of cities, towns, villages, etc., under certain conditions, was authorized; more stringent legislation was enacted relative to the circulation of obscene literature; a new compulsory education law was passed, and the employment on public works of aliens who had not declared their intention of becoming citizens was prohibited. This session ended, May 28. A special session was convened by Governor Fifer on July 24, 1890, to frame and adopt legislation rendered necessary by the Act of Congress locating the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Mr. Miller having died in the interim, William G. Cochran, of Moultrie County, was chosen Speaker of the House. The special session concluded Aug. 1, 1890, having enacted the following measures: An Act granting the use of all State lands, (submerged or other) in or adjacent to Chicago, to the World's Columbian Exposition for a period to extend one year after the closing of the Exposition; authorizing the Chicago Boards of Park Commissioners to grant the use of the public parks, or any part thereof, to promote the objects of such Exposition; a joint resolution providing for the submission to the people of a Constitutional Amendment granting to the city of Chicago the power (provided a majority of the qualified voters desired it) to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000, the same to bear interest and the proceeds of their sale to be turned over to the Exposition Managers to be devoted to the use and for the benefit of the Exposition. (See also *World's Columbian Exposition*.) The total length of the two sessions was 150 days.

THIRTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1891, and adjourned June 12 following. Lieut.-Gov. Ray presided in the Senate, Milton W. Matthews (Republican), of Urbana, being elected President pro tem. The Democrats had control in the House and elected Clayton E. Crafts, of Cook County, Speaker. The most exciting feature of the session was the election of a United States Senator to succeed Charles B.

Farwell. Neither of the two leading parties had a majority on joint ballot, the balance of power being held by three "Independent" members of the House, who had been elected as representatives of the Farmers' Mutual Benevolent Alliance. Richard J. Oglesby was the caucus nominee of the Republicans and John M. Palmer of the Democrats. For a time the Independents stood as a unit for A. J. Streeter, but later two of the three voted for ex-Governor Palmer, finally, on March 11, securing his election on the 154th ballot in joint session. Meanwhile, the Republicans had cast tentative ballots for Alson J. Streeter and Cicero J. Lindley, in hope of drawing the Independents to their support, but without effective result. The final ballot stood—Palmer, 103; Lindley, 101, Streeter 1. Of 1,296 bills introduced in both Houses at this session, only 151 became laws, the most important being: The Australian ballot law, and acts regulating building and loan associations; prohibiting the employment of children under thirteen at manual labor; fixing the legal rate of interest at seven per cent; prohibiting the "truck system" of paying employés, and granting the right of suffrage to women in the election of school officers. An amendment of the State Constitution permitting the submission of two Constitutional Amendments to the people at the same time, was submitted by this Legislature and ratified at the election of 1892. The session covered a period of 157 days.

THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body convened Jan. 4, 1893. The Democrats were in the ascendancy in both houses, having a majority of seven in the Senate and of three in the lower house. Joseph R. Gill, the Lieutenant-Governor, was ex-officio President of the Senate, and John W. Copping, of Alton, was chosen President pro tem. Clayton E. Crafts of Cook County was again chosen Speaker of the House. The inauguration of the new State officers took place on the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 10. This Legislature was in session 164 days, adjourning June 16, 1893. Not very much legislation of a general character was enacted. New Congressional and Legislative apportionments were passed, the former dividing the State into twenty-two districts; an Insurance Department was created; a naval militia was established; the scope of the juvenile reformatory was enlarged and the compulsory education law was amended.

THIRTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature held two sessions—a regular and a special. The former opened Jan. 9, 1895, and

closed June 14, following. The political complexion of the Senate was—Republicans, thirty-three; Democrats, eighteen; of the House, ninety-two Republicans and sixty-one Democrats. John Meyer, of Cook County, was elected Speaker of the House, and Charles Bogardus of Piatt County, President pro tem. of the Senate. Acts were passed making appropriations for improvement of the State Fair Grounds at Springfield; authorizing the establishment of a Western Hospital for the Insane (\$100,000); appropriating \$100,000 for a Western Hospital for the Insane; \$65,000 for an Asylum for Incurable Insane; \$50,000, each, for two additional Normal Schools—one in Northern and the other in Eastern Illinois; \$25,000 for a Soldiers' Widows' Home—all being new institutions—besides \$15,000 for a State exhibition at the Atlanta Exposition; \$65,000 to mark, by monuments, the position of Illinois troops on the battlefields of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Other acts passed fixed the salaries of members of the General Assembly at \$1,000 each for each regular session; accepted the custody of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, authorized provision for the retirement and pensioning of teachers in public schools, and authorized the adoption of civil service rules for cities. The special session convened, pursuant to a call by the Governor, on June 25, 1895, took a recess, June 28 to July 9, re-assembled on the latter date, and adjourned, sine die, August 2. Outside of routine legislation, no laws were passed except one providing additional necessary revenue for State purposes and one creating a State Board of Arbitration. The regular session continued 157 days and the special twenty-nine—total 186.

FORTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met in regular session at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1897, and adjourned, sine die, June 4. The Republicans had a majority in both branches, the House standing eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-three Democrats and two Populists, and the Senate, thirty-nine Republicans to eleven Democrats and one Populist, giving the Republicans a majority on joint ballot of fifty votes. Both houses were promptly organized by the election of Republican officers, Edward C. Curtis of Kankakee County being chosen Speaker of the House, and Hendrick V. Fisher, of Henry County, President pro tem. of the Senate. Governor Tanner and the other Republican State officers were formally inaugurated on Jan. 11, and, on Jan. 20, William E. Mason (Republican) was chosen United States Senator to succeed John M. Palmer, receiving in joint

session 125 votes to seventy-seven for John P. Altgeld (Democrat). Among the principal laws enacted at this session were the following: An act concerning aliens and to regulate the right to hold real estate, and prescribing the terms and conditions for the conveyance of the same; empowering the Commissioners who were appointed at the previous session to ascertain and mark the positions occupied by Illinois Volunteers in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, to expend the remaining appropriations in their hands for the erection of monuments on the battle-grounds; authorizing the appointment of a similar Commission to ascertain and mark the positions held by Illinois troops in the battle of Shiloh; to reimburse the University of Illinois for the loss of funds resulting from the Spaulding defalcation and affirming the liability of the State for "the endowment fund of the University, amounting to \$456,712.91, and for so much in addition as may be received in future from the sale of lands"; authorizing the adoption of the "Torrens land-title system" in the conveyance and registration of land titles by vote of the people in any county; the consolidation of the three Supreme Court Districts of the State into one and locating the Court at Springfield; creating a State Board of Pardons, and prescribing the manner of applying for pardons and commutations. An act of this session, which produced much agitation and led to a great deal of discussion in the press and elsewhere, was the street railroad law empowering the City Council, or other corporate authority of any city, to grant franchises to street railway companies extending to fifty years. This act was repealed by the General Assembly of 1899 before any street railway corporation had secured a franchise under it. A special session was called by Governor Tanner to meet Dec. 7, 1897, the proclamation naming five topics for legislative action. The session continued to Feb. 24, 1898, only two of the measures named by the Governor in his call being affirmatively acted upon. These included: (1) an elaborate act prescribing the manner of conducting primary elections of delegates to nominating conventions, and (2) a new revenue law regulating the manner of assessing and collecting taxes. One provision of the latter law limits the valuation of property for assessment purposes to one-fifth its cash value. The length of the regular session was 150 days, and that of the special session eighty days—total, 230 days.

GENESE0, a city in Henry County, about two miles south of the Green River. It is on the Chi-

cago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 23 miles east of Rock Island and 75 miles west of Ottawa. It is in the heart of a grain-growing region, and has two large grain elevators. Manufacturing is also carried on to a considerable extent here, furniture, wagons and farming implements constituting the chief output. Geneseo has eleven churches, a graded and a high school, a collegiate institute, two banks, and two newspapers, one issuing a daily edition. Population (1890), 3,182; (1900), 3,356.

GENEVA, a city and railway junction on Fox River, and the county-seat of Kane County; 35 miles west of Chicago. It has a fine courthouse, completed in 1892 at a cost of \$250,000, and numerous handsome churches and school buildings. A State Reformatory for juvenile female offenders has been located here. There is an excellent water-power, operating six manufactories, including extensive glucose works. The town has a bank, creamery, water-works, gas and electric light plant, and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is devoted to agriculture and dairy farming. Population (1880), 1,239; (1890), 1,692; (1900), 2,446.

GENOA, a village of De Kalb County, on Omaha Division of the Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, the Ill. Cent. and Chi. & N.W. Railroads, 59 miles west of Chicago. Dairying is a leading industry; has two banks, shoe and telephone factories, and two newspapers. Population (1890), 634; (1900), 1,140.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS. The geological structure of Illinois embraces a representation, more or less complete, of the whole paleonic series of formations, from the calciferous group of the Lower Silurian to the top of the coal measures. In addition to these older rocks there is a limited area in the extreme southern end of the State covered with Tertiary deposits. Over-spreading these formations are beds of more recent age, comprising sands, clays and gravel, varying in thickness from ten to more than two hundred feet. These superficial deposits may be divided into Alluvium, Loess and Drift, and constitute the Quaternary system of modern geologists.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.—Under this heading may be noted three distinct groups: the Calciferous, the Trenton and the Cincinnati. The first mentioned group comprises the St. Peter's Sandstone and the Lower Magnesian Limestone. The former outcrops only at a single locality, in La Salle County, extending about two miles along the valley of the Illinois River in the vicinity of Utica. The thickness of the strata appearing

above the surface is about 80 feet, thin bands of Magnesian limestone alternating with layers of Calciferous sandstone. Many of the layers contain good hydraulic rock, which is utilized in the manufacture of cement. The entire thickness of the rock below the surface has not been ascertained, but is estimated at about 400 feet. The St. Peter's Sandstone outcrops in the valley of the Illinois, constituting the main portion of the bluffs from Utica to a point beyond Ottawa, and forms the "bed rock" in most of the northern townships of La Salle County. It also outcrops on the Rock River in the vicinity of Oregon City, and forms a conspicuous bluff on the Mississippi in Calhoun County. Its maximum thickness in the State may be estimated at about 200 feet. It is too incoherent in its texture to be valuable as a building stone, though some of the upper strata in Lee County have been utilized for caps and sills. It affords, however, a fine quality of sand for the manufacture of glass. The Trenton group, which immediately overlies the St. Peter's Sandstone, consists of three divisions. The lowest is a brown Magnesian Limestone, or Dolomite, usually found in regular beds, or strata, varying from four inches to two feet in thickness. The aggregate thickness varies from twenty feet, in the northern portion of the State, to sixty or seventy feet at the bluff in Calhoun County. At the quarries in La Salle County, it abounds in fossils, including a large *Lituites* and several specimens of *Orthoceras*, *Maclurea*, etc. The middle division of the Trenton group consists of light gray, compact limestones in the southern and western parts of the State, and of light blue, thin-bedded, shaly limestone in the northern portions. The upper division is the well-known Galena limestone, the lead-bearing rock of the Northwest. It is a buff colored, porous Dolomite, sometimes arenaceous and unevenly textured, giving origin to a ferruginous, sandy clay when decomposed. The lead ores occur in crevices, caverns and horizontal seams. These crevices were probably formed by shrinkage of the strata from crystallization or by some disturbing force from beneath, and have been enlarged by decomposition of the exposed surface. Fossils belonging to a lower order of marine animal than the coral are found in this rock, as are also marine shells, corals and crustaceans. Although this limestone crops out over a considerable portion of the territory between the Mississippi and the Rock River, the productive lead mines are chiefly confined to Jo Daviess and Stephenson Counties. All the divisions of the Trenton group afford good build-

ing material, some of the rock being susceptible of a high polish and making a handsome, durable marble. About seventy feet are exposed near Thebes, in Alexander County. All through the Southwest this stone is known as Cape Girardeau marble, from its being extensively quarried at Cape Girardeau, Mo. The Cincinnati group immediately succeeds the Trenton in the ascending scale, and forms the uppermost member of the Lower Silurian system. It usually consists of argillaceous and sandy shales, although, in the northwest portion of the State, Magnesian limestone is found with the shales. The prevailing colors of the beds are light blue and drab, weathering to a light ashen gray. This group is found well exposed in the vicinity of Thebes, Alexander County, furnishing a durable building stone extensively used for foundation walls. Fossils are found in profusion in all the beds, many fine specimens, in a perfect state of preservation, having been exhumed.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.—The Niagara group in Northern Illinois consists of brown, gray and buff magnesian limestones, sometimes evenly bedded, as at Joliet and Athens, and sometimes concretionary and brecciated, as at Bridgeport and Port Byron. Near Chicago the cells and pockets of this rock are filled with petroleum, but it has been ascertained that only the thirty upper feet of the rock contain bituminous matter. The quarries in Will and Jersey Counties furnish fine building and flagging stone. The rock is of a light gray color, changing to buff on exposure. In Pike and Calhoun Counties, also, there are outcroppings of this rock and quarries are numerous. It is usually evenly bedded, the strata varying in thickness from two inches to two feet, and breaking evenly. Its aggregate thickness in Western and Northern Illinois ranges from fifty to 150 feet. In Union and Alexander Counties, in the southern part of the State, the Upper Silurian series consists chiefly of thin bedded gray or buff-colored limestone, silicious and cherty, flinty material largely preponderating over the limestone. Fossils are not abundant in this formation, although the quarries at Bridgeport, in Cook County, have afforded casts of nearly 100 species of marine organisms, the calcareous portion having been washed away.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.—This system is represented in Illinois by three well marked divisions, corresponding to the Oriskany sandstone, the Onondaga limestone and the Hamilton and Corniferous beds of New York. To these the late Professor Worthen, for many years State Geologist, added,

although with some hesitancy, the black shale formation of Illinois. Although these comprise an aggregate thickness of over 500 feet, their exposure is limited to a few isolated outcroppings along the bluffs of the Illinois, Mississippi and Rock Rivers. The lower division, called "Clear Creek Limestone," is about 250 feet thick, and is only found in the extreme southern end of the State. It consists of chert, or impure flint, and thin-bedded silico-magnesian limestones, rather compact in texture, and of buff or light gray to nearly white colors. When decomposed by atmospheric influences, it forms a fine white clay, resembling common chalk in appearance. Some of the cherty beds resemble burr stones in porosity, and good mill-stones are made therefrom in Union County. Some of the stone is bluish-gray, or mottled and crystalline, capable of receiving a high polish, and making an elegant and durable building stone. The Onondaga group comprises some sixty feet of quartzose sandstone and striped silicious shales. The structure of the rock is almost identical with that of St. Peter's Sandstone. In the vicinity of its outcrop in Union County are found fine beds of potter's clay, also variegated in color. The rock strata are about twenty feet thick, evenly bedded and of a coarse, granular structure, which renders the stone valuable for heavy masonry. The group has not been found north of Jackson County. Large quantities of characteristic fossils abound. The rocks composing the Hamilton group are the most valuable of all the divisions of the Devonian system, and the outcrops can be identified only by their fossils. In Union and Jackson Counties it is found from eighty to 100 feet in thickness, two beds of bluish gray, fetid limestone being separated by about twenty feet of calcareous shales. The limestones are highly bituminous. In Jersey and Calhoun Counties the group is only six to ten feet thick, and consists of a hard, silicious limestone, passing at some points into a quartzose sandstone, and at others becoming argillaceous, as at Grafton. The most northern outcrop is in Rock Island County, where the rock is concretionary in structure and is utilized for building purposes and in the manufacture of quicklime. Fossils are numerous, among them being a few fragments of fishes, which are the oldest remains of vertebrate animals yet found in the State. The black shale probably attains its maximum development in Union County, where it ranges from fifty to seventy-five feet in thickness. Its lower portion is a fine, black, laminated slate, sometimes closely resembling the bituminous

shales associated with the coal seams, which circumstance has led to the fruitless expenditure of much time and money. The bituminous portion of the mass, on distillation, yields an oil closely resembling petroleum. Crystals of iron pyrites are abundant in the argillaceous portion of the group, which does not extend north of the counties of Calhoun, Jersey and Pike.

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.—This is divisible into five groups, as follows: The Kinderhook group, the Burlington limestone, and the Keokuk, St. Louis and Chester groups. Its greatest development is in the southern portion of the State, where it has a thickness of 1,400 or 1,500 feet. It thins out to the northward so rapidly that, in the vicinity of the Lower Rapids on the Mississippi, it is only 300 feet thick, while it wholly disappears below Rock Island. The Kinderhook group is variable in its lithological character, consisting of argillaceous and sandy shales, with thin beds of compact and oolitic limestone, passing locally into calcareous shales or impure limestone. The entire formation is mainly a mechanical sediment, with but a very small portion of organic matter. The Burlington limestone, on the other hand, is composed almost entirely of the fossilized remains of organic beings, with barely enough sedimentary material to act as a cement. Its maximum thickness scarcely exceeds 200 feet, and its principal outcrops are in the counties of Jersey, Greene, Scott, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Warren and Henderson. The rock is usually a light gray, buff or brown limestone, either coarsely granular or crystalline in structure. The Keokuk group immediately succeeds the Burlington in the ascending order, with no well defined line of demarcation, the chief points of difference between the two being in color and in the character of fossils found. At the upper part of this group is found a bed of calcareo-argillaceous shale, containing a great variety of geodes, which furnish beautiful cabinet specimens of crystallized quartz, chalcedony, dolomite and iron pyrites. In Jersey and Monroe Counties a bed of hydraulic limestone, adapted to the manufacture of cement, is found at the top of this formation. The St. Louis group is partly a fine-grained or semi-crystallized bluish-gray limestone, and partly concretionary, as around Alton. In the extreme southern part of the State the rock is highly bituminous and susceptible of receiving a high polish, being used as a black marble. Beds of magnesian limestone are found here and there, which furnish a good stone for foundation walls. In Hardin County, the rock

is traversed by veins of fluor spar, carrying galena and zinc blende. The Chester group is only found in the southern part of the State, thinning out from a thickness of eight hundred feet in Jackson and Randolph Counties, to about twenty feet at Alton. It consists of hard, gray, crystalline, argillaceous limestones, alternating with sandy and argillaceous shales and sandstones, which locally replace each other. A few species of true carboniferous flora are found in the arenaceous shales and sandstones of this group, the earliest traces of pre-historic land plants found in the State. Outcrops extend in a narrow belt from the southern part of Hardin County to the southern line of St. Clair County, passing around the southwest border of the coal field.

UPPER CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.—This includes the Conglomerate, or "Mill Stone Grit" of European authors, and the true coal measures. In the southern portion of the State its greatest thickness is about 1,200 feet. It becomes thinner toward the north, scarcely exceeding 400 or 500 feet in the vicinity of La Salle. The word "conglomerate" designates a thick bed of sandstone that lies at the base of the coal measures, and appears to have resulted from the culmination of the arenaceous sedimentary accumulations. It consists of massive quartzose sandstone, sometimes nearly white, but more frequently stained red or brown by the ferruginous matter which it contains, and is frequently composed in part of rounded quartz pebbles, from the size of a pea to several inches in diameter. When highly ferruginous, the oxide of iron cements the sand into a hard crust on the surface of the rock, which successfully resists the denuding influence of the atmosphere, so that the rock forms towering cliffs on the banks of the stream along which are its outcrops. Its thickness varies from 200 feet in the southern part of the State to twenty-five feet in the northern. It has afforded a few species of fossil plants, but no animal remains. The coal measures of Illinois are at least 1,000 feet thick and cover nearly three-fourths of its entire area. The strata are horizontal, the dip rarely exceeding six to ten feet to the mile. The formation is made up of sandstone, shales, thin beds of limestone, coal, and its associated fire clays. The thickness of the workable beds is from six to twenty-four inches in the upper measures, and from two to five feet in the lower measures. The fire clays, on which the coal seams usually rest, probably represent the ancient soil on which grew the trees and plants from which the coal is formed.

When pure, these clays are valuable for the manufacture of fire brick, tile and common pottery. Illinois coal is wholly of the bituminous variety, the metamorphic conditions which resulted in the production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania not having extended to this State. Fossils, both vegetable and animal, abound in the coal measures.

TERTIARY SYSTEM.—This system is represented only in the southern end of the State, where certain deposits of stratified sands, shales and conglomerate are found, which appear to mark the northern boundary of the great Tertiary formation of the Gulf States. Potter's clay, lignite and silicious woods are found in the formation.

QUATERNARY SYSTEM.—This system embraces all the superficial material, including sands, clay, gravel and soil which overspreads the older formations in all portions of the State. It gives origin to the soil from which the agricultural wealth of Illinois is derived. It may be properly separated into four divisions: Post-tertiary sands, Drift, Loess and Alluvium. The first-named occupies the lowest position in the series, and consists of stratified beds of yellow sand and blue clay, of variable thickness, overlaid by a black or deep brown, loamy soil, in which are found leaves, branches and trunks of trees in a good state of preservation. Next above lie the drift deposits, consisting of blue, yellow and brown clays, containing gravel and boulders of various sizes, the latter the water-worn fragments of rocks, many of which have been washed down from the northern shores of the great lakes. This drift formation varies in thickness from twenty to 120 feet, and its accumulations are probably due to the combined influence of water currents and moving ice. The subsoil over a large part of the northern and central portions of the State is composed of fine brown clay. Prof. Desqueureux (Illinois Geological Survey, Vol. I.) accounts for the origin of this clay and of the black prairie soil above it, by attributing it to the growth and decomposition of a peculiar vegetation. The Loess is a fine mechanical sediment that appears to have accumulated in some body of fresh water. It consists of marly sands and clays, of a thickness varying from five to sixty feet. Its greatest development is along the bluffs of the principal rivers. The fossils found in this formation consist chiefly of the bones and teeth of extinct mammalia, such as the mammoth, mastodon, etc. Stone implements of primeval man are also discovered. The term alluvium is usually restricted to the deposits

forming the bottom lands of the rivers and smaller streams. They consist of irregularly stratified sand, clay and loam, which are frequently found in alternate layers, and contain more or less organic matter from decomposed animal and vegetable substances. When sufficiently elevated, they constitute the richest and most productive farming lands in the State.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Vermilion County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles south of Danville. It has a bank, telegraph and express office and a newspaper. Population (1890), 662; (1900), 988.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL SCHOOL, located at Addison, Du Page County; incorporated in 1852; has a faculty of three instructors and reports 187 pupils for 1897-98, with a property valuation of \$9,600.

GERMANTOWN, a village of Vermilion County, and suburb of Danville; is the center of a coal-mining district. Population (1880), 540; (1890), 1,178; (1900), 1,782.

GEST, William H., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 7, 1838. When but four years old his parents removed to Rock Island, where he has since resided. He graduated from Williams College in 1860, was admitted to the bar in 1862, and has always been actively engaged in practice. In 1886 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh Illinois District, and was re-elected in 1888, but in 1890 was defeated by Benjamin T. Cable, Democrat.

GIBALT, Pierre, a French priest, supposed to have been born at New Madrid in what is now Southeastern Missouri, early in the eighteenth century; was Vicar-General at Kaskaskia, with ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the churches at Cahokia, St. Genevieve and adjacent points, at the time of the capture of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778, and rendered Clark important aid in conciliating the French citizens of Illinois. He also made a visit to Vincennes and induced the people there to take the oath of allegiance to the new government. He even advanced means to aid Clark's destitute troops, but beyond a formal vote of thanks by the Virginia Legislature, he does not appear to have received any recompense. Governor St. Clair, in a report to Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, dwelt impressively upon the value of Father Gibault's services and sacrifices, and Judge Law said of him, "Next to Clark and (Francis) Vigo, the United States are indebted more to Father Gibault for the accession of the States comprised

in what was the original Northwest Territory than to any other man." The date and place of his death are unknown.

GIBSON CITY, a town in Ford County, situated on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, 34 miles east of Bloomington, and at the intersection of the Wabash Railroad and the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central. The principal mechanical industries are iron works, canning works, a shoe factory, and a tile factory. It has two banks, two newspapers, nine churches and an academy. A college is projected. Population (1890), 1,803; (1900), 2,054; (1903, est.), 3,165.

GILL, Joseph B., Lieutenant-Governor (1893-97), was born on a farm near Marion, Williamson County, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862. In 1868 his father settled at Murphysboro, where Mr. Gill still makes his home. His academic education was received at the school of the Christian Brothers, in St. Louis, and at the Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale. In 1886 he graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. Returning home he purchased an interest in "The Murphysboro Independent," which paper he conducted and edited up to January, 1893. In 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature and re-elected in 1890. As a legislator he was prominent as a champion of the labor interest. In 1892 he was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket, serving from January, 1893, to '97.

GILESPIE, a village of Macoupin County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles southwest of Litchfield. This is an agricultural, coal-mining and stock-raising region; the town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1890), 948; (1900), 873.

GILESPIE, Joseph, lawyer and Judge, was born in New York City, August 22, 1809, of Irish parents, who removed to Illinois in 1819, settling on a farm near Edwardsville. After coming to Illinois, at 10 years, he did not attend school over two months. In 1827 he went to the lead mines at Galena, remaining until 1829. In 1831, at the invitation of Cyrus Edwards, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, having been elected Probate Judge in 1836. He also served during two campaigns (1831 and '32) in the Black Hawk War. He was a Whig in politics and a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. In 1840 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, serving one term, and was a member of the State Senate from 1847 to 1859. In 1853 he received the few votes of the

Whig members of the Legislature for United States Senator, in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, and, in 1860, presided over the second Republican State Convention at Decatur, at which elements were set in motion which resulted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency for the first time, a week later. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1867 for a second term, serving until 1873. Died, at his home at Edwardsville, Jan. 7, 1885.

GILLETT, John Dean, agriculturist and stockman, was born in Connecticut, April 28, 1819; spent several years of his youth in Georgia, but, in 1838, came to Illinois by way of St. Louis, finally reaching "Bald Knob," in Logan County, where an uncle of the same name resided. Here he went to work, and, by frugality and judicious investments, finally acquired a large body of choice lands, adding to his agricultural operations the rearing and feeding of stock for the Chicago and foreign markets. In this he was remarkably successful. In his later years he was President of a National Bank at Lincoln. At the time of his death, August 27, 1888, he was the owner of 16,500 acres of improved lands in the vicinity of Elkhart, Logan County, besides large herds of fine stock, both cattle and horses. He left a large family, one of his daughters being the wife of the late Senator Richard J. Oglesby.

GILLETT, Philip Goode, specialist and educator, born in Madison, Ind., March 24, 1833; was educated at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., graduating in 1852, and the same year became an instructor in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb in that State. In 1856 he became Principal of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, remaining there until 1893, when he resigned. Thereafter, for some years, he was President of the Association for the Promotion of Speech by the Deaf, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., but later returned to Jacksonville, where he has since been living in retirement.

GILLHAM, Daniel B., agriculturist and legislator, was born at a place now called Wanda, in Madison County, Ill., April 29, 1826—his father being a farmer and itinerant Methodist preacher, who belonged to one of the pioneer families in the American Bottom at an early day. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and at McKendree College, but did not graduate from the latter. In his early life he followed the vocation of a farmer and stock-grower in one of the most prosperous and highly

cultivated portions of the American Bottom, a few miles below Alton, but, in 1872, removed to Alton, where he spent the remainder of his life. He became a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1866, serving eight years as Superintendent and later as its President; was also a Trustee of Shurtleff College some twenty-five years, and for a time President of the Board. In 1870 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and to the State Senate in 1882, serving a term of four years in the latter. On the night of March 17, 1890, he was assaulted by a burglar in his house, receiving a wound from a pistol-shot in consequence of which he died, April 6, following. The identity of his assailant was never discovered, and the crime consequently went unpunished.

GILMAN, a city in Iroquois County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways, 81 miles south by west from Chicago and 208 miles northeast of St. Louis. It is in the heart of one of the richest corn districts of the State and has large stock-raising and fruit-growing interests. It has an opera house, a public library, an extensive nursery, brick and tile works, a linseed oil mill, two banks and two weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring from 90 to 200 feet. Population (1890), 1,112; (1900), 1,441.

GILMAN, Arthur, was born at Alton, Ill., June 22, 1837, the son of Winthrop S. Gilman, of the firm of Gilman & Godfrey, in whose warehouse the printing press of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy was stored at the time of its destruction by a mob in 1837; was educated in St. Louis and New York, began business as a banker in 1857, but, in 1870, removed to Cambridge, Mass., and connected himself with "The Riverside Press." Mr. Gilman was one of the prime movers in what is known as "The Harvard Annex" in the interest of equal collegiate advantages for women, and has written much for the periodical press, besides publishing a number of volumes in the line of history and English literature.

GILMAN, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

GIRARD, a city in Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 25 miles south by west from Springfield and 13 miles north-northeast of Carlinville. Coal-mining is carried on extensively here. The city also has a bank, five churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,024; (1890), 1,524; (1900), 1,661.

GLENCOE, a village of Cook County, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwest-

ern Railway, 19 miles north of Chicago. Population (1880), 387; (1890), 569; (1900), 1,020.

GLENN, Archibald A., ex-Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., Jan. 30, 1819. In 1828 his father's family removed to Illinois, settling first in Vermilion, and later in Schuyler County. At the age of 13, being forced to abandon school, for six years he worked upon the farm of his widowed mother, and, at 19, entered a printing office at Rushville, where he learned the trade of compositor. In 1844 he published a Whig campaign paper, which was discontinued after the defeat of Henry Clay. For eleven years he was Circuit Clerk of Brown County, during which period he was admitted to the bar; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and of the State Board of Equalization from 1868 to 1872. The latter year he was elected to the State Senate for four years, and, in 1875, chosen its President, thus becoming ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. He early abandoned legal practice to engage in banking and in mercantile investment. After the expiration of his term in the Senate, he removed to Kansas, where, at latest advices, he still resided.

GLENN, John J., lawyer and jurist, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, March 2, 1831; graduated from Miami University in 1856 and, in 1858, was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute, Ind. Removing to Illinois in 1860, he settled in Mercer County, a year later removing to Monmouth in Warren County, where he still resides. In 1877 he was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit and re-elected in 1879, '85, '91, and '97. After his last election he served for some time, by appointment of the Supreme Court, as a member of the Appellate Court for the Springfield District, but ultimately resigned and returned to Circuit Court duty. His reputation as a cool-headed, impartial Judge stands very high, and his name has been favorably regarded for a place on the Supreme Bench.

GLOVER, Joseph Otis, lawyer, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., April 13, 1810, and educated in the high-school at Aurora in that State. In 1835 he came west to attend to a land case at Galena for his father, and, although not then a lawyer, he managed the case so successfully that he was asked to take charge of two others. This determined the bent of his mind towards the law, to the study of which he turned his attention under the preceptorship of the late Judge Theophilus L. Dickey, then of Ottawa. Soon after being admitted to the bar in 1840, he formed a partnership with the late Burton C. Cook, which

lasted over thirty years. In 1846 he was elected as a Democrat to the lower branch of the Fifteenth General Assembly, but, on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he became one of the founders of the Republican party and a close friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he entertained, at the time of his (Lincoln's) debate with Senator Douglas, at Ottawa, in 1858. In 1868 he served as Presidential Elector at the time of General Grant's first election to the Presidency, and the following year was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District, serving until 1875. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the Board of Railway and Canal Commissioners, of which he afterwards became President, serving six years. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 10, 1892.

GODFREY, a village of Madison County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 5 miles north of Alton. It is the seat of Monticello Female Seminary, and named for Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, an early settler who was chiefly instrumental in founding that institution. Population (1890), 238.

GODFREY, (Capt.) Benjamin, sea captain and philanthropist, was born at Chatham, Mass., Dec. 4, 1794; at nine years of age he ran away from home and went to sea, his first voyage being to Ireland, where he spent nine years. The War of 1812 coming on, he returned home, spending a part of the next three years in the naval service, also gaining a knowledge of the science of navigation. Later, he became master of a merchant-vessel making voyages to Italy, Spain, the West Indies and other countries, finally, by shipwreck in Cuban waters, losing the bulk of his fortune. In 1824 he engaged in mercantile business at Matamoras, Mex., where he accumulated a handsome fortune; but, in transferring it (amounting to some \$200,000 in silver) across the country on pack-animals, he was attacked and robbed by brigands, with which that country was then infested. Resuming business at New Orleans, he was again successful, and, in 1832, came north, locating near Alton, Ill., the next year engaging in the warehouse and commission business as the partner of Winthrop S. Gilman, under the name of Godfrey & Gilman. It was in the warehouse of this firm at Alton that the printing-press of Elijah P. Lovejoy was stored when it was seized and destroyed by a mob, and Lovejoy was killed, in October, 1837. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah P.*) Soon after establishing himself at Alton, Captain Godfrey made a donation of land and money for the erection of a young ladies' seminary at the village of Godfrey, four miles from Alton. (See *Monti-*

cello Female Seminary.) The first cost of the erection of buildings, borne by him, was \$53,000. The institution was opened, April 11, 1838, and Captain Godfrey continued to be one of its Trustees as long as he lived. He was also one of the leading spirits in the construction of the Alton & Springfield Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Alton), in which he invested heavily and unprofitably. Died, at Godfrey, April 13, 1862.

GOLCONDA, a village and county-seat of Pope County, on the Ohio River, 80 miles northeast of Cairo; located in agricultural and mining district; zinc, lead and kaolin mined in the vicinity; has a courthouse, eight churches, schools, one bank, a newspaper, a box factory, flour and saw mills, and a fluor-spar factory. It is the terminus of a branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. Population (1890), 1,174; (1900), 1,140.

GOLDZIER, Julius, ex-Congressman, was born at Vienna, Austria, Jan. 20, 1854, and emigrated to New York in 1866. In 1872 he settled in Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar in 1877, and where he has practiced law ever since. From 1890 to 1892 he was a member of the Chicago City Council, and, in 1892, was the successful Democratic candidate in the Fourth District, for Congress, but was defeated in 1894 by Edward D. Cooke. At the Chicago city election of 1899 he was again returned to the Council as Alderman for the Thirty-second Ward.

GOODING, James, pioneer, was born about 1767, and, in 1832, was residing at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., when he removed to Cook County, Ill., settling in what was later called "Gooding's Grove," now a part of Will County. The Grove was also called the "Yankee Settlement," from the Eastern origin of the principal settlers. Mr. Gooding was accompanied, or soon after joined, by three sons—James, Jr., William and Jasper—and a nephew, Charles Gooding, all of whom became prominent citizens. The senior Gooding died in 1849, at the age of 82 years.—**William** (Gooding), civil engineer, son of the preceding, was born at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., April 1, 1803; educated in the common schools and by private tuition, after which he divided his time chiefly between teaching and working on the farm of his father, James Gooding. Having devoted considerable attention to surveying and civil engineering, he obtained employment in 1836 on the Welland Canal, where he remained three years. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits at Lockport, N. Y., but sold out at the end of the first year and went to Ohio to engage in his profession.

Being unsuccessful in this, he accepted employment for a time as a rodman, but later secured a position as Assistant Engineer on the Ohio Canal. After a brief visit to his father's in 1832, he returned to Ohio and engaged in business there for a short time, but the following year joined his father, who had previously settled in a portion of what is now Will County, but then Cook, making the trip by the first mail steamer around the lakes. He at first settled at "Gooding's Grove" and engaged in farming. In 1836 he was appointed Assistant Engineer on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, but, in 1842, became Chief Engineer, continuing in that position until the completion of the canal in 1848, when he became Secretary of the Canal Board. Died, at Lockport, Will County, in May, 1878.

GOODRICH, Grant, lawyer and jurist, was born in Milton, Saratoga, County, N. Y., August 7, 1811; grew up in Western New York, studied law and came to Chicago in 1834, becoming one of the most prominent and reputable members of his profession, as well as a leader in many of the movements for the educational, moral and religious advancement of the community. He was one of the founders of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, an active member of the Union Defense Committee during the war, an incorporator and life-long Trustee of the Northwestern University, and President of the Board of Trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute, besides being identified with many organizations of a strictly benevolent character. In 1859 Judge Goodrich was elected a Judge of the newly organized Superior Court, but, at the end of his term, resumed the practice of his profession. Died, March 15, 1889.

GORE, David, ex-State Auditor, was born in Trigg County, Ky., April 5, 1827; came with his parents to Madison County, Ill., in 1834, and served in the Mexican War as Quartermaster, afterwards locating in Macoupin County, where he has been extensively engaged in farming. In 1874 he was an unsuccessful Greenback-Labor candidate for State Treasurer, in 1884 was elected to the State Senate from the Macoupin-Morgan District, and, in 1892, nominated and elected, as a Democrat, Auditor of Public Accounts, serving until 1897. For some sixteen years he was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, the last two years of that period being its President. His home is at Carlinville.

GOUDY, Calvin, early printer and physician, was born in Ohio, June 2, 1814; removed with his parents, in childhood, to Indianapolis, and

in 1832 to Vandalia, Ill., where he worked in the State printing office and bindery. In the fall of 1833 the family removed to Jacksonville, and the following year he entered Illinois College, being for a time a college-mate of Richard Yates, afterwards Governor. Here he continued his vocation as a printer, working for a time on "Peck's Gazetteer of Illinois" and "Goudy's Almanac," of which his father was publisher. In association with a brother while in Jacksonville, he began the publication of "The Common School Advocate," the pioneer publication of its kind in the Northwest, which was continued for about a year. Later he studied medicine with Drs. Henry and Merriman in Springfield, finally graduating at the St. Louis Medical College and, in 1844, began practice at Taylorville; in 1847 was elected Probate Judge of Christian County for a term of four years; in 1851 engaged in mercantile business, which he continued nineteen years. In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and, in the session of the following year, was a leading supporter of the act establishing the State Normal School at Normal, still later serving for some sixteen years on the State Board of Education. Died, at Taylorville, in 1877. Dr. Goudy was an older brother of the late William C. Goudy of Chicago.

GOUDY, William C., lawyer, was born in Indiana, May 15, 1824; came to Illinois, with his father, first to Vandalia and afterwards to Jacksonville, previous to 1833, where the latter began the publication of "The Farmer's Almanac"—a well-known publication of that time. At Jacksonville young Goudy entered Illinois College, graduating in 1845, when he began the study of law with Judge Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield; was admitted to the bar in 1847, and the next year began practice at Lewistown, Fulton County; served as State's Attorney (1852-55) and as State Senator (1856-60); at the close of his term removed to Chicago, where he became prominent as a corporation and railroad lawyer, in 1886 becoming General Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. During President Cleveland's first term, Mr. Goudy was believed to exert a large influence with the administration, and was credited with having been largely instrumental in securing the appointment of his partner, Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Died, April 27, 1893.

GRAFF, Joseph V., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., July 1, 1854; after graduating from the Terre Haute high-school, spent one year in Wabash College at Crawfords-

ville, but did not graduate; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Delavan, Ill., in 1879; in 1892 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, but, with the exception of President of the Board of Education, never held any public office until elected to Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District, as a Republican, in November, 1894. Mr. Graff was a successful candidate for re-election in 1896, and again in '98.

GRAFTON, a town in Jersey County, situated on the Mississippi one and a half miles below the mouth of the Illinois River. The bluffs are high and fine river views are obtainable. A fine quality of fossiliferous limestone is quarried here and exported by the river. The town has a bank, three churches and a graded school. Population (1890), 807, (1890), 927; (1900), 988.

GRAIN INSPECTION, a mode of regulating the grain-trade in accordance with State law, and under the general supervision of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. The principal executive officer of the department is the Chief Inspector of Grain, the expenses of whose administration are borne by fees. The chief business of the inspection department is transacted in Chicago, where the principal offices are located. (See *Railroad and Warehouse Commission*.)

GRAMMAR, John, pioneer and early legislator, came to Southern Illinois at a very early date and served as a member of the Third Territorial Council for Johnson County (1816-18); was a citizen of Union County when it was organized in 1818, and served as State Senator from that county in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822-26), and again in the Seventh and Eighth General Assemblies (1830-34), for the District composed of Union, Johnson and Alexander Counties. He is described as having been very illiterate, but a man of much shrewdness and considerable influence.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, a fraternal, charitable and patriotic association, limited to men who served in the Union army or navy during the Civil War, and received honorable discharge. Its founder was Dr. B. F. Stephenson, who served as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. In this task he had the cooperation of Rev. William J. Rutledge, Chaplain of the same regiment, Col. John M. Snyder, Dr. James Hamilton, Maj. Robert M. Woods, Maj. Robert Allen, Col. Martin Flood, Col. Daniel Grass, Col. Edward Prince, Capt. John S. Phelps, Capt. John A. Lightfoot, Col. B. F. Smith, Maj. A. A. North, Capt. Henry E.

Howe, and Col. B. F. Hawkes, all Illinois veterans. Numerous conferences were held at Springfield, in this State, a ritual was prepared, and the first post was chartered at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The charter members were Col. I. C. Pugh, George R. Steele, J. W. Routh, Joseph Prior, J. H. Nale, J. T. Bishop, G. H. Dunning, B. F. Sibley, M. F. Kanan, C. Reibsame, I. N. Coltrin, and Aquila Toland. All but one of these had served in Illinois regiments. At first, the work of organization proceeded slowly, the ex-soldiers generally being somewhat doubtful of the result of the project; but, before July 12, 1866, the date fixed for the assembling of a State Convention to form the Department of Illinois, thirty-nine posts had been chartered, and, by 1869, there were 330 reported in Illinois. By October, 1866, Departments had been formed in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and posts established in Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, and the first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20 of that year. In 1894 there were 7,500 posts, located in every State and Territory of the Union, with a membership of 450,000. The scheme of organization provides for precinct, State and National bodies. The first are known as posts, each having a number, to which the name of some battle or locality, or of some deceased soldier may be prefixed; the second (State organizations) are known as Departments; and the supreme power of the Order is vested in the National Encampment, which meets annually. As has been said, the G. A. R. had its inception in Illinois. The aim and dream of Dr. Stephenson and his associates was to create a grand organization of veterans which, through its cohesion, no less than its incisiveness, should constitute a potential factor in the inculcation and development of patriotism as well as mutual support. While he died sorrowing that he had not seen the fruition of his hopes, the present has witnessed the fullest realization of his dream. (See *Stephenson, B. F.*) The constitution of the order expressly prohibits any attempt to use the organization for partisan purposes, or even the discussion, at any meeting, of partisan questions. Its aims are to foster and strengthen fraternal feelings among members; to assist comrades needing help or protection and aid comrades' widows and orphans, and to inculcate unswerving loyalty. The "Woman's Relief Corps" is an auxiliary organization, originating at Portland, Maine, in 1869. The following is a list of Illinois Department Commanders, chronolog-

ically arranged: B. F. Stephenson (Provisional, 1866), John M. Palmer (1866-68), Thomas O. Osborne (1869-70), Charles E. Lippincott (1871), Hubert Dilger (1872), Guy T. Gould (1873), Hiram Hilliard (1874-76), Joseph S. Reynolds (1877), T. B. Coulter (1878), Edgar D. Swain (1879-80), J. W. Burst (1881), Thomas G. Lawler (1882), S. A. Harper (1883), L. T. Dickason (1884), William W. Berry (1885), Philip Sidney Post (1886), A. C. Sweetser (1887), James A. Sexton (1888), James S. Martin (1889), William L. Distin (1890), Horace S. Clark (1891), Edwin Harlan (1892), Edward A. Blodgett (1893), H. H. McDowell (1894), W. H. Powell (1895), William G. Cochran (1896), A. L. Schimpff (1897), John C. Black (1898), John B. Inman (1899). The following Illinoisans have held the position of Commander-in-Chief: S. A. Hurlbut, (two terms) 1866-67; John A. Logan, (three terms) 1868-70; Thomas G. Lawler, 1894; James A. Sexton, 1898.

GRAND PRAIRIE SEMINARY, a co-educational institution at Onarga, Iroquois County, incorporated in 1863; had a faculty of eleven teachers in 1897-98, with 285 pupils—145 male and 140 female. It reports an endowment of \$10,000 and property valued at \$55,000. Besides the usual classical and scientific departments, instruction is given in music, oratory, fine arts and preparatory studies.

GRAND TOWER, a town in Jackson County, situated on the Mississippi River, 27 miles southwest of Carbondale; the western terminus of the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad. It received its name from a high, rocky island, lying in the river opposite the village. It has four churches, a weekly newspaper, and two blast furnaces for iron. Population (1890), 624; (1900), 881.

GRAND TOWER & CAPE GIRARDEAU RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Texas Railroad*.)

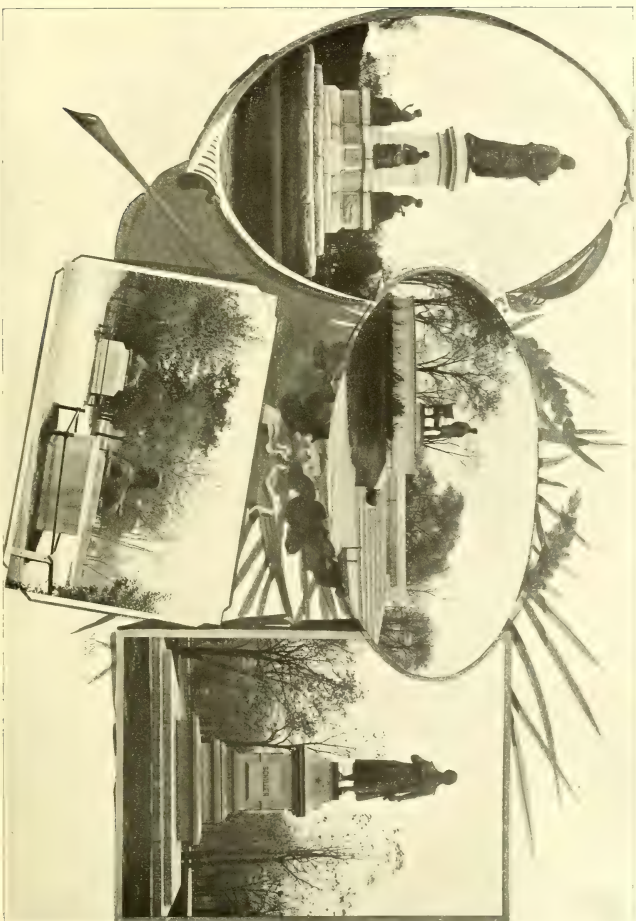
GRAND TOWER & CARBONDALE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Texas Railroad*.)

GRANGER, Flavel K., lawyer, farmer and legislator, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., May 16, 1832, educated in public schools at Sodus in the same State, and settled at Waukegan, Ill., in 1853. Here, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1855, removing to McHenry County the same year, and soon after engaging in the live-stock and wool business. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, being successively re-elected to the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first, and being chosen Temporary Speaker of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth. He is now a member of the State Senate for the

Eighth District, having been elected in 1896. His home is at West McHenry.

GRANT, Alexander Fraeser, early lawyer and jurist, was born at Inverness, Scotland, in 1804; came to Illinois at an early day and located at Shawneetown, where he studied law with Henry Eddy, the pioneer lawyer and editor of that place. Mr. Grant is described as a man of marked ability, as were many of the early settlers of that region. In February, 1835, he was elected by the General Assembly Judge for the Third Circuit, as successor to his preceptor, Mr. Eddy, but served only a few months, dying at Vandalia the same year.

GRANT, Ulysses Simpson, (originally Hiram Ulysses), Lieutenant-General and President, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822; graduated from West Point Military Academy, in 1843, and served through the Mexican War. After a short residence at St. Louis, he became a resident of Galena in 1860. His war-record is a glorious part of the Nation's history. Entering the service of the State as a clerk in the office of the Quartermaster-General at Springfield, soon after the breaking out of the war in 1861, and still later serving as a drill-master at Camp Yates, in June following he was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, which he immediately led into the field in the State of Missouri; was soon after promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship and became a full Major-General of Volunteers on the fall of Forts Donelson and Henry, in February following. His successes at Fort Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hill, and Big Black River, ending with the capture of Vicksburg, were the leading victories of the Union armies in 1863. His successful defense of Chattanooga was also one of his victories in the West in the same year. Commissioned a Major-General of the Regular Army after the fall of Vicksburg, he became Lieutenant-General in 1864, and, in March of that year, assumed command of all the Northern armies. Taking personal command of the Army of the Potomac, he directed the campaign against Richmond, which resulted in the final evacuation and downfall of the Confederate capital and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox on April 8, 1865. In July, 1866, he was made General—the office being created for him. He also served as Secretary of War, ad interim, under President Johnson, from August, 1867, to January, 1868. In 1868 he was elected President of the United States and re-elected in 1872. His administration may not have been free from mistakes, but it was charac-

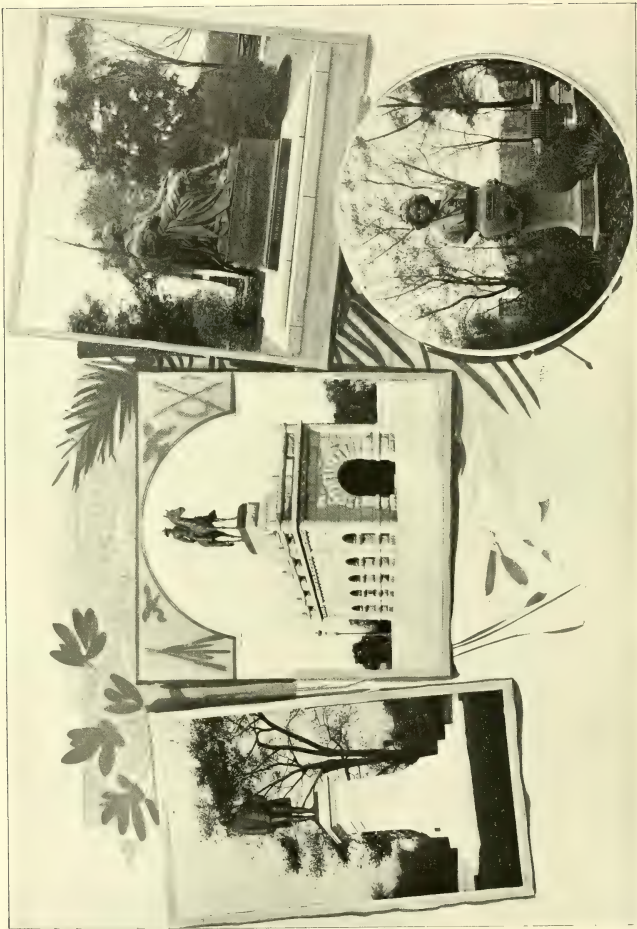


Lincoln Monument.

The Solihoo.

Solihoo Statue.

MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.



Franklin Square.

Grant Monument.
MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Shakespeare Statue.
Beethoven Statue.

terized by patriotism and integrity of purpose. During 1877-79 he made a tour of the world, being received everywhere with the highest honors. In 1880 his friends made an unsuccessful effort to secure his renomination as a Presidential candidate on the Republican ticket. Died, at Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885. His chief literary work was his "Memoirs" (two volumes, 1885-86), which was very extensively sold.

GRAPE CREEK, a suburban mining village in Vermilion County, on the Big Vermilion River and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, six miles south of Danville. The chief industry is coal mining, which is extensively carried on. Population (1890), 778; (1900), 610.

GRATIOT, Charles, of Huguenot parentage, born at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1752. After receiving a mercantile training in the counting house of an uncle in London, he emigrated to Canada, entering the employ of another uncle at Montreal. He first came to the "Illinois Country" in 1775, as an Indian trader, remaining one year. In 1777 he returned and formed a partnership with David McRae and John Kay, two young Scotchmen from Montreal. He established depots at Cahokia and Kaskaskia. Upon the arrival of Col. George Rogers Clark, in 1778, he rendered that commander material financial assistance, becoming personally responsible for the supplies needed by the penniless American army. When the transfer of sovereignty took place at St. Louis, on March 10, 1804, and Louisiana Territory became a part of the United States, it was from the balcony of his house that the first American flag was unfurled in Upper Louisiana. In recompense for his liberal expenditure, he was promised 30,000 acres of land near the present site of Louisville, but this he never received. Died, at St. Louis, April 21, 1817.

GRAVIER, Father Jacques, a Jesuit missionary, born in France, but at what date cannot be stated with certainty. After some years spent in Canada he was sent by his ecclesiastical superiors to the Illinois Mission (1688), succeeding Allouez as Superior two years later, and being made Vicar-General in 1691. He labored among the Miamis, Peorias and Kaskaskias—his most numerous conversions being among the latter tribe—as also among the Cahokias, Osages, Tamaras and Missouris. It is said to have been largely through his influence that the Illinois were induced to settle at Kaskaskia instead of going south. In 1705 he received a severe wound during an attack by the Illinois Indians, incited, if not actually led, by one of their medicine men. It is said

that he visited Paris for treatment, but failed to find a cure. Accounts of his death vary as to time and place, but all agree that it resulted from the wound above mentioned. Some of his biographers assert that he died at sea; others that he returned from France, yet suffering from the Indian poison, to Louisiana in February, 1708, and died near Mobile, Ala., the same year.

GRAY, Elisha, electrician and inventor, was born at Barnesville, Ohio, August 2, 1835; after serving as an apprentice at various trades, took a course at Oberlin College, devoting especial attention to the physical sciences, meanwhile supporting himself by manual labor. In 1865 he began his career as an electrician and, in 1867, received his first patent; devised a method of transmitting telephone signals, and, in 1875, succeeded in transmitting four messages simultaneously on one wire to New York and Boston, a year later accomplishing the same with eight messages to New York and Philadelphia. Professor Gray has invented a telegraph switch, a repeater, enunciator and type-writing telegraph. From 1869 to '73 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus at Cleveland and Chicago, but has since been electrician of the Western Electric Company of Chicago. His latest invention, the "telautograph"—for reproducing by telegraph the handwriting of the sender of a telegram—attracted great interest at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. He is author of "Telegraphy and Telephony" and "Experimental Researches in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

GRAY, William C., Ph.D., editor, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1830; graduated from the Farmers' (now Belmont) College in 1850, read law and began secular editorial work in 1852, being connected, in the next fourteen years, with "The Tiffin Tribune," "Cleveland Herald" and "Newark American." Then, after several years spent in general publishing business in Cincinnati, after the great fire of 1871 he came to Chicago, to take charge of "The Interior," the organ of the Presbyterian Church, which he has since conducted. The success of the paper under his management affords the best evidence of his practical good sense. He holds the degree of Ph.D., received from Wooster University in 1881.

GRAYVILLE, a city situated on the border of White and Edwards Counties, lying chiefly in the former, on the Wabash River, 35 miles northwest of Evansville, Ind., 16 miles northeast of Carmi, and forty miles southwest of Vincennes. It is located in the heart of a heavily timbered

region and is an important hard-wood market. Valuable coal deposits exist. The industries include flour, saw and planing mills, stove factories and creamery. The city has an electric light and water plant, two banks, eight churches, and two weekly papers. Population (1900), 1,948.

GRAYVILLE & MATTOON RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway.*)

GREATHOUSE, Lucien, soldier, was born at Carlinville, Ill., in 1843; graduated at Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, and studied law; enlisted as a private at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion and rose to the rank of Colonel of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers; bore a conspicuous part in the movements of the Army of the Tennessee; was killed in battle near Atlanta, Ga., June 21, 1864.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD (of 1843 and '49). (See *Illinois Central Railroad.*)

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD (2). (See *Wabash Railway.*)

GREEN RIVER, rises in Lee County, and, after draining part of Bureau County, flows westward through Henry County, and enters Rock River about 10 miles east by south from Rock Island. It is nearly 120 miles long.

GREEN, William H., State Senator and Judge, was born at Danville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1830. In 1847 he accompanied his father's family to Illinois, and, for three years following, taught school, at the same time reading law. He was admitted to the bar in 1852 and began practice at Mount Vernon, removing to Metropolis the next year, and to Cairo in 1863. In 1858 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, was re-elected in 1860 and, two years later, was elected to the State Senate for four years. In December, 1865, he was elected Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Mulkey, retiring with the expiration of his term in 1867. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1860, '64, '68, '80, '84 and '88, besides being for many years a member of the State Central Committee of that party, and also, for four terms, a member of the State Board of Education, of which he has been for several years the President. He is at present (1899) engaged in the practice of his profession at Cairo.

GREENE, Henry Sacheveral, attorney, was born in the North of Ireland, July, 1833, brought to Canada at five years of age, and from nine compelled to support himself, sometimes as a clerk and at others setting type in a printing office. After spending some time in Western New York,

in 1853 he commenced the study of law at Danville, Ind., with Hugh Crea, now of Decatur, Ill.; four years later settled at Clinton, DeWitt County, where he taught and studied law with Lawrence Weldon, now of the Court of Claims, Washington. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar at Springfield, on the motion of Abraham Lincoln, and was associated in practice, for a time, with Hon. Clifton H. Moore of Clinton; later served as Prosecuting Attorney and one term (1867-69) as Representative in the General Assembly. At the close of his term in the Legislature he removed to Springfield, forming a law partnership with Milton Hay and David T. Littler, under the firm name of Hay, Greene & Littler, still later becoming the head of the firm of Greene & Humphrey. From the date of his removal to Springfield, for some thirty years his chief employment was as a corporation lawyer, for the most part in the service of the Chicago & Alton and the Wabash Railways. His death occurred at his home in Springfield, after a protracted illness, Feb. 25, 1899. Of recognized ability, thoroughly devoted to his profession, high minded and honorable in all his dealings, he commanded respect wherever he was known.

GREENE, William G., pioneer, was born in Tennessee in 1812; came to Illinois in 1822 with his father (Bowling Greene), who settled in the vicinity of New Salem, now in Menard County. The younger Greene was an intimate friend and fellow-student, at Illinois College, of Richard Yates (afterwards Governor), and also an early friend and admirer of Abraham Lincoln, under whom he held an appointment in Utah for some years. He died at Tallula, Menard County, in 1894.

GREENFIELD, a city in the eastern part of Greene County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Quincy, Carrollton & St. Louis Railways, 12 miles east of Carrollton and 55 miles north of St. Louis; is an agricultural, coal-mining and stock-raising region. The city has several churches, public schools, a seminary, electric light plant, steam flouring mill, and one weekly paper. It is an important shipping point for cattle, horses, swine, corn, grain and produce. Population (1890), 1,131; (1900), 1,085.

GREENE COUNTY, cut off from Madison and separately organized in 1821; has an area of 544 square miles; population (1900), 23,402; named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, a Revolutionary soldier. The soil and climate are varied and adapted to a diversity of products, wheat and fruit being among the principal. Building stone and clay

are abundant. Probably the first English-speaking settlers were David Stockton and James Whiteside, who located south of Macoupin Creek in June, 1817. Samuel Thomas and others (among them Gen. Jacob Fry) followed soon afterward. The Indians were numerous and aggressive, and had destroyed not a few of the monuments of the Government surveys, erected some years before. Immigration of the whites, however, was rapid, and it was not long before the nucleus of a village was established at Carrollton, where General Fry erected the first house and made the first coffin needed in the settlement. This town, the county-seat and most important place in the county, was laid off by Thomas Carlin in 1821. Other flourishing towns are Whitehall (population, 1,961), and Roodhouse (an important railroad center) with a population of 2,360.

GREENUP, village of Cumberland County, at intersection of the Vandalia Line and Evansville branch Ill. Cent. Ry.; in farming and fruit-growing region; has powder mill, bank, broom factory, five churches, public library and good schools. Population (1890), 858; (1900), 1,085.

GREENVIEW, a village in Menard County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 22 miles north-northwest of Springfield and 36 miles northeast of Jacksonville. It has a coal mine, bank, two weekly papers, seven churches, and a graded and high school. Population (1890), 1,106; (1900), 1,019; (1903), 1,245.

GREENVILLE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Bond County, on the East Fork of Big Shoal Creek and the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 50 miles east-northeast of St. Louis; is in a rich agricultural and coal-mining region. Corn and wheat are raised extensively in the surrounding country, and there are extensive coal mines adjacent to the city. The leading manufacturing product is in the line of wagons. It is the seat of Greenville College (a coeducational institution); has several banks and three weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,868; (1900), 2,504.

GREENVILLE, TREATY OF, a treaty negotiated by Gen. Anthony Wayne with a number of Indian tribes (see *Indian Treaties*), at Greenville, after his victory over the savages at the battle of Maumee Rapids, in August, 1795. This was the first treaty relating to Illinois lands in which a number of tribes united. The lands conveyed within the present limits of the State of Illinois were as follows: A tract six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River;

another, twelve miles square, near the mouth of the Illinois River; another, six miles square, around the old fort at Peoria; the post of Fort Massac; the 150,000 acres set apart as bounty lands for the army of Gen. George Rogers Clark, and "the lands at all other places in the possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, the Indian title to which has been thus extinguished." On the other hand, the United States relinquished all claim to all other Indian lands north of the Ohio, east of the Mississippi and south of the great lakes. The cash consideration paid by the Government was \$210,000.

GREGG, David L., lawyer and Secretary of State, emigrated from Albany, N. Y., and began the practice of law at Joliet, Ill., where, in 1839, he also edited "The Juliet Courier," the first paper established in Will County. From 1842 to 1846, he represented Will, Du Page and Iroquois Counties in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies; later removed to Chicago, after which he served for a time as United States District Attorney; in 1847 was chosen one of the Delegates from Cook County to the State Constitutional Convention of that year, and served as Secretary of State from 1850 to 1853, as successor to Horace S. Cooley, who died in office the former year. In the Democratic State Convention of 1852, Mr. Gregg was a leading candidate for the nomination for Governor, though finally defeated by Joel A. Matteson; served as Presidential Elector for that year, and, in 1853, was appointed by President Pierce Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, still later for a time acting as the minister or adviser of King Kamehameha IV, who died in 1863. Returning to California he was appointed by President Lincoln Receiver of Public Moneys at Carson City, Nev., where he died, Dec. 23, 1868.

GREGORY, John Milton, clergyman and educator, was born at Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 6, 1822; graduated from Union College in 1846 and, after devoting two years to the study of law, studied theology and entered the Baptist ministry. After a brief pastorate in the East he came West, becoming Principal of a classical school at Detroit. His ability as an educator was soon recognized, and, in 1858, he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan, but declined a re-election in 1863. In 1854, he assisted in founding "The Michigan Journal of Education," of which he was editor-in-chief. In 1863 he accepted the Presidency of Kalamazoo College, and four years

later was called to that of the newly founded University of Illinois, at Champaign, where he remained until 1880. He was United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition in 1873, Illinois State Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1878, also serving as one of the judges in the educational department of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. From 1882 to '85 he was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Madison University (Hamilton, N. Y.) in 1866. While State Superintendent he published a "Compend of School Laws" of Michigan, besides numerous addresses on educational subjects. Other works of his are "Handbook of History" and "Map of Time" (Chicago, 1866); "A New Political Economy" (Cincinnati, 1882); and "Seven Laws of Teaching" (Chicago, 1883). While holding a chair as Professor Emeritus of Political Economy in the University of Illinois during the latter years of his life, he resided in Washington, D. C., where he died, Oct. 20, 1898. By his special request he was buried on the grounds of the University at Champaign.

GRESHAM, Walter Quinton, soldier, jurist and statesman, was born near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind., March 17, 1832. Two years at a seminary at Corydon, followed by one year at Bloomington University, completed his early education, which was commenced at the common schools. He read law at Corydon, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1860 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, but resigned to become Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and was almost immediately commissioned Colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment. After the fall of Vicksburg he was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and was brevetted Major-General on March 13, 1865. At Atlanta he was severely wounded, and disabled from service for a year. After the war he resumed practice at New Albany, Ind. His political career began in 1856, when he stumped his county for Fremont. From that time until 1892 he was always prominently identified with the Republican party. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress, and, in 1867-68, was the financial agent of his State (Indiana) in New York. In 1869 President Grant appointed him Judge of the United States District Court for Indiana. In 1883 he resigned this position to accept the portfolio of Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Arthur. In July, 1884, upon the death of Secretary Folger, he was made Secretary of the Treasury. In Oct. 1884,

he was appointed United States Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, and thereafter made his home in Chicago. He was an earnest advocate of the renomination of Grant in that year, but subsequently took no active personal part in politics. In 1888 he was the substantially unanimous choice of Illinois Republicans for the Presidency, but was defeated in convention. In 1892 he was tendered the Populist nomination for President, but declined. In 1893 President Cleveland offered him the portfolio of Secretary of State, which he accepted, dying in office at Washington, D. C., May 28, 1895.

GREUSEL, Nicholas, soldier, was born in Germany, July 4, 1817, the son of a soldier of Murat; came to New York in 1833 and to Detroit, Mich., in 1835; served as a Captain of the First Michigan Volunteers in the Mexican War; in 1857, came to Chicago and was employed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, until the firing on Fort Sumter, when he promptly enrolled himself as a private in a company organized at Aurora, of which he was elected Captain and attached to the Seventh Illinois (three-months' men), later being advanced to the rank of Major. Re-enlisting for three years, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, but, in August following, was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Illinois; took part in the battles of Pea Ridge and Perryville and the campaign against Corinth; compelled to resign on account of failing health, in February, 1863, he removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, whence he returned to Aurora in 1893. Died at Aurora, April 25, 1896.

GRIDLEY, Asahel, lawyer and banker, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., April 21, 1810; was educated at Pompey Academy and, at the age of 21, came to Illinois, locating at Bloomington and engaging in the mercantile business, which he carried on quite extensively some eight years. He served as First Lieutenant of a cavalry company during the Black Hawk War of 1832, and soon after was elected a Brigadier-General of militia, thereby acquiring the title of "General." In 1840 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twelfth General Assembly, and soon after began to turn his attention to the study of law, subsequently forming a partnership with Col. J. H. Wickizer, which continued for a number of years. Having been elected to the State Senate in 1850, he took a conspicuous part in the two succeeding sessions of the General Assembly in securing the location of the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads by way of Bloomington; was also, at a later period, a leading promoter of the

Indiana, Bloomington & Western and other lines. In 1858 he joined J. Y. Scammon and J. H. Burch of Chicago, in the establishment of the McLean County Bank at Bloomington, of which he became President and ultimately sole proprietor; also became proprietor, in 1857, of the Bloomington Gas-Light & Coke Company, which he managed some twenty-five years. Originally a Whig, he identified himself with the Republican cause in 1856, serving upon the State Central Committee during the campaign of that year, but, in 1872, took part in the Liberal Republican movement, serving as a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, where he was a zealous supporter of David Davis for the Presidency. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 20, 1881.

GRIER, (Col.) David Perkins, soldier and merchant, was born near Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1837; received a common school education and, in 1852, came to Peoria, Ill., where he engaged in the grain business, subsequently, in partnership with his brother, erecting the first grain-elevator in Peoria, with three or four at other points. Early in the war he recruited a company of which he was elected Captain, but, as the State quota was already full, it was not accepted in Illinois, but was mustered in, in June, as a part of the Eighth Missouri Volunteers. With this organization he took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battle of Shiloh and the siege and capture of Corinth. In August, 1862, he was ordered to report to Governor Yates at Springfield, and, on his arrival, was presented with a commission as Colonel of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he retained command up to the siege of Vicksburg. During that siege he commanded a brigade and, in subsequent operations in Louisiana, was in command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Later he had command of all the troops on Dauphin Island, and took a conspicuous part in the capture of Fort Morgan and Mobile, as well as other operations in Alabama. He subsequently had command of a division until his muster-out, July 10, 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war, General Grier resumed his business as a grain merchant at Peoria, but, in 1879, removed to East St. Louis, where he had charge of the erection and management of the Union Elevator there—was also Vice-President and Director of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Died, April 22, 1891.

GRIERSON, Benjamin H., soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 8, 1836; removed in boyhood

to Trumbull County, Ohio, and, about 1850, to Jacksonville, Ill., where he was engaged for a time in teaching music, later embarking in the grain and produce business at Meredosia. He enlisted promptly at the beginning of the Civil War, becoming Aid-de-camp to General Prentiss at Cairo during the three-months' service, later being commissioned Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry. From this time his promotion was rapid. He was commissioned Colonel of the same regiment in March, 1862, and was commander of a brigade in December following. He was prominent in nearly all the cavalry skirmishes between Memphis and the Tennessee river, and, in April and May, 1863, led the famous raid from La Grange, Tenn., through the States of Mississippi and Louisiana to Baton Rouge in the latter—for the first time penetrating the heart of the Confederacy and causing consternation among the rebel leaders, while materially aiding General Grant's movement against Vicksburg. This demonstration was generally regarded as one of the most brilliant events of the war, and attracted the attention of the whole country. In recognition of this service he was, on June 3, 1863, made a Brigadier-General, and May 27, 1865, a full Major-General of Volunteers. Soon after the close of the war he entered the regular army as Colonel of the Tenth United States Cavalry and was successively brevetted Brigadier- and Major-General for bravery shown in a raid in Arkansas during December, 1864. His subsequent service was in the West and Southwest conducting campaigns against the Indians, in the meanwhile being in command at Santa Fe, San Antonio and elsewhere. On the promotion of General Miles to a Major-Generalship following the death of Maj.-Gen. George Crook in Chicago, March 19, 1890, General Grierson, who had been the senior Colonel for some years, was promoted Brigadier-General and retired with that rank in July following. His home is at Jacksonville.

GRIGGS, Samuel Chapman, publisher, was born in Tolland, Conn., July 20, 1819; began business as a bookseller at Hamilton, N. Y., but removed to Chicago, where he established the largest bookselling trade in the Northwest. Mr. Griggs was a heavy loser by the fire of 1871, and the following year, having sold out to his partners, established himself in the publishing business, which he conducted until 1896, when he retired. The class of books published by him include many educational and classical, with others of a high order of merit. Died in Chicago, April 5, 1897.

GRIGGSVILLE, a city in Pike County, on the Wabash Railroad, 4 miles west of the Illinois River, and 50 miles east of Quincy. Flour, camp stoves, and brooms are manufactured here. The city has churches, graded schools, a public library, fair grounds, opera house, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,400; (1900), 1,404.

GRIMSHAW, Jackson, lawyer and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1820, of Anglo-Irish and Revolutionary ancestry. He was partially educated at Bristol College, Pa., and began the study of law with his father, who was a lawyer and an author of repute. His professional studies were interrupted for a few years, during which he was employed at surveying and civil engineering, but he was admitted to the bar at Harrisburg, in 1843. The same year he settled at Pittsfield, Ill., where he formed a partnership with his brother, William A. Grimshaw. In 1857 he removed to Quincy, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He was a member of the first Republican Convention, at Bloomington, in 1856, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress (1856 and '58) in a strongly Democratic District. He was a warm personal friend and trusted counsellor of Governor Yates, on whose staff he served as Colonel. During 1861 the latter sent Mr. Grimshaw to Washington with dispatches announcing the capture of Jefferson Barracks, Mo. On arriving at Annapolis, learning that the railroads had been torn up by rebel sympathizers, he walked from that city to the capital, and was summoned into the presence of the President and General Scott with his feet protruding from his boots. In 1865 Mr. Lincoln appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, which office he held until 1869. Died, at Quincy, Dec. 13, 1875.

GRIMSHAW, William A., early lawyer, was born in Philadelphia and admitted to the bar in his native city at the age of 19; in 1833 came to Pike County, Ill., where he continued to practice until his death. He served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, and had the credit of preparing the article in the second Constitution prohibiting dueling. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President a second time; also served as Presidential Elector in 1880. He was, for a time, one of the Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, and, from 1877 to 1882, a member of the State Board of Public Charities, being for a time President of the Board. Died, at Pittsfield, Jan. 7, 1895.

GRINNELL, Julius S., lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1842, of New England parents, who were of French descent. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1866, and, two years later, was admitted to the bar at Ogdensburg, N. Y. In 1870 he removed to Chicago, where he soon attained a prominent position at the bar; was elected City Attorney in 1879, and re-elected in 1881 and 1883. In 1884 he was elected State's Attorney for Cook County, in which capacity he successfully conducted some of the most celebrated criminal prosecutions in the history of Illinois. Among these may be mentioned the cases against Joseph T. Mackin and William J. Gallagher, growing out of an election conspiracy in Chicago in 1884; the conviction of a number of Cook County Commissioners for accepting bribes in 1885, and the conviction of seven anarchistic leaders charged with complicity in the Haymarket riot and massacre in Chicago, in May, 1886—the latter trial being held in 1887. The same year (1887) he was elected to the Circuit bench of Cook County, but resigned his seat in 1890 to become counsel for the Chicago City Railway. Died, in Chicago, June 8, 1898.

GROSS, Jacob, ex-State Treasurer and banker, was born in Germany, Feb. 11, 1840; having lost his father by death at 13, came to the United States two years later, spent a year in Chicago schools, learned the trade of a tinsmith and clerked in a store until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-Second Illinois Volunteers (the second "Hecker Regiment"); afterwards participated in some of the most important battles of the war, including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Resaca and others. At Dallas, Ga., he had his right leg badly shattered by a bullet-wound above the knee, four successive amputations being found necessary in order to save his life. Having been discharged from the service in February, 1865, he took a course in a commercial college, became deputy clerk of the Police Court, served three terms as Collector of the West Town of Chicago, and an equal number of terms (12 years) as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and, in 1884, was elected State Treasurer. Since retiring from the latter office, Mr. Gross has been engaged in the banking business, being President, for several years, of the Commercial Bank of Chicago.

GROSS, William L., lawyer, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1839, came with his father to Illinois in 1844, was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1862, but almost immediately

entered the service of the Government, and, a year later, was appointed by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and, under command of General Stager, assigned to the Department of the Ohio as Military Superintendent of Telegraphs. At the close of the war he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, taking control of military telegraphs in that Department with headquarters at New Orleans, remaining until August, 1866, meanwhile being brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. For the next two years he occupied various positions in the civil telegraph service, but, in 1868, resumed the practice of law at Springfield, in conjunction with his brother (Eugene L.) issuing the first volume of "Gross' Statutes of Illinois," followed in subsequent years by two additional volumes, besides an Index to all the Laws of the State. In 1878 he was elected as a Republican to the General Assembly from Sangamon County, and, in 1884, was appointed by Governor Hamilton Circuit Judge to succeed Judge C. S. Zane, who had been appointed Chief Justice of Utah. Upon the organization of the Illinois State Bar Association, Judge Gross became its first Secretary, serving until 1883, when he was elected President, again serving as Secretary and Treasurer in 1893-94.

GROSSCUP, Peter Stenger, jurist, born in Ashland, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1852; was educated in the local schools and Wittenberg College, graduating from the latter in 1872; read law in Boston, Mass., and settled down to practice in his native town, in 1874. He was a candidate for Congress in a Democratic District before he was 25 years old, but, being a Republican, was defeated. Two years later, being thrown by a reapportionment into the same district with William McKinley, he put that gentleman in nomination for the seat in Congress to which he was elected. He removed to Chicago in 1883, and, for several years, was the partner of the late Leonard Swett; in December, 1892, was appointed by President Harrison Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois as successor to Judge Henry W. Blodgett. On the death of Judge Showalter, in December, 1898, Judge Grosscup was appointed his successor as Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Seventh Judicial District. Although one of the youngest incumbents upon the bench of the United States Court, Judge Grosscup has given ample evidence of his ability as a jurist, besides proving himself in harmony with the progressive spirit of the time on questions of national and international interest.

GRUNDY COUNTY, situated in the northeastern quarter of the State, having an area of 440 square miles and a population (1900) of 24,136. The surface is mainly rolling prairie, beneath which is a continuous coal seam, three feet thick. Building stone is abundant (particularly near Morris), and there are considerable beds of potter's clay. The county is crossed by the Illinois River and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, also by the Rock Island and the Chicago & Alton Railways. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture, although there are several manufacturing establishments. The first white settler of whom any record has been preserved, was William Marquis, who arrived at the mouth of the Mazon in a "prairie schooner" in 1828. Other pioneers were Colonel Sayers, W. A. Holloway, Alexander K. Owen, John Taylor, James McCartney and Joab Chappell. The first public land sale was made in 1835, and, in 1841, the county was organized out of a part of La Salle, and named after Felix Grundy, the eminent Tennessean. The first pollbook showed 148 voters. Morris was chosen the county-seat and has so remained. Its present population is 3,653. Another prosperous town is Gardner, with 1,100 inhabitants.

GULLIVER, John Putnam, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1819; graduated at Yale College, in 1840, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1845, meanwhile serving two years as Principal of Randolph Academy. From 1845 to 1865 he was pastor of a church at Norwich, Conn., in 1865-68, of the New England Church, of Chicago, and, 1868-72, President of Knox College at Galesburg, Ill. The latter year he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Binghamton, N. Y., remaining until 1878, when he was elected Professor of the "Relations of Christianity and Secular Science" at Andover, holding this position actively until 1891, and then, as Professor Emeritus, until his death, Jan. 25, 1894. He was a member of the Corporation of Yale College and had been honored with the degrees of D.D. and LL.D.

GURLEY, William F. E., State Geologist, was born at Oswego, N. Y., June 5, 1854; brought by his parents to Danville, Ill., in 1864, and educated in the public schools of that city and Cornell University, N. Y.; served as city engineer of Danville in 1885-87, and again in 1891-93. In July of the latter year he was appointed by Governor Altgeld State Geologist as successor to Prof. Joshua Lindahl.

HACKER, John S., pioneer and soldier of the Mexican War, was born at Owensburg, Ky., November, 1797; in early life removed to Missouri, where he was employed in the stock and produce trade with New Orleans. Having married in 1817, he settled at Jonesboro, Union County, Ill., where he kept a tavern for a number of years, and was also engaged some thirty years in mercantile business. It is said that he was unable to read until taught after marriage by his wife, who appears to have been a woman of intelligence and many graces. In 1824 he was elected Representative in the Fourth General Assembly and, in 1834, to the State Senate, serving by re-election in 1838 until 1842, and being a supporter of the internal improvement scheme. In 1837 he voted for the removal of the State capital from Vandalia to Springfield, and, though differing from Abraham Lincoln politically, was one of his warm personal friends. He served in the War of 1812 as a private in the Missouri militia, and, in the Mexican War, as Captain of a company in the Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers—Col. W. H. Bissell's. By service on the staff of Governor Duncan, he had already obtained the title of Colonel. He received the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor from the first formal State Convention of the Democratic party in December, 1837, but the head of the ticket (Col. J. W. Stephenson) having withdrawn on account of charges connected with his administration of the Land Office at Dixon, Colonel Hacker also declined, and a new ticket was put in the field headed by Col. Thomas L. Carlin, which was elected in 1838. In 1849 Colonel Hacker made the overland journey to California, but returning with impaired health in 1852, located in Cairo, where he held the position of Surveyor of the Port for three years, when he was removed by President Buchanan on account of his friendship for Senator Douglas. He also served, from 1854 to '56, as Secretary of the Senate Committee on Territories under the Chairmanship of Senator Douglas, and, in 1856, as Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives in Washington. In 1857 he returned to Jonesboro and spent the remainder of his life in practical retirement, dying at the home of his daughter, in Anna, May 18, 1878.

HADLEY, William F. L., lawyer and Congressman, was born near Collinsville, Ill., June 15, 1847; grew up on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools and at McKendree College, where he graduated in 1867. In 1871 he graduated from the Law Department of the

University of Michigan, and established himself in the practice of his profession at Edwardsville. He was elected to the State Senate from Madison County in 1886, serving four years, and was nominated for a second term, but declined; was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1888, and, in 1895, was nominated and elected, in the Eighteenth District, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fourth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Frederick Remann, who had been elected in 1894, but died before taking his seat. Mr. Hadley was a candidate for re-election in 1896, but was prevented by protracted illness from making a canvass, and suffered a defeat. He is a son-in-law of the late Edward M. West, long a prominent business man of Edwardsville, and since his retirement from Congress, has devoted his attention to his profession and the banking business.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, a homeopathic hospital located in Chicago. It was first opened with twenty beds, in November, 1870, in a block of wooden buildings, the use of which was given rent free by Mr. J. Young Scammon, and was known as the Scammon Hospital. After the fire of October, 1871, Mr. Scammon deeded the property to the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College, and the hospital was placed on the list of public charities. It also received a donation of \$10,000 from the Relief and Aid Society, besides numerous private benefactions. In April, 1873, at the suggestion of Mr. Scammon, the name of the institution was changed to the Hahnemann Hospital, by which designation it has since been known. In 1893 the corner-stone of a new hospital was laid and the building completed in 1894. It is seven stories in height, with a capacity for 225 beds, and is equipped with all the improved appliances and facilities for the care and protection of the sick. It has also about sixty private rooms for paying patients.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, located in Chicago, chartered in 1834-35, but not organized until 1860, when temporary quarters were secured over a drug-store, and the first college term opened, with a teaching faculty numbering nine professors, besides clinical lecturers, demonstrators, etc. In 1866-67 the institution moved into larger quarters and, in 1870, the corner-stone of a new college building was laid. The six succeeding years were marked by internal dissension, ten of the professors withdrawing to establish a rival school. The faculty was curtailed in numbers and re-organized. In August,

1892, the corner-stone of a second building was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, the new structure occupying the site of the old, but being larger, better arranged and better equipped. Women were admitted as students in 1870-71 and co-education of the sexes has ever since continued an established feature of the institution. For more than thirty-five years a free dispensary has been in operation in connection with the college.

HAINES, John Charles, Mayor of Chicago and legislator, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., May 26, 1818; came to Chicago in 1835, and, for the next eleven years, was employed in various pursuits; served three terms (1848-54) in the City Council; was twice elected Water Commissioner (1853 and '56), and, in 1858, was chosen Mayor, serving two terms. He also served as Delegate from Cook County in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1874, was elected to the State Senate from the First District, serving in the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies. At the session of 1877 he received sixty-nine votes for the seat in the United States Senate to which Judge David Davis was afterwards elected. Mr. Haines was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, was interested in the old Chicago West Division Railway and President of the Savings Institute. During his later years he was a resident of Waukegan, dying there, July 4, 1896. — **Elijah Middlebrook** (Haines), brother of the preceding, lawyer, politician and legislator, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., April 21, 1822; came to Illinois in boyhood, locating first at Chicago, but, a year later, went to Lake County, where he resided until his death. His education, rudimentary, classical and professional, was self-acquired. He began to occupy and cultivate a farm for himself before attaining his majority; studied law, and, in 1851, was admitted to the bar, beginning practice at Waukegan; in 1860 opened an office in Chicago, still, however, making his home at Waukegan. In 1855 he published a compilation of the Illinois township laws, followed by a "Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace." He made similar compilations of the township laws of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Missouri. By nature Mr. Haines was an agitator, and his career as a politician both checkered and unique. Originally a Democrat, he abandoned that organization upon the formation of the Republican party, and was elected by the latter to the Legislature from Lake County in 1858, '60 and '62. In 1867 he came into prominence as an anti-monopolist, and on this issue was elected to the Consti-

tutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1870 he was again chosen to the Legislature as an "independent," and, as such, re-elected in '74, '83, '84, '86 and '88, receiving the support, however, of the Democrats in a District normally Republican. He served as Speaker during the sessions of 1875 and '85, the party strength in each of these Assemblies being so equally divided that he either held, or was able to control, the balance of power. He was an adroit parliamentarian, but his decisions were the cause of much severe criticism, being regarded by both Democrats and Republicans as often arbitrary and unjust. The two sessions over which he presided were among the stormiest in the State's history. Died, at Waukegan, April 25, 1899.

HALE, Albert, pioneer clergyman, was born at Glastonbury, Conn., Nov. 29, 1799; after some years spent as a clerk in a country store at Wethersfield, completed a course in the theological department of Yale College, later serving as a home missionary, in Georgia; came to Illinois in 1831, doing home missionary work in Bond County, and, in 1833, was sent to Chicago, where his open candor, benignity and blameless conduct enabled him to exert a powerful influence over the drunken aborigines who constituted a large and menacing class of the population of what was then a frontier town. In 1839 he assumed the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church in Springfield, continuing that connection until 1865. From that time until his death, his life was largely devoted to missionary work among the extremely poor and the pariahs of society. Among these he wielded a large influence and always commanded genuine respect from all denominations. His forte was love rather than argument, and in this lay the secret of his success. Died, in Springfield, Jan. 30, 1891.

HALE, (Dr.) Edwin M., physician, was born in Newport, N. H., in 1829, commenced the study of medicine in 1848 and, in 1850, entered the Cleveland Homeopathic College, at the end of the session locating at Jonesville, Mich. From 1855 he labored in the interest of a representation of homeopathy in the University of Michigan. When this was finally accomplished, he was offered the chair of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, but was compelled to decline in consequence of having been elected to the same position in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. In 1876 he made a visit to Europe, and, on his return, severed his connection with the Hahnemann and accepted a similar position in the Chicago Homeopathic College, where he remained

five years, when he retired with the rank of Professor Emeritus. Dr. Hale was the author of several volumes held in high esteem by members of the profession, and maintained a high reputation for professional skill and benevolence of character. He was a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and an honorary member of various home and foreign associations. Died, in Chicago, Jan. 18, 1899.

HALL, (Col.) Cyrus, soldier, was born in Fayette County, Ill., August 29, 1832—the son of a pioneer who came to Illinois about the time of its admission as a State. He served as Second Lieutenant in the Third Illinois Volunteers (Col. Foreman's regiment), during the Mexican War, and, in 1860, removed to Shelbyville to engage in hotel-keeping. The Civil War coming on, he raised the first company for the war in Shelby County, which was attached to the Fourteenth Illinois (Col. John M. Palmer's regiment); was promptly promoted from Captain to Major and finally to Lieutenant-Colonel, on the promotion of Palmer to Brigadier-General, succeeding to command of the regiment. The Fourteenth Regiment having been finally consolidated with the Fifteenth, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall was transferred, with the rank of Colonel, to the command of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois, which he resigned in March, 1864, was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service in the field, in March, 1865, and mustered out Sept. 16, 1865. Returning to Shelbyville, he engaged in the furniture trade, later was appointed Postmaster, serving some ten years and until his death, Sept. 6, 1878.

HALL, James, legislator, jurist, State Treasurer and author, was born in Philadelphia, August 19, 1793; after serving in the War of 1812 and spending some time with Com. Stephen Decatur in the Mediterranean, in 1815, he studied law, beginning practice at Shawneetown, in 1820. He at once assumed prominence as a citizen, was appointed State's Attorney in 1821, and elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court in 1825. He was legislated out of office two years later and resumed private practice, making his home at Vandalia, where he was associated with Robert Blackwell in the publication of "The Illinois Intelligencer." The same year (1827) he was elected by the Legislature State Treasurer, continuing in office four years. Later he removed to Cincinnati, where he died, July 5, 1868. He conducted "The Western Monthly Magazine," the first periodical published in Illinois. Among his published volumes may be mentioned "Tales of

the Border," "Notes on the Western States," "Sketches of the West," "Romance of Western History," and "History of the Indian Tribes."

HAMER, Thomas, soldier and legislator, was born in Union County, Pa., June 1, 1818; came to Illinois in 1846 and began business as a merchant at Vermont, Fulton County; in 1862 assisted in recruiting the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers and was elected Lieutenant-Colonel; was wounded in the battle of Stone River, returned to duty after partial recovery, but was finally compelled to retire on account of disability. Returning home he resumed business, but retired in 1878; was elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1886 and to the Senate in 1888, and re-elected to the latter in 1892, making ten years of continuous service.

HAMILTON, a city in Hancock County, on the Mississippi River opposite Keokuk, Iowa; at junction of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and Keokuk branch of the Wabash Railway. Its position at the foot of the lower rapids insures abundant water power for manufacturing purposes. An iron railroad and wagon bridge connects the Illinois city with Keokuk. It has two banks, electric lights, one newspaper, six churches, a high school, and an apiary. The surrounding country is a farming and fruit district. A sanitarium is located here. Population (1890), 1,301; (1900), 1,344.

HAMILTON, John B., M.D., LL.D., surgeon, was born of a pioneer family in Jersey County, Ill., Dec. 1, 1847, his grandfather, Thomas M. Hamilton, having removed from Ohio in 1818 to Monroe County, Ill., where the father of the subject of this sketch was born. The latter (Elder Benjamin B. Hamilton) was for fifty years a Baptist preacher, chiefly in Greene County, and, from 1862 to '65, Chaplain of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. Young Hamilton, having received his literary education at home and with a classical teacher at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1863 began the study of medicine, and the following year attempted to enlist as a soldier, but was rejected on account of being a minor. In 1869 he graduated from Rush Medical College in Chicago, and, for the next five years, was engaged in general practice. Then, having passed an examination before an Army Examining Board, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the regular army with the rank of First Lieutenant, serving successively at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; Fort Colville, Washington, and in the Marine Hospital at Boston; in 1879 became Supervising Surgeon-General as successor to Gen. John M. Woodworth

and, during the yellow-fever epidemic in the South, a few years later, rendered efficient service in checking the spread of the disease by taking charge of the camp of refugees from Jacksonville and other stricken points. Resigning the position of Surgeon-General in 1891, he took charge of the Marine Hospital at Chicago and became Professor of Surgery in Rush Medical College, besides holding other allied positions; was also editor of "The Journal of the American Medical Association." In 1896 he resigned his position in the Medical Department of the United States Army, in 1897 was appointed Superintendent for the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin, but died, Dec. 24, 1898.

HAMILTON, John L., farmer and legislator, was born at Newry, Ireland, Nov. 9, 1829; emigrated to Jersey County, Ill., in 1851, where he began life working on a farm. Later, he followed the occupation of a farmer in Mason and Macoupin Counties, finally locating, in 1864, in Iroquois County, which has since been his home. After filling various local offices, in 1875 he was elected County Treasurer of Iroquois County as a Republican, and twice re-elected (1877 and '79), also, in 1880, being Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. In 1884 he was elected to the House of Representatives, being one of the "103" who stood by General Logan in the memorable Senatorial contest of 1885; was re-elected in 1886, and again returned to the same body in 1890 and '98.

HAMILTON, John Marshall, lawyer and ex-Governor, was born in Union County, Ohio, May 28, 1847; when 7 years of age, was brought to Illinois by his father, who settled on a farm in Marshall County. In 1864 (at the age of 17) he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Volunteers—a 100-day regiment. After being mustered out, he matriculated at the Wesleyan (Ohio) University, from which he graduated in 1868. For a year he taught school at Henry, and later became Professor of Languages at the Wesleyan (Ill.) University at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and has been a successful practitioner at the bar. In 1876 he was elected State Senator from McLean County, and, in 1880, Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov. Shelby M. Cullom. On Feb. 6, 1883, he was inaugurated Governor, to succeed Governor Cullom, who had been chosen United States Senator. In 1884 he was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination before the Republican State Convention at Peoria, but that body selected ex-Gov. and ex-Senator Richard J.

Oglesby to head the State ticket. Since then Governor Hamilton has been a prominent practitioner at the Chicago bar.

HAMILTON, Richard Jones, pioneer lawyer, was born near Danville, Ky., August 21, 1799; studied law and, about 1820, came to Jonesboro, Union County, Ill., in company with Abner Field, afterwards State Treasurer; in 1821 was appointed cashier of the newly established Branch State Bank at Brownsville, Jackson County, but, in 1831, removed to Chicago, Governor Reynolds having appointed him the first Probate Judge of Cook County. At the same time he also held the offices of Circuit and County Clerk, Recorder and Commissioner of School lands—the sale of the Chicago school section being made under his administration. He was a Colonel of State militia and, in 1832, took an active part in raising volunteers for defense during the Black Hawk War; also was a candidate for the colonelcy of the Fifth Regiment for the Mexican War (1847), but was defeated by Colonel Newby. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket. Died, Dec. 26, 1860.

HAMILTON, William Stephen, pioneer—son of Alexander Hamilton, first United States Secretary of the Treasury—was born in New York City, August 4, 1797; spent three years (1814-17), at West Point; came west and located at an early day at Springfield, Ill.; was a deputy surveyor of public lands, elected Representative from Sangamon County, in the Fourth General Assembly (1824-26); in 1827 removed to the Lead Mine region and engaged in mining at "Hamilton's Diggings" (now Wiotia) in southwest Wisconsin, and occasionally practiced law at Galena; was a member of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature of 1842-43, emigrated to California in 1849, and died in Sacramento, Oct. 9, 1850, where, some twenty years later, a monument was erected to his memory. Colonel Hamilton was an aid-de-camp of Governor Coles, who sent him forward to meet General La Fayette on his way from New Orleans, on occasion of La Fayette's visit to Illinois in 1825.

HAMILTON COUNTY, situated in the southeastern part of the State; has an area of 440 square miles, and population (1900) of 20,197—named for Alexander Hamilton. It was organized in 1831, with McLeansboro as the county-seat. The surface of the county is rolling and the fertile soil well watered and drained by numerous creeks, flowing east and south into the Wabash, which constitutes its southeastern

boundary. Coal crops out at various points in the southwestern portion. Originally Hamilton County was a dense forest, and timber is still abundant and saw-mills numerous. Among the hard woods found are black and white oak, black walnut, ash and hickory. The softer woods are in unusual variety. Corn and tobacco are the principal crops, although considerable fruit is cultivated, besides oats, winter wheat and potatoes. Sorghum is also extensively produced. Among the pioneer settlers was a Mr. Auxier (for whom a water course was named), in 1815; Adam Crouch, the Biggestaffs and T. Stelle, in 1818, and W. T. Golson and Louis Baxter, in 1821. The most important town is McLeansboro, whose population in 1890 was 1,355.

HAMMOND, Charles Goodrich, Railway Manager, was born at Bolton, Conn., June 4, 1804, spent his youth in Chenango County, N. Y., where he became Principal of the Whitesboro Seminary (in which he was partially educated), and entered mercantile life at Canandaigua; in 1834 removed to Michigan, where he held various offices, including member of the Legislature and Auditor; in 1853 completed the construction of the Michigan Central Railroad (the first line from the East) to Chicago, and took up his residence in that city. In 1855 he became Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, but soon resigned to take a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health. Returning from Europe in 1869, he accepted the Superintendency of the Union Pacific Railroad, but was compelled to resign by failing health, later becoming Vice-President of the Pullman Palace Car Company. He was Treasurer of the Chicago Relief & Aid Society after the fire of 1871, and one of the founders of the Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational); also President, for several years, of the Chicago Home for the Friendless. Died, April 15, 1884.

HAMPSHIRE, a village of Kane County, on the Omaha Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 51 miles west-northwest from Chicago. There are brick and tile works, a large canning factory, pickle factory, and machine shop; dairy and stock interests are large. The place has a bank, electric lights and water-works, and a weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 696; (1900), 760.

HANCOCK COUNTY, on the western border of the State, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River; was organized in 1825 and named for John Hancock; has an area of 769 square miles; population (1900), 32,215. Its early settlers were chiefly from the Middle and Southern States,

among them being I. J. Waggen, for nearly sixty years a resident of Montebello Township. Black Hawk, the famous Indian Chief, is reputed to have been born within the limits of Camp Creek Township, in this county. Fort Edwards was erected on the present site of Warsaw, soon after the War of 1812, but was shortly afterwards evacuated. Abraham Lincoln, a cousin of the President of that name, was one of the early settlers. Among the earliest were John Day, Abraham Brewer, Jacob Compton, D. F. Parker, the Dixons, Mendenhalls, Logans, and Luther Whitney. James White, George Y. Cutler and Henry Nichols were the first Commissioners. In 1839 the Mormons crossed the Mississippi, after being expelled from Missouri, and founded the city of Nauvoo in this county. (See *Mormons, Nauvoo*.) Carthage and Appanose were surveyed and laid out in 1835 and 1836. A ferry across the Mississippi was established at Montebello (near the present site of Hamilton) in 1829, and another, two years later, near the site of old Fort Edwards. The county is crossed by six lines of railway, has a fine public school system, numerous thriving towns, and is among the wealthy counties of the State.

HANDY, Moses Purnell, journalist, was born at Warsaw, Mo., April 14, 1847; before he was one year old was taken back to Maryland, his parents' native State. He was educated at Portsmouth, Va., and was a student at the Virginia Collegiate Institute at the breaking out of the Civil War, when he joined the Confederate army at the age of seventeen. When the war ended Handy found himself penniless. He was school-teacher and book-cannasser by turns, meantime writing some for a New York paper. Later he became a clerk in the office of "The Christian Observer" in Richmond. In 1867, by some clever reporting for "The Richmond Dispatch," he was able to secure a regular position on the local staff of that paper, quickly gaining a reputation as a successful reporter, and, in 1869, becoming city editor. From this time until 1887 his promotion was rapid, being employed at different times upon many of the most prominent and influential papers in the East, including "The New York Tribune," "Richmond Enquirer," and, in Philadelphia, upon "The Times," "The Press" and "Daily News." In 1893, at the request of Director-General Davis of the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Handy accepted the position of Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, preferring this to the Consul-Generalship to Egypt, tendered him about the same time by President

Harrison. Later, as a member of the National Commission to Europe, he did much to arouse the interest of foreign countries in the Exposition. For some time after the World's Fair, he was associate editor of "The Chicago Times-Herald." In 1897, having been appointed by President McKinley United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, he visited Paris. Upon his return to this country he found himself in very poor health, and went South in a vain attempt to regain his lost strength and vigor, but died, at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 8, 1898.

HANKS, Dennis, pioneer, born in Hardin County, Ky., May 15, 1799; was a cousin of the mother of Abraham Lincoln and, although ten years the senior of the latter, was his intimate friend in boyhood. Being of a sportive disposition, he often led the future President in boyish pranks. About 1818, he joined the Lincoln household in Spencer County, Ind., and finally married Sarah Johnston, the step-sister of Mr. Lincoln, the families removing to Macon County, Ill., together, in 1830. A year or so later, Mr. Hanks removed to Coles County, where he remained until some three years before his death, when he went to reside with a daughter at Paris, Edgar County. It has been claimed that he first taught the youthful Abraham to read and write, and this has secured for him the title of Mr. Lincoln's teacher. He has also been credited with having once saved Lincoln from death by drowning while crossing a swollen stream. Austin Gollaher, a school- and play-mate of Lincoln's, has also made the same claim for himself—the two stories presumably referring to the same event. After the riot at Charleston, Ill., in March, 1863, in which several persons were killed, Hanks made a visit to President Lincoln in Washington in the interest of some of the arrested rioters, and, although they were not immediately released, the fact that they were ordered returned to Charleston for trial and finally escaped punishment, has been attributed to Hanks' influence with the President. He died at Paris, Edgar County, Oct. 31, 1892, in the 94th year of his age, as the result of injuries received from being run over by a buggy while returning from an Emancipation-Day celebration, near that city, on the 22d day of September previous.

HANKS, John, pioneer, a cousin of the mother of Abraham Lincoln, was born near Bardstown, Ky., Feb. 9, 1802; joined the Lincolns in Spencer County, Ind., in 1822, and made his home with them two years; engaged in flat-boating, making numerous trips to New Orleans, in one of them

being accompanied by Abraham Lincoln, then about 19 years of age, who then had his feelings aroused against slavery by his first sight of a slave-mart. In 1828 Mr. Hanks removed to Macon County, Ill., locating about four miles west of Decatur, and it was partly through his influence that the Lincolns were induced to emigrate to the same locality in 1830. Hanks had cut enough logs to build the Lincolns a house when they arrived, and these were hauled by Abraham Lincoln to the site of the house, which was erected on the north bank of the Sangamon River, near the present site of Harristown. During the following summer he and Abraham Lincoln worked together splitting rails to fence a portion of the land taken up by the elder Lincoln—some of these rails being the ones displayed during the campaign of 1860. In 1831 Hanks and Lincoln worked together in the construction of a flat-boat on the Sangamon River, near Springfield, for a man named Offutt, which Lincoln took to New Orleans—Hanks only going as far as St. Louis, when he returned home. In 1832, Hanks served as a soldier of the Mexican War in the company commanded by Capt. I. C. Pugh, afterwards Colonel of the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. He followed the occupation of a farmer until 1850, when he went to California, where he spent three years, returning in 1853. In 1861 he enlisted as a soldier in the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry (afterwards commanded by General Grant), but being already 59 years of age, was placed by Grant in charge of the baggage-train, in which capacity he remained two years, serving in Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi. While Grant was with the regiment, Hanks had charge of the staff team. Being disabled by rheumatism, he was finally discharged at Winchester, Tenn. He made three trips to California after the war. Died, July 1, 1891.

HANNIBAL & NAPLES RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

HANON, Martin, pioneer, was born near Nashville, Tenn., April, 1799; came with his father to Gallatin County, Illinois Territory, in 1812, and, in 1818, to what is now a portion of Christian County, being the first white settler in that region. Died, near Sharpsburg, Christian County, April 5, 1879.

HANOVER, a village in Jo Daviess County, on Apple River, 14 miles south-southeast of Galena. It has a woolen factory, besides five churches and a graded school. The Township (also called Han-

over) extends to the Mississippi, and has a population of about 1,700. Population of the village (1890), 743; (1900), 785.

HARDIN, the county-seat of Calhoun County, situated in Hardin Township, on the west bank of the Illinois River, some 30 miles northwest of Alton. It has two churches, a graded school and two newspaper offices. Population (1880), 500; (1890), 311; (1900), 494.

HARDIN, John J., lawyer, Congressman and soldier, was born at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 6, 1810. After graduating from Transylvania University and being admitted to the bar, he began practice at Jacksonville, Ill., in 1830; for several years he was Prosecuting Attorney of Morgan County, later being elected to the lower house of the Legislature, where he served from 1836 to '42. The latter year he was elected to Congress, his term expiring in 1845. During the later period of his professional career at Jacksonville he was the partner of David A. Smith, a prominent lawyer of that city, and had Richard Yates for a pupil. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was commissioned Colonel of the First Illinois Volunteers (June 30, 1846) and was killed on the second day of the battle of Buena Vista (Feb. 27, 1847) while leading the final charge. His remains were brought to Jacksonville and buried with distinguished honors in the cemetery there, his former pupil, Richard Yates, delivering the funeral oration.—**Gen. Martin D.** (Hardin), soldier, son of the preceding, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., June 26, 1837; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1859, and entered the service as brevet Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, a few months later becoming full Second Lieutenant, and, in May, 1861, First Lieutenant. Being assigned to the command of volunteer troops, he passed through various grades until May, 1864, when he was brevetted Colonel of Volunteers for meritorious conduct at North River, Va., became Brigadier-General of Volunteers, July 2, 1864, was brevetted Brigadier-General of the regular army in March, 1865, for service during the war, and was finally mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866. He continued in the regular service, however, until December 15, 1870, when he was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General. General Hardin lost an arm and suffered other wounds during the war. His home is in Chicago.—**Ellen Hardin** (Walworth), author, daughter of Col. John J. Hardin, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 20, 1832, and educated at the Female Seminary in that place; was married about 1854

to Mansfield Tracy Walworth (son of Chancellor R. H. Walworth of New York). Her husband became an author of considerable repute, chiefly in the line of fiction, but was assassinated in 1873 by a son who was acquitted of the charge of murder on the ground of insanity. Mrs. Walworth is a leader of the Daughters of the Revolution, and has given much attention, of late years, to literary pursuits. Among her works are accounts of the Burgoyne Campaign and of the battle of Buena Vista—the latter contributed to "The Magazine of American History"; a "Life of Col. John J. Hardin and History of the Hardin Family," besides a number of patriotic and miscellaneous poems and essays. She served for several years as a member of the Board of Education, and was for six years principal of a young ladies' school at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HARDIN COUNTY, situated on the southeast border of the State, and bounded on the east and south by the Ohio River. It has an area of 194 square miles, and was named for a county in Kentucky. The surface is broken by ridges and deep gorges, or ravines, and well timbered with oak, hickory, elm, maple, locust and cottonwood. Corn, wheat and oats are the staple agricultural products. The minerals found are iron, coal and lead, besides carboniferous limestone of the Keokuk group. Elizabethtown is the county-seat. Population (1880), 6,024; (1890), 7,234; (1900), 7,448.

HARDING, Abner Clark, soldier and Member of Congress, born in East Hampton, Middlesex County, Conn., Feb. 10, 1807; was educated chiefly at Hamilton Academy, N. Y., and, after practicing law for a time, in Oneida County, removed to Illinois, resuming practice and managing several farms for twenty-five years. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847 from Warren County, and of the lower branch of the Sixteenth General Assembly (1848-50). Between 1850 and 1860 he was engaged in railroad enterprises. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned Colonel and, in less than a year, was promoted to Brigadier-General. In 1864 he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1866. He did much for the development of the western part of the State in the construction of railroads, the Peoria & Oquawka (now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) being one of the lines constructed by him. He left a fortune of about \$2,000,000, and, before his death, endowed a professorship in Monmouth College. Died, July 19, 1874.

HARGRAVE, Willis, pioneer, came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1816, settling near Carmi in White County; served in the Third Territorial Legislature (1817-18) and in the First General Assembly of the State (1818-20). His business-life in Illinois was devoted to farming and salt-manufacture.

HARLAN, James, statesman, was born in Clark County, Ill., August 25, 1820; graduated at Asbury University, Ind.; was State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa (1847), President of Iowa Wesleyan University (1853), United States Senator (1855-65), Secretary of the Interior (1865-66), but re-elected to the Senate the latter year, and, in 1869, chosen President of Iowa University. He was also a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, and a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866; in 1873, after leaving the Senate, was editor of "The Washington Chronicle," and, from 1882 to 1885, presiding Judge of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims. A daughter of ex-Senator Harlan married Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, and (1889-93) United States Minister to England. Mr. Harlan's home is at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Died, Oct. 5, 1899.

HARLAN, Justin, jurist, was born in Ohio about 1801 and, at the age of 25, settled in Clark County, Ill.; served in the Black Hawk War of 1832 and, in 1835, was appointed a Justice of the Circuit Court; was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and the following year was elected to the Circuit bench under the new Constitution, being re-elected in 1855. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln Indian Agent, continuing in office until 1865; in 1872 was elected County Judge of Clark County. Died, while on a visit in Kentucky, in March, 1879.

HARLOW, George H., ex-Secretary of State, born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in 1830, removed to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1854, and engaged in business as a commission merchant; also served a term as Mayor of Pekin. For many years he took a prominent part in the history of the State. Early in the '60's he was one of seven to organize, at Pekin, the "Union League of America," a patriotic secret organization sworn to preserve the Union, working in harmony with the war party and against the "Sons of Liberty." In 1862 he enlisted, and was about to go to the front, when Governor Yates requested him to remain at home and continue his effective work in the Union League, saying that he could accomplish more for the cause in this way than in the field.

Accordingly Mr. Harlow continued to labor as an organizer, and the League became a powerful factor in State politics. In 1865 he was made First Assistant Secretary of the State Senate, but soon after became Governor Oglesby's private secretary. For a time he also served as Inspector-General on the Governor's staff, and had charge of the troops as they were mustered out. During a portion of Mr. Rummel's term (1869-73) as Secretary of State, he served as Assistant Secretary, and, in 1872, was elected as successor to Secretary Rummel and re-elected in 1876. While in Springfield he acted as correspondent for several newspapers, and, for a year, was city editor of "The Illinois State Journal." In 1881 he took up his residence in Chicago, where he was engaged at different periods in the commission and real estate business, but has been retired of late years on account of ill health. Died May 16, 1900.

HARPER, William H., legislator and commission merchant, born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., May 4, 1845; was brought by his parents in boyhood to Woodford County, Ill., and served in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers; took a course in a commercial college and engaged in the stock and grain-shipping business in Woodford County until 1868, when he entered upon the commission business in Chicago. From 1872 to '75 he served, by appointment of the Governor, as Chief of the Grain Inspection Department of the city of Chicago; in 1882 was elected to the Thirty-third General Assembly and re-elected in 1884. During his first term in the Legislature, Mr. Harper introduced and secured the passage of the "High License Law," which has received his name. Of late years he has been engaged in the grain commission business in Chicago.

HARPER, William Rainey, clergyman and educator, was born at New Concord, Ohio, July 26, 1856; graduated at Muskingum College at the age of 14, delivering the Hebrew oration, this being one of the principal commencement honors in that institution. After three years' private study he took a post-graduate course in philology at Yale, receiving the degree of Ph.D., at the age of 19. For several years he was engaged in teaching, at Macon, Tenn., and Denison University, Ohio, meanwhile continuing his philological studies and devoting special attention to Hebrew. In 1879 he accepted the chair of Hebrew in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, a suburb of Chicago. Here he laid the foundation of the "inductive method" of Hebraic study, which rapidly grew in favor. The school by correspondence was known as the

"American Institute of Hebrew," and increased so rapidly that, by 1885, it had enrolled 800 students, from all parts of the world, many leading professors co-operating. In 1886 he accepted the professorship of Semitic Language and Literature at Yale University, having in the previous year become Principal of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts, and, in 1891, Principal of the entire Chautauqua system. During the winters of 1889-91, Dr. Harper delivered courses of lectures on the Bible in various cities and before several universities and colleges, having been, in 1889, made Woolsey Professor of Biblical Literature at Yale, although still filling his former chair. In 1891 he accepted an invitation to the Presidency of the then incipient new Chicago University, which has rapidly increased in wealth, extent and influence. (See *University of Chicago*.) He is also at present (1899) a member of the Chicago Board of Education. Dr. Harper is the author of numerous philological text-books, relating chiefly to Hebrew, but applying the "inductive method" to the study of Latin and Greek, and has also sought to improve the study of English along these same lines. In addition, he has edited two scientific periodicals, and published numerous monographs.

HARRIS, Thomas L., lawyer, soldier and Member of Congress, was born at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 29, 1816; graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1841, studied law with Gov. Isaac Toucey, and was admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1842, the same year removing to Petersburg, Menard County, Ill. Here, in 1845, he was elected School Commissioner, in 1846 raised a company for the Mexican War, joined the Fourth Regiment (Col. E. D. Baker's) and was elected Major. He was present at the capture of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo, after the wounding of General Shields at the latter, taking command of the regiment in place of Colonel Baker, who had assumed command of the brigade. During his absence in the army (1846) he was chosen to the State Senate; in 1848 was elected to the Thirty-first Congress, but was defeated by Richard Yates in 1850; was re-elected in 1854, '56, and '58, but died Nov. 24, 1858, a few days after his fourth election and before completing his preceding term.

HARRIS, William Logan, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born near Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1817; was educated at Norwalk Seminary, licensed to preach in 1836 and soon after admitted to the Michigan Conference, being transferred to the Ohio Conference in 1840. In 1845-46 he was a

tutor in the Ohio Wesleyan University; then, after two years' pastoral work and some three years as Principal of Baldwin Seminary, in 1851 returned to the Wesleyan, filling the position first of Principal of the Academic Department and then a professorship; was Secretary of the General Conferences (1856-72) and, during 1860-72, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society; in 1872 was elected Bishop, and visited the Methodist Mission stations in China, Japan and Europe; joined the Illinois Conference in 1874, remaining until his death, which occurred in New York, Sept. 2, 1887. Bishop Harris was a recognized authority on Methodist Church law, and published a small work entitled "Powers of the General Conference" (1859), and, in connection with Judge William J. Henry, of this State, a treatise on "Ecclesiastical Law," having special reference to the Methodist Church.

HARRISBURG, county-seat of Saline County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 70 miles northeast of Cairo. The region is devoted to agriculture and fruit-growing, and valuable deposits of salt, coal and iron are found. The town has flour and saw mills, coal mines, dairy, brick and tile works, carriage and other wood-working establishments, two banks and three weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,723; (1900), 2,202.

HARRISON, Carter Henry, politician, Congressman and Mayor of Chicago, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Feb. 15, 1825; at the age of 20 years graduated from Yale College and began reading law, but later engaged in farming. After spending two years in foreign travel, he entered the Law Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., and, after graduation, settled at Chicago, where he soon became an operator in real estate. In 1871 he was elected a Commissioner of Cook County, serving three years. In 1874 he again visited Europe, and, on his return, was elected to Congress as a Democrat, being re-elected in 1876. In 1879 he was chosen Mayor of Chicago, filling that office for four successive biennial terms, but was defeated for re-election in 1887 by his Republican competitor, John A. Roche. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1888, but failed of election. He thereafter made a trip around the world, and, on his return, published an entertaining account of his journey under the title, "A Race with the Sun." In 1891 he was an Independent Democratic candidate for the Chicago mayoralty, but was defeated by Hempstead Washburne, Republican. In 1893 he received the regular nomina-

tion of his party for the office, and was elected. In 1892, in connection with a few associates, he purchased the plant of "The Chicago Times," placing his sons in charge. He was a man of strong character and intense personality, making warm friends and bitter enemies; genial, generous and kindly, and accessible to any one at all times, at either his office or his home. Taking advantage of this latter trait, one Prendergast, on the night of Oct. 28, 1893—immediately following the closing exercises of the World's Columbian Exposition—gained admission to his residence, and, without the slightest provocation, shot him down in his library. He lived but a few hours. The assassin was subsequently tried, convicted and hung.

HARRISON, Carter Henry, Jr., son of the preceding, was born in Chicago, April 23, 1860, being a lineal descendant of Benjamin Harrison, an early Colonial Governor of Virginia, and laterally related to the signer of the Declaration of Independence of that name, and to President William Henry Harrison. Mr. Harrison was educated in the public schools of Chicago, at the Gymnasium, Altenburg, Germany, and St. Ignatius College, Chicago, graduating from the latter in 1881. Having taken a course in Yale Law School, he began practice in Chicago in 1883, remaining until 1889, when he turned his attention to real estate. His father having purchased the "Chicago Times" about 1892, he became associated with the editorship of that paper and, for a time, had charge of its publication until its consolidation with "The Herald" in 1895. In 1897, he received the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Chicago, his popularity being shown by receiving a majority of the total vote. Again in 1899, he was re-elected to the same office, receiving a plurality over his Republican competitor of over 40,000. Mayor Harrison is one of the youngest men who ever held the office.

HARRISON, William Henry, first Governor of Indiana Territory (including the present State of Illinois), was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773, being the son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; was educated at Hampden Sidney College, and began the study of medicine, but never finished it. In 1791 he was commissioned an Ensign in the First U. S. Infantry at Fort Washington (the present site of Cincinnati), was promoted a Lieutenant a year later, and, in 1797, assigned to command of the Fort with the rank of Captain. He had previously served as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Wayne, by whom he was complimented for gallantry at the battle of Miami. In 1798 he was appointed by

President Adams Secretary of the Northwest Territory, but resigned in 1799 to become Delegate in Congress; in 1800 he was appointed Governor of the newly created Territory of Indiana, serving by reappointment some 12 years. During his incumbency and as Commissioner, a few years later, he negotiated many important treaties with the Indians. In 1811 he won the decisive victory over Chief Tecumseh and his followers at Tippecanoe. Having been made a Brigadier-General in the War of 1812, he was promoted to Major-General in 1813 and, as Commander of the Army of the Northwest, he won the important battle of the Thames. Resigning his commission in 1814, he afterwards served as Representative in Congress from Ohio (1816-1819); Presidential Elector in 1820 and 1824; United States Senator (1824-1828), and Minister to the United States of Colombia (1828-29). Returning to the United States, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, serving twelve years. In 1836 he was an unsuccessful Whig candidate for President, but was elected in 1840, dying in Washington City, April 4, 1841, just one month after his inauguration.

HARTZELL, William, Congressman, was born in Stark County, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1837. When he was three years old his parents removed to Illinois, and, four years later (1844) to Texas. In 1853 he returned to Illinois, settling in Randolph County, which became his permanent home. He was brought up on a farm, but graduated at McKendree College, Lebanon, in June, 1859. Five years later he was admitted to the bar, and began practice. He was Representative in Congress for two terms, being elected as a Democrat, in 1874, and again in 1876.

HARVARD, an incorporated city in McHenry County, 63 miles northwest of Chicago on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. It has electric light plant, artesian water system, hardware and bicycle factories, malt house, cold storage and packing plant, a flouring mill, a carriage-wheel factory and two weekly papers. The region is agricultural. Population (1890), 1,967; (1900), 2,602.

HASKELL, Harriet Newell, educator and third Principal of Monticello Female Seminary, was born at Waldboro, Lincoln County, Maine, Jan. 14, 1835; educated at Castleton Seminary, Vt., and Mount Holyoke Seminary, Mass., graduating from the latter in 1855. Later, she served as Principal of high schools in Maine and Boston until 1862, when she was called to the principalship of Castleton Seminary. She resigned this

position in 1867 to assume a similar one at Monticello Female Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill., where she has since remained. The main building of this institution having been burned in November, 1889, it was rebuilt on an enlarged and improved plan, largely through the earnest efforts of Miss Haskell. (See *Monticello Female Seminary*.)

HATCH, Ozias Mather, Secretary of the State of Illinois (1857-'65), was born at Hillsborough Center, N. H., April 11, 1814, and removed to Griggsville, Ill., in 1836. In 1829 he began life as a clerk for a wholesale and retail grocer in Boston. From 1836 to 1841 he was engaged in store-keeping at Griggsville. In the latter year he was appointed Circuit Court Clerk of Pike County, holding the office seven years. In 1858 he again embarked in business at Meredosia, Ill. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislature, serving one term. An earnest anti-slavery man, he was, in 1856, nominated by the newly organized Republican party for Secretary of State and elected, being re-elected in 1860, on the same ticket with Mr. Lincoln, of whom he was a warm personal friend and admirer. During the war he gave a zealous and effective support to Governor Yates' administration. In 1864 he declined a renomination and retired from political life. He was an original and active member of the Lincoln Monument Association from its organization in 1865 to his death, and, in company with Gov. R. J. Oglesby, made a canvass of Eastern cities to collect funds for statuary to be placed on the monument. After retiring from office he was interested to some extent in the banking business at Griggsville, and was influential in securing the construction of the branch of the Wabash Railway from Naples to Hannibal, Mo. He was, for over thirty-five years, a resident of Springfield, dying there, March 12, 1893.

HATFIELD, (Rev.) Robert Miller, clergyman, was born at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1819; in early life enjoyed only such educational advantages as could be obtained while living on a farm; later, was employed as a clerk at White Plains and in New York City, but, in 1841, was admitted to the Providence Methodist Episcopal Conference, during the next eleven years supplying churches in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In 1852 he went to Brooklyn and occupied pulpits in that vicinity until 1865, when he assumed the pastorate of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago, two years later going to the Centenary Church in the same city. He subse-

quently had charge of churches in Cincinnati and Philadelphia, but, returning to Illinois in 1877, he occupied pulpits for the next nine years in Evanston and Chicago. In 1886 he went to Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, which was his last regular charge, as, in 1889, he became Financial Agent of the Northwestern University at Evanston, of which he had been a Trustee from 1878. As a temporary supply for pulpits or as a speaker in popular assemblies, his services were in constant demand during this period. Dr. Hatfield served as a Delegate to the General Conferences of 1860, '64, '76, '80 and '84, and was a leader in some of the most important debates in those bodies. Died, at Evanston, March 31, 1891.

HATTON, Frank, journalist and Postmaster-General, was born at Cambridge, Ohio, April 28, 1846; entered his father's newspaper office at Cadiz, as an apprentice, at 11 years of age, becoming foreman and local editor; in 1862, at the age of 16, he enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, but, in 1864, was transferred to the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio and commissioned Second Lieutenant—his service being chiefly in the Army of the Cumberland, but participating in Sherman's March to the Sea. After the war he went to Iowa, whither his father had preceded him, and where he edited "The Mount Pleasant Journal" (1869-74); then removed to Burlington, where he secured a controlling interest in "The Hawkeye," which he brought to a point of great prosperity; was Postmaster of that city under President Grant, and, in 1881, became First Assistant Postmaster-General. On the retirement of Postmaster-General Gresham in 1884, he was appointed successor to the latter, serving to the end of President Arthur's administration, being the youngest man who ever held a cabinet position, except Alexander Hamilton. From 1882 to 1884, Mr. Hatton managed "The National Republican" in Washington; in 1885 removed to Chicago, where he became one of the proprietors and editor-in-chief of "The Evening Mail"; retired from the latter in 1887, and, purchasing the plant of "The National Republican" in Washington, commenced the publication of "The Washington Post," with which he was connected until his death, April 30, 1894.

HAVANA, the county-seat of Mason County, an incorporated city founded in 1827 on the Illinois River, opposite the mouth of Spoon River, and a point of junction for three railways. It is a shipping-point for corn and osage orange hedge plants. A number of manufactories are located

here. The city has several churches, three public schools and three newspapers. Population (1890), 2,525; (1900), 3,268.

HAVANA, RANTOUL & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

HAVEN, Erastus Otis, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1820; graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1842, and taught in various institutions in Massachusetts and New York, meanwhile studying theology. In 1848 he entered the Methodist ministry as a member of the New York Conference; five years later accepted a professorship in Michigan University, but resigned in 1856 to become editor of "Zion's Herald," Boston, for seven years—in that time serving two terms in the State Senate and a part of the time being an Overseer of Harvard University. In 1863 he accepted the Presidency of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.; in 1872 became Secretary of the Methodist Board of Education, but resigned in 1874 to become Chancellor of Syracuse University, N. Y. In 1880 he was elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died, in Salem, Oregon, in August, 1881. Bishop Haven was a man of great versatility and power as an orator, wrote much for the periodical press and published several volumes on religious topics, besides a treatise on rhetoric.

HAVEN, Luther, educator, was born near Framingham, Mass., August 6, 1806. With a meager country-school education, at the age of 17 he began teaching, continuing in this occupation six or seven years, after which he spent three years in a more liberal course of study in a private academy at Ellington, Conn. He was next employed at Leicester Academy, first as a teacher, and, for eleven years, as Principal. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he removed to Chicago. After several years spent in manufacturing and real-estate business, in 1854 he became proprietor of "The Prairie Farmer," of which he remained in control until 1858. Mr. Haven took an active interest in public affairs, and was an untiring worker for the promotion of popular education. For ten years following 1853, he was officially connected with the Chicago Board of Education, being for four years its President. The comptrollership of the city was offered him in 1860, but declined. During the war he was a zealous supporter of the Union cause. In October, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln Collector for the Port of Chicago, and Sub-Treasurer of the United States for the Department of the Northwest, serving in

this capacity during a part of President Johnson's administration. In 1866 he was attacked with congestion of the lungs, dying on March 6, of that year.

HAWK, Robert M. A., Congressman, was born in Hancock County, Ind., April 23, 1839; came to Carroll County, Ill., in boyhood, where he attended the common schools and later graduated from Eureka College. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, was commissioned First Lieutenant, next promoted to a Captaincy and, finally, brevetted Major for soldierly conduct in the field. In 1865 he was elected County Clerk of Carroll County, and three times re-elected, serving from 1865 to 1879. The latter year he resigned, having been elected to Congress on the Republican ticket in 1878. In 1880 he was re-elected, but died before the expiration of his term, his successor being Robert R. Hitt, of Mount Morris, who was chosen at a special election to fill the vacancy.

HAWLEY, John B., Congressman and First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Feb. 9, 1831; accompanied his parents to Illinois in childhood, residing in his early manhood at Carthage, Hancock County. At the age of 23 (1854) he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Rock Island. From 1856 to 1860 he was State's Attorney of Rock Island County. In 1861 he entered the Union army as Captain, but was so severely wounded at Fort Donelson (1862) that he was obliged to quit the service. In 1865 President Lincoln appointed him Postmaster at Rock Island, but one year afterward he was removed by President Johnson. In 1868 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, being twice re-elected, and, in 1876, was Presidential Elector on the Hayes-Wheeler ticket. In the following year he was appointed by President Hayes First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, serving until 1880, when he resigned. During the last six years of his life he was Solicitor for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb. Died, at Hot Springs, South Dakota, May 24, 1895.

HAY, John, author, diplomatist and Secretary of State, was born in Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838, of Scottish ancestry; graduated at Brown University, 1858, and studied law at Springfield, Ill., his father, in the meantime, having become a resident of Warsaw, Ill.; was admitted to practice in 1861, but immediately went to Washington as assistant private secretary of President Lincoln, acting part of the time as the President's aid-de-camp, also serving for some time under General

Hunter and Gilmore, with the rank of Major and Adjutant-General. After President Lincoln's assassination he served as Secretary of Legation at Paris and Madrid, and as Charge d'Affaires at Vienna; was also editor for a time of "The Illinois State Journal" at Springfield, and a leading editorial writer on "The New York Tribune." Colonel Hay's more important literary works include "Castilian Days," "Pike County Ballads," and the ten-volume "History of the Life and Times of Abraham Lincoln," written in collaboration with John G. Nicolay. In 1875 he settled at Cleveland, Ohio, but, after retiring from "The New York Tribune," made Washington his home. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him Ambassador to England, where, by his tact, good judgment and sound discretion manifested as a diplomatist and speaker on public occasions, he won a reputation as one of the most able and accomplished foreign representatives America has produced. His promotion to the position of Secretary of State on the retirement of Secretary William R. Day, at the close of the Spanish-American War, in September, 1898, followed naturally as a just tribute to the rank which he had won as a diplomatist, and was universally approved throughout the nation.

HAY, John B., ex-Congressman, was born at Belleville, Ill., Jan. 8, 1834; attended the common schools and worked on a farm until he was 16 years of age, when he learned the printer's trade. Subsequently he studied law, and won considerable local prominence in his profession, being for eight years State's Attorney for the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit. He served in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion, and, in 1868, was elected a Representative in the Forty-first Congress, being re-elected in 1870.

HAY, Milton, lawyer and legislator, was born in Fayette County, Ky., July 3, 1817; removed with his father's family to Springfield, Ill., in 1832; in 1838 became a student in the law office of Stuart & Lincoln; was admitted to the bar in 1840, and began practice at Pittsfield, Pike County. In 1858 he returned to Springfield and formed a partnership with Judge Stephen T. Logan (afterwards his father-in-law), which ended by the retirement of the latter from practice in 1861. Others who were associated with him as partners, at a later date, were Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Gen. John M. Palmer, Henry S. Greene and D. T. Littler. In 1869 he was elected a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention and, as Chairman of the Committee on Revenue and member of the Judiciary Committee, was

prominent in shaping the Constitution of 1870. Again, as a member of the lower branch of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1873-74), he assisted in revising and adapting the laws to the new order of things under the new Constitution. The estimate in which he was held by his associates is shown in the fact that he was a member of the Joint Committee of five appointed by the Legislature to revise the revenue laws of the State, which was especially complimented for the manner in which it performed its work by concurrent resolution of the two houses. A conservative Republican in politics, gentle and unobtrusive in manner, and of calm, dispassionate judgment and unimpeachable integrity, no man was more frequently consulted by State executives on questions of great delicacy and public importance, during the last thirty years of his life, than Mr. Hay. In 1881 he retired from the active prosecution of his profession, devoting his time to the care of a handsome estate. Died, Sept. 15, 1893.

HAYES, Philip C., ex-Congressman, was born at Granby, Conn., Feb. 3, 1833. Before he was a year old his parents removed to La Salle County, Ill., where the first twenty years of his life were spent upon a farm. In 1860 he graduated from Oberlin College, Ohio, and, in April, 1861, enlisted in the Union army, being commissioned successively, Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and finally brevetted Brigadier-General. After the war he engaged in journalism, becoming the publisher and senior editor of "The Morris Herald," a weekly periodical issued at Morris, Grundy County. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia which renominated Grant, and represented his district in Congress from 1877 to 1881. Later he became editor and part proprietor of "The Republican" at Joliet, Ill., but retired some years since.

HAYES, Samuel Snowden, lawyer and politician, was born at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1820; settled at Shawneetown in 1838, and engaged in the drug business for two years; then began the study of law and was admitted to practice in 1842, settling first at Mount Vernon and later at Carmi. He early took an interest in politics, stumping the southern counties for the Democratic party in 1843 and '44. In 1845 he was a delegate to the Memphis Commercial Convention and, in 1846, was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature, being re-elected in '49. In 1847 he raised a company for service in the Mexican War, but, owing to its distance from the seat of government, its muster rolls were not

received until the quota of the State had been filled. The same year he was chosen a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention for White County, and, in 1848, was a Democratic Presidential Elector. About 1852 he removed to Chicago, where he was afterwards City Solicitor and (1862-65) City Comptroller. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860, and an earnest worker for Douglas in the campaign which followed. While in favor of the Union, he was strongly opposed to the policy of the administration, particularly in its attitude on the question of slavery. His last public service was as a Delegate from Cook County to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. His talents as an orator, displayed both at the bar and before popular assemblies, were of a very high order.

HAYMARKET RIOT, THE, an anarchistic outbreak which occurred in Chicago on the evening of May 4, 1886. For several days prior, meetings of dissatisfied workmen had been addressed by orators who sought to inflame the worst passions of their hearers. The excitement (previously more or less under restraint) culminated on the date mentioned. Haymarket Square, in Chicago, is a broad, open space formed by the widening of West Randolph Street for an open-air produce-market. An immense concourse assembled there on the evening named; inflammatory speeches were made from a cart, which was used as a sort of improvised platform. During the earlier part of the meeting the Mayor (Carter H. Harrison) was present, but upon his withdrawal, the oratory became more impassioned and incendiary. Towards midnight, some one whose identity has never been thoroughly proved, threw a dynamite bomb into the ranks of the police, who, under command of Inspector John Bonfield, had ordered the dispersal of the crowd and were endeavoring to enforce the command. Simultaneously a score of men lay dead or bleeding in the street. The majority of the crowd fled, pursued by the officers. Numerous arrests followed during the night and the succeeding morning, and search was made in the office of the principal Anarchistic organ, which resulted in the discovery of considerable evidence of an incriminating character. A Grand Jury of Cook County found indictments for murder against eight of the suspected leaders, all of whom were convicted after a trial extending over several months, both the State and the defense being represented by some of the ablest counsel at the Chicago bar. Seven of the accused were con-

demned to death, and one (Oscar Neebe) was given twenty years' imprisonment. The death sentence of two—Samuel Fielden and Justus Schwab—was subsequently commuted by Governor Oglesby to life-imprisonment, but executive clemency was extended in 1893 by Governor Altgeld to all three of those serving terms in the penitentiary. Of those condemned to execution, one (Louis Linng) committed suicide in the county-jail by exploding, between his teeth, a small dynamite bomb which he had surreptitiously obtained; the remaining four (August Spies, Albert D. Parsons, Louis Engel and Adolph Fischer) were hanged in the county-jail at Chicago, on November 14, 1887. The affair attracted wide attention, not only throughout the United States but in other countries also.

HAYNIE, Isham Nicolas, soldier and Adjutant-General, was born at Dover, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1824; came to Illinois in boyhood and received but little education at school, but worked on a farm to obtain means to study law, and was licensed to practice in 1846. Throughout the Mexican War he served as a Lieutenant in the Sixth Illinois Volunteers, but, on his return, resumed practice in 1849, and, in 1850, was elected to the Legislature from Marion County. He graduated from the Kentucky Law School in 1852 and, in 1856, was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Cairo. In 1860 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Douglas ticket. In 1861 he entered the army as Colonel of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, which he had assisted in organizing. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and was severely wounded at the latter. In 1862 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress as a War Democrat, being defeated by W. J. Allen, and the same year was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He resumed practice at Cairo in 1864, and, in 1865, was appointed by Governor Oglesby Adjutant-General as successor to Adjutant-General Fuller, but died in office, at Springfield, November, 1868.

HAYWARD COLLEGE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, at Fairfield, Wayne County; incorporated in 1886; is co-educational; had 160 pupils in 1898, with a faculty of nine instructors.

HEACOCK, Russell E., pioneer lawyer, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1770; having lost his father at 7 years of age, learned the carpenter's trade and came west early in life; in 1806 was studying law in Missouri, and, two years later, was licensed to practice in Indiana Territory, of which Illinois then formed a part, locating first

at Kaskaskia and afterwards at Jonesboro, in Union County; in 1823 went to Buffalo, N. Y., but returned west in 1827, arriving where Chicago now stands on July 4; in 1828 was living inside Fort Dearborn, but subsequently located several miles up the South Branch of the Chicago River, where he opened a small farm at a place which went by the name of "Heacock's Point." In 1831 he obtained a license to keep a tavern, in 1833 became a Justice of the Peace, and, in 1835, had a law office in the village of Chicago. He took a prominent part in the organization of Cook County, invested liberally in real estate, but lost it in the crash of 1837. He was disabled by paralysis in 1843 and died of cholera, June 28, 1849. —**Reuben E. (Heacock)**, a son of Mr. Heacock, was member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, from Cook County.

HEALTH, BOARD OF, a bureau of the State Government, created by act of May 25, 1877. It consists of seven members, named by the Governor, who hold office for seven years. It is charged with "general supervision of the interests connected with the health and life of the citizens of the State." All matters pertaining to quarantine fall within its purview, and in this respect it is invested with a power which, while discretionary, is well-nigh autocratic. The same standard holds good, although to a far less extent, as to its supervisory power over contagious diseases, of man or beast. The Board also has a modified control over medical practitioners, under the terms of the statute popularly known as the "Medical Practice Act." Through its powers thereunder, it has kept out or expelled from the State an army of irregular practitioners, and has done much toward raising the standard of professional qualification.

HEALY, George P. A., artist, was born in Boston, July 15, 1808, and early manifested a predilection for art, in which he was encouraged by the painter Scully. He struggled in the face of difficulties until 1836, when, having earned some money by his art, he went to Europe to study, spending two years in Paris and a like period in London. In 1855 he came to Chicago, contemplating a stay of three weeks, but remained until 1867. During this time he is said to have painted 575 portraits, many of them being likenesses of prominent citizens of Chicago and of the State. Many of his pictures, deposited in the rooms of the Chicago Historical Society for safe-keeping, were destroyed by the fire of 1871. From 1869 to '91 his time was spent chiefly in Rome. During his several visits to Europe he

painted the portraits of a large number of royal personages, including Louis Philippe of France, as also, in this country, the portraits of Presidents and other distinguished persons. One of his historical pictures was "Webster Replying to Hayne," in which 150 figures are introduced. A few years before his death, Mr. Healy donated a large number of his pictures to the Newberry Library of Chicago. He died in Chicago, June 24, 1894.

HEATON, William Weed, lawyer and jurist, was born at Western, Oneida County, N. Y., April 18, 1814. After completing his academic studies he engaged, for a short time, in teaching, but soon began the study of law, and, in 1838, was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute, Ind. In 1840 he removed to Dixon, Ill., where he resided until his death. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Twenty-second Circuit, and occupied a seat upon the bench, through repeated re-elections, until his death, which occurred Dec. 26, 1877, while serving as a member of the Appellate Court for the First District.

HECKER, Friedrich Karl Franz, German patriot and soldier, was born at Baden, Germany, Sept. 28, 1811. He attained eminence in his native country as a lawyer and politician; was a member of the Baden Assembly of 1842 and a leader in the Diet of 1846-47, but, in 1848, was forced, with many of his compatriots, to find a refuge in the United States. In 1849 he settled as a farmer at Summerfield, in St. Clair County, Ill. He took a deep interest in politics and, being earnestly opposed to slavery, ultimately joined the Republican party, and took an active part in the campaigns of 1856 and '60. In 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, and was later transferred to the command of the Eighty-second. He was a brave soldier, and actively participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Chancellorsville. In 1864 he resigned his commission and returned to his farm in St. Clair County. Died, at St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1881.

HEDDING COLLEGE, an institution incorporated in 1875 and conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Abingdon, Knox County, Ill.; has a faculty of seventeen instructors, and reports (1895-96), 403 students, of whom 212 were male and 181 female. The branches taught include the sciences, the classics, music, fine arts, oratory and preparatory courses. The institution has funds and endowment amounting to \$55,000, and property valued at \$158,000.

HEMPSTEAD, Charles S., pioneer lawyer and first Mayor of Galena, was born at Hebron, Tolland County, Conn., Sept. 10, 1794—the son of Stephen Hempstead, a patriot of the Revolution. In 1809 he came west in company with a brother, descending the Ohio River in a canoe from Marietta to Shawneetown, and making his way across the "Illinois Country" on foot to Kaskaskia and finally to St. Louis, where he joined another brother (Edward), with whom he soon began the study of law. Having been admitted to the bar in both Missouri Territory and Illinois, he removed to St. Genevieve, where he held the office of Prosecuting Attorney by appointment of the Governor, but returned to St. Louis in 1818-19 and later became a member of the Missouri Legislature. In 1829 Mr. Hempstead located at Galena, Ill., which continued to be his home for the remainder of his life, and where he was one of the earliest and best known lawyers. The late Minister E. B. Washburne became a clerk in Mr. Hempstead's law office in 1840, and, in 1845, a partner. Mr. Hempstead was one of the promoters of the old Chicago & Galena Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), serving upon the first Board of Directors; was elected the first Mayor of Galena in 1841, and, in the early days of the Civil War, was appointed by President Lincoln a Paymaster in the Army. Died, in Galena, Dec. 10, 1874.—**Edward** (Hempstead), an older brother of the preceding, already mentioned, came west in 1804, and, after holding various positions at Vincennes, Indiana Territory, under Gov. William Henry Harrison, located at St. Louis and became the first Territorial Delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory (1811-14). His death occurred as the result of an accident, August 10, 1817.—**Stephen** (Hempstead), another member of this historic family, was Governor of Iowa from 1850 to '54. Died, Feb. 16, 1883.

HENDERSON, Thomas J., ex-Congressman, was born at Brownsville, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1824; came to Illinois in 1837, and was reared upon a farm, but received an academic education. In 1847 he was elected Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of Stark County, and, in 1849, Clerk of the County Court of the same county, serving in that capacity for four years. Meanwhile he had studied law and had been admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1855 and '56 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and State Senator from 1857 to '60. He entered the Union army, in 1862, as Colonel of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, and

served until the close of the war, being brevetted Brigadier-General in January, 1865. He was a Republican Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1868, and, in 1874, was elected to Congress from the Seventh Illinois District, serving continuously until March, 1895. His home is at Princeton.

HENDERSON, William H., politician and legislator, was born in Garrard County, Ky., Nov. 16, 1793. After serving in the War of 1812, he settled in Tennessee, where he held many positions of public trust, including that of State Senator. In 1836 he removed to Illinois, and, two years later, was elected to the General Assembly as Representative from Bureau and Putnam Counties, being re-elected in 1840. In 1842 he was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, being defeated by John Moore. In 1845 he migrated to Iowa, where he died in 1864.

HENDERSON COUNTY, a county comprising 380 square miles of territory, located in the western section of the State and bordering on the Mississippi River. The first settlements were made about 1827-28 at Yellow Banks, now Oquawka. Immigration was checked by the Black Hawk War, but revived after the removal of the Indians across the Mississippi. The county was set off from Warren in 1841, with Oquawka as the county-seat. Population (1880), 10,729; (1890), 9,876. The soil is fertile, and underlaid by limestone. The surface is undulating, and well timbered. Population (1900), 10,836.

HENNEPIN, the county-seat of Putnam County, situated on the left bank of the Illinois River, about 28 miles below Ottawa, 100 miles southwest of Chicago, and 3 miles southeast of Bureau Junction. It has a courthouse, a bank, two grain elevators, three churches, a graded school, a newspaper. It is a prominent shipping point for produce by the river. The Hennepin Canal, now in process of construction from the Illinois River to the Mississippi at the mouth of Rock River, leaves the Illinois about two miles above Hennepin. Population (1880), 623; (1890), 574; (1900), 523.

HENNEPIN, Louis, a Franciscan (Recollect) friar and explorer, born at Ath, Belgium, about 1640. After several years of clerical service in Belgium and Holland, he was ordered (1675) by his ecclesiastical superiors to proceed to Canada. In 1679 he accompanied La Salle on his explorations of the great lakes and the upper Mississippi. Having reached the Illinois by way of Lake Michigan, early in the following year (1680), La Salle proceeded to construct a fort on the east

side of the Illinois River, a little below the present site of Peoria, which afterwards received the name of Fort Creve-Cœur. In February, 1680, Father Hennepin was dispatched by La Salle, with two companions, by way of the mouth of the Illinois, to explore the upper Mississippi. Ascending the latter stream, his party was captured by the Sioux and carried to the villages of that tribe among the Minnesota lakes, but finally rescued. During his captivity he discovered the Falls of St. Anthony, which he named. After his rescue Hennepin returned to Quebec, and thence sailed to France. There he published a work describing La Salle's first expedition and his own explorations. Although egotistical and necessarily incorrect, this work was a valuable contribution to history. Because of ecclesiastical insubordination he left France for Holland. In 1697 he published an extraordinary volume, in which he set forth claims as a discoverer which have been wholly discredited. His third and last work, published at Utrecht, in 1698, was entitled a "New Voyage in a Country Larger than Europe." It was a compilation describing La Salle's voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi. His three works have been translated into twenty-four different languages. He died, at Utrecht, between 1702 and 1705.

HENNEPIN CANAL. (See *Illinois & Mississippi Canal*.)

HENRY, a city in Marshall County, situated on the west bank of the Illinois River and on the Peoria branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 33 miles north-northeast of Peoria. There is a combination railroad and wagon bridge, lock and dam across the river at this point. The city is a thriving commercial center, among its industries being grain elevators, flour mills, and a windmill factory; has two national banks, eight churches and two newspapers. Population (1880), 1,728; (1890) 1,512; (1900), 1,637.

HENRY, James D., pioneer and soldier, was born in Pennsylvania, came to Illinois in 1822, locating at Edwardsville, where, being of limited education, he labored as a mechanic during the day and attended school at night; engaged in merchandising, removed to Springfield in 1826, and was soon after elected Sheriff; served in the Winnebago War (1827) as Adjutant, and, in the Black Hawk War (1831-32) as Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, finally being placed in command of a brigade at the battle of Wisconsin and the Bad Axe, his success in both winning for him great popularity. His exposures brought on disease of

the lungs, and, going South, he died at New Orleans, March 4, 1834.

HENRY COUNTY, one of the middle tier of counties of Northern Illinois, near the western border of the State, having an area of 830 square miles,—named for Patrick Henry. The American pioneer of the region was Dr. Baker, who located in 1835 on what afterwards became the town of Colona. During the two years following several colonies from the eastern States settled at different points (Geneseo, Wethersfield, etc.). The act creating it was passed in 1825, though organization was not completed until 1837. The first county court was held at Dayton. Subsequent county-seats have been Richmond (1837); Geneseo (1840); Morristown (1842); and Cambridge (1843). Population (1870), 36,597; (1890), 33,338; (1900), 40,049.

HERNDON, Archer G., one of the celebrated "Long Nine" members of the General Assembly of 1836-37, was born in Culpepper County, Va., Feb. 13, 1795; spent his youth in Green County, Ky., came to Madison County, Ill., 1820, and to Sangamon in 1821, becoming a citizen of Springfield in 1825, where he engaged in mercantile business; served eight years in the State Senate (1834-42), and as Receiver of the Land Office 1842-49. Died, Jan. 3, 1867. Mr. Herndon was the father of William H. Herndon, the law partner of Abraham Lincoln.

HERNDON, William H., lawyer, was born at Greensburg, Ky., Dec. 25, 1818; brought to Illinois by his father, Archer G. Herndon, in 1820, and to Sangamon County in 1821; entered Illinois College in 1836, but remained only one year on account of his father's hostility to the supposed abolition influences prevailing at that institution; spent several years as clerk in a store at Springfield, studied law two years with the firm of Lincoln & Logan (1842-44), was admitted to the bar and became the partner of Mr. Lincoln, so continuing until the election of the latter to the Presidency. Mr. Herndon was a radical opponent of slavery and labored zealously to promote the advancement of his distinguished partner. The offices he held were those of City Attorney, Mayor and Bank Commissioner under three Governors. Some years before his death he wrote, and, in conjunction with Jesse W. Weik, published a Life of Abraham Lincoln in three volumes—afterwards revised and issued in a two-volume edition by the Messrs. Appleton, New York. Died, near Springfield, March 18, 1891.

HERRINGTON, Augustus M., lawyer and politician, was born at or near Meadville, Pa., in 1823;

when ten years of age was brought by his father to Chicago, the family removing two years later (1835) to Geneva, Kane County, where the elder Herrington opened the first store. Augustus was admitted to the bar in 1844; obtained great prominence as a Democratic politician, serving as Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1856, and as a delegate to Democratic National Conventions in 1860, '64, '68, '76 and '80, and was almost invariably a member of the State Conventions of his party during the same period. He also served for many years as Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Died, at Geneva, Kane County, August 14, 1883.—**James (Herrington)**, brother of the preceding, was born in Mercer County, Pa., June 6, 1824; came to Chicago in 1833, but, two years later, was taken by his parents to Geneva, Kane County. In 1843 he was apprenticed to the printing business on the old "Chicago Democrat" (John Wentworth, publisher), remaining until 1848, when he returned to Geneva, where he engaged in farming, being also connected for a year or two with a local paper. In 1849 he was elected County Clerk, remaining in office eight years; also served three terms on the Board of Supervisors, later serving continuously in the lower branch of the General Assembly from 1872 to 1886. He was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture and a frequent delegate to Democratic State Conventions. Died, July 7, 1890.—**James Herrington, Sr.**, father of the two preceding, was a Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48) for the District embracing the counties of Kane, McHenry, Boone and De Kalb.

HERTZ, Henry L., ex-State Treasurer, was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1847; graduated from the University of Copenhagen in 1866, and after pursuing the study of medicine for two years, emigrated to this country in 1869. After various experiences in selling sewing-machines, as bank-clerk, and as a farm-hand, in 1876 Mr. Hertz was employed in the Recorder's office of Cook County; in 1878 was record-writer in the Criminal Court Clerk's office; in 1884 was elected Coroner of Cook County, and re-elected in 1888. In 1892, as Republican candidate for State Treasurer, he was defeated, but, in 1896, again a candidate for the same office, was elected by a majority of 115,000, serving until 1899. He is now a resident of Chicago.

HESING, Antone Caspar, journalist and politician, was born in Prussia in 1823; left an orphan at the age of 15, he soon after emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore and going thence to Cin-

cinnati. From 1840 to 1842 he worked in a grocery store in Cincinnati, and later opened a small hotel. In 1854 he removed to Chicago, where he was for a time engaged in the manufacture of brick. In 1860 he was elected Sheriff of Cook County, as a Republican. In 1862 he purchased an interest in "The Chicago Staats Zeitung," and in 1867 became sole proprietor. In 1871 he admitted his son, Washington Hesing, to a partnership, installing him as general manager. Died, in Chicago, March 31, 1895.—**Washington (Hesing)**, son of the preceding, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14, 1849, educated at Chicago and Yale College, graduating from the latter in 1870. After a year spent in study abroad, he returned to Chicago and began work upon "The Staats Zeitung," later becoming managing editor, and finally editor-in-chief. While yet a young man he was made a member of the Chicago Board of Education, but declined to serve a second term. In 1872 he entered actively into politics, making speeches in both English and German in support of General Grant's Presidential candidacy. Later he affiliated with the Democratic party, as did his father, and, in 1893, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Chicago mayoralty, being defeated by Carter H. Harrison. In December, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving four years. His administration was characterized by a high degree of efficiency and many improvements in the service were adopted, one of the most important being the introduction of postal cars on the street-railroads for the collection of mail matter. In April, 1897, he became an Independent candidate for Mayor, but was defeated by Carter H. Harrison, the regular Democratic nominee. Died, Dec. 18, 1897.

HEYWORTH, a village of McLean County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 10 miles south of Bloomington; has a bank, churches, gas wells, and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 566; (1900), 683.

HIBBARD, Homer Nash, lawyer, was born at Bethel, Windsor County, Vt., Nov. 7, 1824, his early life being spent upon a farm and in attendance upon the common schools. After a short term in an academy at Randolph, Vt., at the age of 18 he began the study of law at Rutland—also fitting himself for college with a private tutor. Later, having obtained means by teaching, he took a course in Castleton Academy and Vermont University, graduating from the latter in 1850. Then, having spent some years in teaching, he entered the Dane Law School at Harvard,

later continuing his studies at Burlington and finally, in the fall of 1853, removing to Chicago. Here he opened a law office in connection with his old classmate, the late Judge John A. Jameson, but early in the following year removed to Freeport, where he subsequently served as City Attorney, Master in Chancery and President of the City School Board. Returning to Chicago in 1860, he became a member of the law firm of Cornell, Jameson & Hibbard, and still later the head of the firm of Hibbard, Rich & Noble. In 1870 he was appointed by Judge Drummond Register in Bankruptcy for the Chicago District, serving during the life of the law. He was also, for some time, a Director of the National Bank of Illinois, and Vice-President of the American Insurance Company. Died, Nov. 14, 1897.

HICKS, Stephen G., lawyer and soldier of three wars, was born in Jackson County, Ga., Feb. 22, 1807—the son of John Hicks, one of the seven soldiers killed at the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. Leaving the roof of a step-father at an early age, he found his way to Illinois, working for a time in the lead mines near Galena, and later at the carpenter's trade with an uncle; served as a Sergeant in the Black Hawk War, finally locating in Jefferson County, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Here he was elected to the lower branch of the Twelfth General Assembly (1840) and re-elected successively to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Early in the Mexican War (1846) he recruited a company for the Third Regiment, of which he was chosen Captain, a year later becoming Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth. At the beginning of the Civil War Colonel Hicks was practicing his profession at Salem, Marion County. He promptly raised a company which became a part of the Fortieth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned Colonel. The regiment saw active service in the campaign in Western Tennessee, including the battle of Shiloh, where Colonel Hicks was dangerously wounded through the lungs, only recovering after some months in hospital and at his home. He rejoined his regiment in July following, but found himself compelled to accept an honorable discharge, a few months later, on account of disability. Having finally recovered, he was restored to his old command, and served to the close of the war. In October, 1863, he was placed in command at Paducah, Ky., where he remained eighteen months, after which he was transferred to Columbus, Ky. While in command at Paducah, the place was desperately assaulted by the rebel

Colonel Forrest, but successfully defended, the rebel assailants sustaining a loss of some 1,200 killed and wounded. After the war Colonel Hicks returned to Salem, where he died, Dec. 14, 1869, and was buried, in accordance with his request, in the folds of the American flag. Born on Washington's birthday, it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the death of this brave soldier should have occurred on the anniversary of that of the "Father of His Country."

HIGBEE, Chauncey L., lawyer and Judge, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1821, and settled in Pike County, Ill., in 1844. He early took an interest in politics, being elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1854, and two years later to the State Senate. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1867, '73, and '79. In 1877, and again in '79, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court. Died, at Pittsfield, Dec. 7, 1884.

HIGGINS, Van Hollis, lawyer, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., and received his early education at Auburn and Seneca Falls; came to Chicago in 1837 and, after spending some time as clerk in his brother's store, taught some months in Vermilion County; then went to St. Louis, where he spent a year or two as reporter on "The Missouri Argus," later engaging in commercial pursuits; in 1842 removed to Iroquois County, Ill., where he read law and was admitted to the bar; in 1845, established himself in practice in Galena, served two years as City Attorney there, but returned to Chicago in 1852, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. In 1858 he was elected as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-first General Assembly; served several years as Judge of the Chicago City Court, and was a zealous supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion. Judge Higgins was successful as a lawyer and business man, and was connected with a number of important business enterprises, especially in connection with real-estate operations; was also a member of several local societies of a professional, social and patriotic character. Died, at Darien, Wis., April 17, 1893.

HIGGINSON, Charles M., civil engineer and Assistant Railway President, was born in Chicago, July 11, 1846—the son of George M. Higginson, who located in Chicago about 1843 and engaged in the real-estate business; was educated at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Mass., and entered the engineering department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in 1867, remaining until 1875. He then became the pur-

chasing agent of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, but, a year later, returned to Chicago, and soon after assumed the same position in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, being transferred to the Auditorship of the latter road in 1879. Later, he became assistant to President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Line, where he remained until his death, which occurred at Riverside, Ill., May 6, 1899. Mr. Higginson was, for several years, President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

HIGH, James L., lawyer and author, was born at Belleville, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1844; in boyhood came to Wisconsin, and graduated at Wisconsin State University, at Madison, in 1864, also serving for a time as Adjutant of the Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; studied law at the Michigan University Law School and, in 1867, came to Chicago, where he began practice. He spent the winter of 1871-72 in Salt Lake City and, in the absence of the United States District Attorney, conducted the trial of certain Mormon leaders for connection with the celebrated Mountain Meadow Massacre, also acting as correspondent of "The New York Times," his letters being widely copied. Returning to Chicago he took a high rank in his profession. He was the author of several volumes, including treatises on "The Law of Injunctions as administered in the Courts of England and America," and "Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Mandamus, Quo Warranto and Prohibitions," which are accepted as high authority with the profession. In 1870 he published a revised edition of Lord Erskine's Works, including all his legal arguments, together with a memoir of his life. Died, Oct. 3, 1898.

HIGHLAND, a city in the southeastern part of Madison County, founded in 1836 and located on the Vandalia line, 32 miles east of St. Louis. Its manufacturing industries include a milk-condensing plant, creamery, flour and planing mills, breweries, embroidery works, etc. It contains several churches and schools, a Roman Catholic Seminary, a hospital, and has three newspapers—one German. The early settlers were Germans of the most thrifty and enterprising classes. The surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1880), 1,960; (1890), 1,857; (1900, decennial census), 1,970.

HIGHLAND PARK, an incorporated city of Lake County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 23 miles north-northwest of Chicago. It has a salubrious site on a bluff 100 feet above

Lake Michigan, and is a favorite residence and health resort. It has a large hotel, several churches, a military academy, and a weekly paper. Two Waukegan papers issue editions here. Population (1890), 2,163; (1900), 2,806.

HILDRUP, Jesse S., lawyer and legislator, was born in Middletown, Conn., March 14, 1833; at 15 removed to the State of New York and afterwards to Harrisburg, Pa.; in 1860 came to Belvidere, Ill., where he began the practice of law, also serving as Corporation Trustee and Township Supervisor, and, during the latter years of the war, as Deputy Provost Marshal. His first important elective office was that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1870, but he was elected Representative in the General Assembly the same year, and again in 1872. While in the House he took a prominent part in the legislation which resulted in the organization of the Railroad and Warehouse Board. Mr. Hildrup was also a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois from 1877 to 1881. During the last few years much of his time has been spent in California for the benefit of the health of some members of his family.

HILL, Charles Augustus, ex-Congressman, was born at Truxton, Cortland County, N. Y., August 23, 1833. He acquired his early education by dint of hard labor, and much privation. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, settling in Will County, where, for several years, he taught school, as he had done while in New York. Meanwhile he read law, his last instructor being Hon. H. C. Newcomb, of Indianapolis, where he was admitted to the bar. He returned to Will County in 1860, and, in 1862, enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, participating in the battle of Antietam. Later he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the First United States Regiment of Colored Troops, with which he remained until the close of the war, rising to the rank of Captain. In 1865 he returned to Joliet and to the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was elected State's Attorney for the district comprising Will and Grundy Counties, but declined a renomination. In 1888 he was the successful Republican candidate for Congress from the Eighth Illinois District, but was defeated for re-election in 1890 by Lewis Steward, Democrat.

HILLSBORO, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Montgomery County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 67 miles northeast of St. Louis. Its manufactures are flour, brick and tile, carriages and harness,

furniture and woolen goods. It has a high school, banks and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding region is agricultural, though considerable coal is mined in the vicinity. Population (1880), 2,858; (1890), 2,500; (1900), 1,937.

HINCKLEY, a village of De Kalb County, on the Rochelle Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 18 miles west of Aurora; in rich agricultural and dairying region; has grain elevators, brick and tile works, water system and electric light plant. Pop. (1890), 496; (1900), 587.

HINRICHSEN, **William H.**, ex-Secretary of State and ex-Congressman, was born at Franklin, Morgan County, Ill., May 27, 1850; educated at the University of Illinois, spent four years in the office of his father, who was stock-agent of the Wabash Railroad, and six years (1874-80) as Deputy Sheriff of Morgan County; then went into the newspaper business, editing the Jacksonville "Evening Courier," until 1886, after which he was connected with "The Quincy Herald," to 1890, when he returned to Jacksonville and resumed his place on "The Courier." He was Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1891, and elected Secretary of State in 1892, serving until January, 1897. Mr. Hinrichsen has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee since 1890, and was Chairman of that body during 1894-96. In 1896 Mr. Hinrichsen was the nominee of his party for Congress in the Sixteenth District and was elected by over 6,000 majority, but failed to secure a renomination in 1898.

HINSDALE, a village in Du Page County and popular residence suburb, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 17 miles west-southwest of Chicago. It has four churches, a graded school, an academy, electric light plant, waterworks, sewerage system, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,584; (1900), 2,578.

HITCHCOCK, **Charles**, lawyer, was born at Hanson, Plymouth County, Mass., April 4, 1827; studied at Dartmouth College and at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, soon afterward establishing himself for the practice of his profession in Chicago. In 1869 Mr. Hitchcock was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, which was the only important public office that he held, though his capacity was recognized by his election to the Presidency of that body. Died, May 6, 1881.

HITCHCOCK, **Luke**, clergyman, was born April 13, 1813, at Lebanon, N. Y., entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1834, and, after supplying various charges in

that State during the next five years, in 1839 came to Chicago, becoming one of the most influential factors in the Methodist denomination in Northern Illinois. Between that date and 1860 he was identified, as regular pastor or Presiding Elder, with churches at Dixon, Ottawa, Belvidere, Rockford, Mount Morris, St. Charles and Chicago (the old Clark Street church), with two years' service (1841-43) as agent of Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris—his itinerant labors being interrupted at two or three periods by ill-health, compelling him to assume a superannuated relation. From 1852 to '80, inclusive, he was a delegate every four years to the General Conference. In 1860 he was appointed Agent of the Western Book Concern, and, as the junior representative, was placed in charge of the depository at Chicago—in 1868 becoming the Senior Agent, and so remaining until 1880. His subsequent service included two terms as Presiding Elder for the Dixon and Chicago Districts; the position of Superintendent of the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society; Superintendent of the Wesley Hospital (which he assisted to organize), his last position being that of Corresponding Secretary of the Superannuates' Relief Association. He was also influential in securing the establishment of a church paper in Chicago and the founding of the Northwestern University and Garrett Biblical Institute. Died, while on a visit to a daughter at East Orange, N. J., Nov. 12, 1898.

HITT, **Daniel F.**, civil engineer and soldier, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., June 13, 1810—the son of a Methodist preacher who freed his slaves and removed to Urbana, Ohio, in 1814. In 1829 the son began the study of engineering and, removing to Illinois the following year, was appointed Assistant Engineer on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, later being employed in surveying some sixteen years. Being stationed at Prairie du Chien at the time of the Black Hawk War (1832), he was attached to the Stephenson Rangers for a year, but at the end of that period resumed surveying and, having settled in La Salle County, became the first Surveyor of that county. In 1861 he joined Colonel Cushman, of Ottawa, in the organization of the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, was mustered into the service in March, 1862, and commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment took part in various battles, including those of Shiloh, Corinth and La Grange, Tenn. In the latter Colonel Hitt received an injury by being thrown from his horse which compelled his resignation and from

which he never fully recovered. Returning to Ottawa, he continued to reside there until his death, May 11, 1899. Colonel Hitt was father of Andrew J. Hitt, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and uncle of Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Mount Morris. Originally a Democrat, he allied himself with the Republican party on the breaking out of the Civil War. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and prominent in Grand Army circles.

HITT, Isaac R., real-estate operator, was born at Boonsboro, Md., June 2, 1828; in 1845 entered the freshman class at Asbury University, Ind., graduating in 1849. Then, removing to Ottawa, Ill., he was engaged for a time in farming, but, in 1852, entered into the forwarding and commission business at La Salle. Having meanwhile devoted some attention to real-estate law, in 1853 he began buying and selling real estate while continuing his farming operations, adding thereto coal-mining. In May, 1856, he was a delegate from La Salle County to the State Convention at Bloomington which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. Removing to Chicago in 1860, he engaged in the real-estate business there; in 1862 was appointed on a committee of citizens to look after the interests of wounded Illinois soldiers after the battle of Fort Donelson, in that capacity visiting hospitals at Cairo, Evansville, Paducah and Nashville. During the war he engaged to some extent in the business of prosecuting soldiers' claims. Mr. Hitt has been a member of both the Chicago and the National Academy of Sciences, and, in 1869, was appointed by Governor Palmer on the Commission to lay out the park system of Chicago. Since 1871 he has resided at Evanston, where he aided in the erection of the Woman's College in connection with the Northwestern University. In 1876 he was appointed by the Governor agent to prosecute the claims of the State for swamp lands within its limits, and has given much of his attention to that business since.

HITT, Robert Roberts, Congressman, was born at Urbana, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1834. When he was three years old his parents removed to Illinois, settling in Ogle County. His education was acquired at Rock River Seminary (now Mount Morris College), and at De Pauw University, Ind. In 1858 Mr. Hitt was one of the reporters who reported the celebrated debate of that year between Lincoln and Douglas. From December, 1874, until March, '81, he was connected with the United States embassy at Paris, serving as First Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires ad

interim. He was Assistant Secretary of State in 1881, but resigned the post in 1882, having been elected to Congress from the Sixth Illinois District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. M. A. Hawk. By eight successive re-elections he has represented the District continuously since, his career being conspicuous for long service. In that time he has taken an important part in the deliberations of the House, serving as Chairman of many important committees, notably that on Foreign Affairs, of which he has been Chairman for several terms, and for which his diplomatic experience well qualifies him. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Committee to visit Hawaii and report upon a form of government for that portion of the newly acquired national domain. Mr. Hitt was strongly supported as a candidate for the United States Senate in 1895, and favorably considered for the position of Minister to England after the retirement of Secretary Day in 1898.

HOBBART, Horace R., was born in Wisconsin in 1839; graduated at Beloit College and, after a brief experience in newspaper work, enlisted, in 1861, in the First Wisconsin Cavalry and was assigned to duty as Battalion Quartermaster. Being wounded at Helena, Ark., he was compelled to resign, but afterwards served as Deputy Provost Marshal of the Second Wisconsin District. In 1866 he re-entered newspaper work as reporter on "The Chicago Tribune," and later was associated, as city editor, with "The Chicago Evening Post" and "Evening Mail"; later was editor of "The Jacksonville Daily Journal" and "The Chicago Morning Courier," also being, for some years from 1869, Western Manager of the American Press Association. In 1876, Mr. Hobart became one of the editors of "The Railway Age" (Chicago), with which he remained until the close of the year 1898, when he retired to give his attention to real-estate matters.

HOFFMAN, Francis A., Lieutenant-Governor (1861-65), was born at Herford, Prussia, in 1822, and emigrated to America in 1839, reaching Chicago the same year. There he became a boot-black in a leading hotel, but within a month was teaching a small German school at Dunkley's Grove (now Addison), Du Page County, and later officiating as a Lutheran minister. In 1847 he represented that county in the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago. In 1852 he removed to Chicago, and, the following year, entered the City Council. Later, he embarked in the real-estate business, and, in 1854, opened a banking house, but was

forced to assign in 1861. He early became a recognized anti-slavery leader and a contributor to the German press, and, in 1856, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the first Republican State ticket with William H. Bissell, but was found ineligible by reason of his short residence in the United States, and withdrew, giving place to John Wood of Quincy. In 1860 he was again nominated, and having in the meantime become eligible, was elected. In 1864 he was a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector, and assisted in Mr. Lincoln's second election. He was at one time Foreign Land Commissioner for the Illinois Central Railroad, and acted as Consul at Chicago for several German States. For a number of years past Mr. Hoffman has been editor of an agricultural paper in Southern Wisconsin.

HOGAN, John, clergyman and early politician, was born in the city of Mallow, County of Cork, Ireland, Jan. 2, 1805; brought in childhood to Baltimore, Md., and having been left an orphan at eight years of age, learned the trade of a shoemaker. In 1826 he became an itinerant Methodist preacher, and, coming west the same year, preached at various points in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. In 1830 he was married to Miss Mary Mitchell West, of Belleville, Ill., and soon after, having retired from the itinerancy, engaged in mercantile business at Edwardsville and Alton. In 1836 he was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly from Madison County, two years later was appointed a Commissioner of Public Works and, being re-elected in 1840, was made President of the Board; in 1841 was appointed by President Harrison Register of the Land Office at Dixon, where he remained until 1845. During the anti-slavery excitement which attended the assassination of Elijah P. Lovejoy in 1837, he was a resident of Alton and was regarded by the friends of Lovejoy as favoring the pro-slavery faction. After retiring from the Land Office at Dixon, he removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business. In his early political life he was a Whig, but later co-operated with the Democratic party; in 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan Postmaster of the city of St. Louis, serving until the accession of Lincoln in 1861; in 1864 was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving two years. He was also a delegate to the National Union (Democratic) Convention at Philadelphia in 1866. After his retirement from the Methodist itinerancy he continued to officiate as a "local" preacher and was esteemed

a speaker of unusual eloquence and ability. His death occurred, Feb. 5, 1892. He is author of several volumes, including "The Resources of Missouri," "Commerce and Manufactures of St. Louis," and a "History of Methodism."

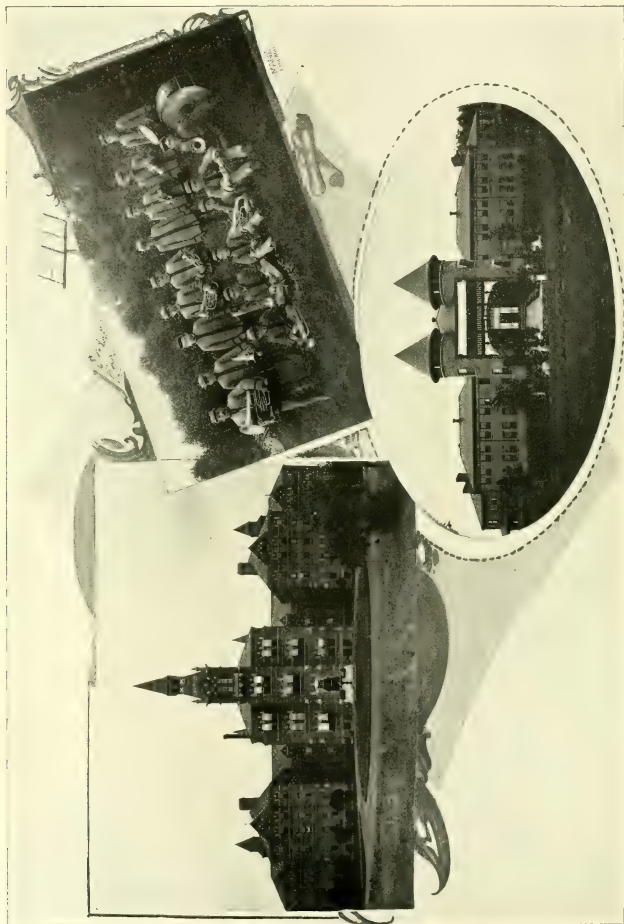
HOGUE, Joseph P., Congressman, was born in Ohio early in the century and came to Galena, Ill., in 1836, where he attained prominence as a lawyer. In 1842 he was elected Representative in Congress, as claimed at the time by the aid of the Mormon vote at Nauvoo, serving one term. In 1853 he went to San Francisco, Cal., and became a Judge in that State, dying a few years since at the age of over 80 years. He is represented to have been a man of much ability and a graceful and eloquent orator. Mr. Hogue was a son-in-law of Thomas C. Browne, one of the Justices of the first Supreme Court of Illinois who held office until 1848.

HOLLISTER, (Dr.) John Hamilton, physician, was born at Riga, N. Y., in 1824; was brought to Romeo, Mich., by his parents in infancy, but his father having died, at the age of 17 went to Rochester, N. Y., to be educated, finally graduating in medicine at Berkshire College, Mass., in 1847, and beginning practice at Otisco, Mich. Two years later he removed to Grand Rapids and, in 1855, to Chicago, where he held, for a time, the position of demonstrator of anatomy in Rush Medical College, and, in 1856, became one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, in which he has held various chairs. He also served as Surgeon of Mercy Hospital and was, for twenty years, Clinical Professor in the same institution; was President of the State Medical Society, and, for twenty years, its Treasurer. Other positions held by him have been those of Trustee of the American Medical Association and editor of its journal, President of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Chicago Congregational Club. He has also been prominent in Sunday School and church work in connection with the Armour Mission, with which he has been associated for many years.

HOME FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, (FEMALE). The establishment of this institution was authorized by act of June 22, 1893, which appropriated \$75,000 towards its erection and maintenance, not more than \$15,000 to be expended for a site. (See also *State Guardians for Girls*.) It is designed to receive girls between the ages of 10 and 16 committed thereto by any court of record upon conviction of a misdemeanor, the term of commitment not to be less than one year, or to exceed minority. Justices of the



HOME FOR JUVENILE FEMALE OFFENDERS, GENEVA.



Main Building.
 ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, LINCOLN.

Custodian Building.
 Asylum Band.

Peace, however, may send girls for a term not less than three months. The act of incorporation provides for a commutation of sentence to be earned by good conduct and a prolongation of the sentence by bad behavior. The Trustees are empowered, in their discretion, either to apprentice the girls or to adopt them out during their minority. Temporary quarters were furnished for the Home during the first two years of its existence in Chicago, but permanent buildings for the institution have been erected on the banks of Fox River, near Geneva, in Kane County. * **HOMER**, a village in Champaign County, on the Wabash Railway, 20 miles west-southwest from Danville and about 18 miles east-southeast from Champaign. It supports a carriage factory; also has two banks, several churches, a seminary, an opera house, and one weekly paper. The region is chiefly agricultural. Population (1880), 924; (1890), 917; (1900), 1,080.

HOMESTEAD LAWS. In general such laws have been defined to be "legislation enacted to secure, to some extent, the enjoyment of a home and shelter for a family or individual by exempting, under certain conditions, the residence occupied by the family or individual, from liability to be sold for the payment of the debts of its owner, and by restricting his rights of free alienation." In Illinois, this exemption extends to the farm and dwelling thereon of every householder having a family, and occupied as a residence, whether owned or possessed under a lease, to the value of \$1,000. The exemption continues after death, for the benefit of decedent's wife or husband occupying the homestead, and also of the children, if any, until the youngest attain the age of 21 years. Husband and wife must join in releasing the exemption, but the property is always liable for improvements thereon.—In 1862 Congress passed an act known as the "Homestead Law" for the protection of the rights of settlers on public lands under certain restrictions as to active occupancy, under which most of that class of lands since taken for settlement have been purchased.

HOMEWOOD, a village of Cook County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 23 miles south of Chicago. Population, (1900), 352.

HOOLEY, Richard M., theatrical manager, was born in Ireland, April 13, 1822; at the age of 18 entered the theater as a musician and, four years later, came to America, soon after forming an association with E. P. Christy, the originator of negro minstrelsy entertainments which went under his name. In 1848 Mr. Hooley conducted

a company of minstrels through the principal towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and to some of the chief cities on the continent; returned to America five years later, and subsequently managed houses in San Francisco, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and New York, finally locating in Chicago in 1869, where he remained the rest of his life,—his theater becoming one of the most widely known and popular in the city. Died, Sept. 8, 1893.

HOOPESTON, a prosperous city in Vermilion County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Lake Erie & Western Railroads, 99 miles south of Chicago. It has grain elevators, a nail factory, brick and tile works, carriage and machine shops, and two large canning factories, besides two banks and one daily and three weekly newspapers, several churches, a high school and a business college. Population (1890), 1,911; (1900), 3,823; (1904), about 4,500.

HOPKINS, Albert J., Congressman, was born in De Kalb County, Ill., August 15, 1846. After graduating from Hillsdale College, Mich., in 1870, he studied law and began practice at Aurora. He rapidly attained prominence at the bar, and, in 1872, was elected State's Attorney for Kane County, serving in that capacity for four years. He is an ardent Republican and high in the party's councils, having been Chairman of the State Central Committee from 1878 to 1880, and a Presidential Elector on the Blaine & Logan ticket in 1884. The same year he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress from the Fifth District (now the Eighth) and has been continuously re-elected ever since, receiving a clear majority in 1898 of more than 18,000 votes over two competitors. At present (1898) he is Chairman of the Select House Committee on Census and a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries. In 1896 he was strongly supported for the Republican nomination for Governor.

HOUGHTON, Horace Hocking, pioneer printer and journalist, was born at Springfield, Vt., Oct. 26, 1806, spent his youth on a farm, and at eighteen began learning the printer's trade in the office of "The Woodstock Overseer"; on arriving at his majority became a journeyman printer and, in 1828, went to New York, spending some time in the employment of the Harper Brothers. After a brief season spent in Boston, he took charge of "The Statesman" at Castleton, Vt., but, in 1834, again went to New York, taking with him a device for throwing the printed sheet off the press, which was afterwards adopted on the

Adams and Hoe printing presses. His next move was to Marietta, Ohio, in 1834, thence by way of Cincinnati and Louisville to St. Louis, working for a time in the office of the old "St. Louis Republican." He soon after went to Galena and engaged in lead-mining, but later became associated with Sylvester M. Bartlett in the management of "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser," finally becoming sole proprietor. In 1842 he sold out the paper, but resumed his connection with it the following year, remaining until 1863, when he finally sold out. He afterwards spent some time on the Pacific slope, was for a time American Consul to the Sandwich Islands, but finally returned to Galena and, during the later years of his life, was Postmaster there, dying April 30, 1879.

HOVEY, Charles Edward, educator, soldier and lawyer, was born in Orange County, Vt., April 26, 1827; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1852, and became successively Principal of high schools at Farmington, Mass., and Peoria, Ill. Later, he assisted in organizing the Illinois State Normal School at Normal, of which he was President from 1857 to 1861—being also President of the State Teachers' Association (1856), member of the State Board of Education, and, for some years, editor of "The Illinois Teacher." In August, 1861, he assisted in organizing, and was commissioned Colonel of, the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the "Normal" or "School-Masters' Regiment," from the fact that it was composed largely of teachers and young men from the State colleges. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and, a few months later, to brevet Major-General for gallant and meritorious conduct. Leaving the military service in May, 1863, he engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. Died, in Washington, Nov. 17, 1897.

HOWLAND, George, educator and author, was born (of Pilgrim ancestry) at Conway, Mass., July 30, 1824. After graduating from Amherst College in 1850, he devoted two years to teaching in the public schools, and three years to tutorship in his Alma Mater, giving instruction in Latin, Greek and French. He began the study of law, but, after a year's reading, he abandoned it, removing to Chicago, where he became Assistant Principal of the city's one high school, in 1858. He became its Principal in 1860, and, in 1880, was elected Superintendent of Chicago City Schools. This position he filled until August, 1891, when he resigned. He also served as Trustee of Amherst College for several years, and as a

member of the Illinois State Board of Education, being President of that body in 1883. As an author he was of some note; his work being chiefly on educational lines. He published a translation of the *Æneid* adapted to the use of schools, besides translations of some of Horace's Odes and portions of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. He was also the author of an English grammar. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 21, 1892.

HOYNE, Philip A., lawyer and United States Commissioner, was born in New York City, Nov. 20, 1824; came to Chicago in 1841, and, after spending eleven years alternately in Galena and Chicago, finally located permanently in Chicago, in 1852; in 1853 was elected Clerk of the Recorder's Court of Chicago, retaining the position five years; was admitted to the bar in March, 1856, and appointed United States Commissioner the same year, remaining in office until his death, Nov. 3, 1894. Mr. Hoyne was an officer of the Chicago Pioneers and one of the founders of the Union League Club.

HUBBARD, Gurdon Saltonstall, pioneer and Indian trader, was born at Windsor, Vt., August 23, 1802. His early youth was passed in Canada, chiefly in the employ of the American Fur Company. In 1818 he first visited Fort Dearborn, and for nine years traveled back and forth in the interest of his employers. In 1827, having embarked in business on his own account, he established several trading posts in Illinois, becoming a resident of Chicago in 1832. From this time forward he became identified with the history and development of the State. He served with distinction during the Black Hawk and Winnebago Wars, was enterprising and public-spirited, and did much to promote the early development of Chicago. He was elected to the Legislature from Vermilion County in 1832, and, in 1835, was appointed by Governor Duncan one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Died, at Chicago, Sept. 14, 1886. From the time he became a citizen of Chicago, for fifty years, no man was more active or public-spirited in promoting its commercial development and general prosperity. He was identified with almost every branch of business upon which its growth as a commercial city depended, from that of an early Indian trader to that of a real-estate operator, being manager of one of the largest packing houses of his time, as well as promoter of early railroad enterprises. A zealous Republican, he was one of the most earnest supporters of Abraham Lincoln in the campaign of 1860, was prominently identified with every local measure

for the maintenance of the Union cause, and, for a year, held a commission as Captain in the Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment."

HUGHITT, Marvin, Railway President, was born, August, 1837, and, in 1856, began his railroad experience on the Chicago & Alton Railway as Superintendent of Telegraph and Train-despatcher. In 1862 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Company in a similar capacity, still later occupying the positions of Assistant Superintendent and General Superintendent, remaining in the latter from 1865 to 1870, when he resigned to become Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. In 1872 he became associated with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in connection with which he has held the positions of Superintendent, General Manager, Second Vice-President and President—the last of which (1899) he still occupies.

HULETT, Alta M., lawyer, was born near Rockford, Ill., June 4, 1854; early learned telegraphy and became a successful operator, but subsequently engaged in teaching and the study of law. In 1872, having passed the required examination, she applied for admission to the bar, but was rejected on account of sex. She then, in conjunction with Mrs. Bradwell and others, interested herself in securing the passage of an act by the Legislature giving women the right that had been denied her, which having been accomplished, she went to Chicago, was admitted to the bar and began practice. Died, in California, March 27, 1877.

HUNT, Daniel D., legislator, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1835, came to De Kalb County, Ill., in 1857, and has since been engaged in hotel, mercantile and farming business. He was elected as a Republican Representative in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly in 1886, and re-elected in 1888. Two years later he was elected to the State Senate, re-elected in 1894, and again in 1898—giving him a continuous service in one or the other branch of the General Assembly of sixteen years. During the session of 1895, Senator Hunt was especially active in the legislation which resulted in the location of the Northern Illinois Normal Institute at De Kalb.

HUNT, George, lawyer and ex-Attorney-General, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1841; having lost both parents in childhood, came, with an uncle, to Edgar County, Ill., in 1855. In July, 1861, at the age of 20, he enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, re-enlisting as a veteran

in 1864, and rising from the ranks to a captaincy. After the close of the war, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and, locating at Paris, Edgar County, soon acquired a large practice. He was elected State Senator on the Republican ticket in 1874, and re-elected in 1878 and '82. In 1884 he received his first nomination for Attorney-General, was renominated in 1888, and elected both times, serving eight years. Among the important questions with which General Hunt had to deal during his two terms were the celebrated "anarchist cases" of 1887 and of 1890-92. In the former the condemned Chicago anarchists applied through their counsel to the Supreme Court of the United States, for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Illinois to compel the latter to grant them a new trial, which was refused. The case, on the part of the State, was conducted by General Hunt, while Gen. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, John Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Roger A. Pryor of New York, and Messrs. W. P. Black and Solomon of Chicago appeared for the plaintiffs. Again, in 1890, Fielden and Schwab, who had been condemned to life imprisonment, attempted to secure their release—the former by an application similar to that of 1887, and the latter by appeal from a decision of Judge Gresham of the United States Circuit Court refusing a writ of habeas corpus. The final hearing of these cases was had before the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1892, General Butler again appearing as leading counsel for the plaintiffs—but with the same result as in 1887. General Hunt's management of these cases won for him much deserved commendation both at home and abroad.

HUNTER, Andrew J., was born in Greencastle, Ind., Dec. 17, 1831, and removed in infancy by his parents, to Edgar County, this State. His early education was received in the common schools and at Edgar Academy. He commenced his business life as a civil engineer, but, after three years spent in that profession, began the study of law and was admitted to the bar. He has since been actively engaged in practice at Paris, Edgar County. From 1864 to 1868 he represented that county in the State Senate, and, in 1870, led the Democratic forlorn hope in the Fifteenth Congressional District against General Jesse H. Moore, and rendered a like service to his party in 1882, when Joseph G. Cannon was his Republican antagonist. In 1886 he was elected Judge of the Edgar County Court, and, in 1890, was re-elected, but resigned this office in 1892, having been elected Congressman for the State-

at-large on the Democratic ticket. He was a candidate for Congress from the Nineteenth District again in 1896, and was again elected, receiving a majority of 1,200 over Hon. Benson Wood, his Republican opponent and immediate predecessor.

HUNTER, (Gen.) David, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., July 21, 1802; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1822, and assigned to the Fifth Infantry with the rank of Second Lieutenant, becoming First Lieutenant in 1828 and Captain of Dragoons in 1833. During this period he twice crossed the plains to the Rocky Mountains, but, in 1836, resigned his commission and engaged in business in Chicago. Re-entering the service as Paymaster in 1842, he was Chief Paymaster of General Wool's command in the Mexican War, and was afterwards stationed at New Orleans, Washington, Detroit, St. Louis and on the frontier. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln, whom he accompanied when the latter set out for Washington in February, 1861, but was disabled at Buffalo, having his collar-bone dislocated by the crowd. He was appointed Colonel of the Sixth United States Cavalry, May 14, 1861, three days later commissioned Brigadier-General and, in August, made Major-General. In the Manassas campaign he commanded the main column of McDowell's army and was severely wounded at Bull Run; served under Fremont in Missouri and succeeded him in command in November, 1861, remaining until March, 1862. Being transferred to the Department of the South in May following, he issued an order declaring the persons held as slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina free, which order was revoked by President Lincoln ten days later. On account of the steps taken by him for the organization of colored troops, Jefferson Davis issued an order declaring him, in case of capture, subject to execution as a felon. In May, 1864, he was placed in command of the Department of the West, and, in 1865, served on various courts-martial, being President of the commission that tried Mr. Lincoln's assassins; was brevetted Major-General in March, 1865, retired from active service July, 1866, and died in Washington, Feb. 2, 1886. General Hunter married a daughter of John Kinzie, the first permanent citizen of Chicago.

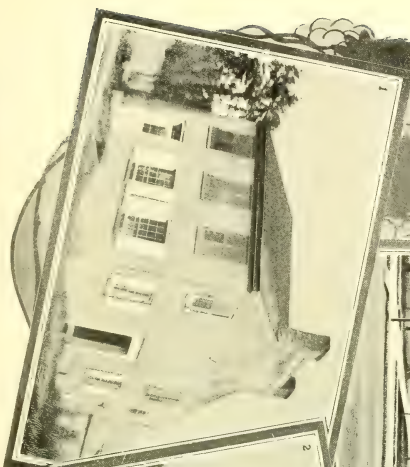
HURD, Harvey B., lawyer, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Feb. 24, 1827. At the age of 15 he walked to Bridgeport, where he began life as office-boy in "The Bridgeport Standard," a journal of pronounced Whig proclivities. In 1844 he came to Illinois, entering Jubilee College,

but, after a brief attendance, came to Chicago in 1846. There he found temporary employment as a compositor, later commencing the study of law, and being admitted to the bar in 1848. A portion of the present city of Evanston is built upon a 248-acre tract owned and subdivided by Mr. Hurd and his partner. Always in sympathy with the old school and most radical type of Abolitionists, he took a deep interest in the Kansas-Missouri troubles of 1856, and became a member of the "National Kansas Committee" appointed by the Buffalo (N. Y.) Convention, of which body he was a member. He was chosen Secretary of the executive committee, and it is not too much to say that, largely through his earnest and poorly requited labors, Kansas was finally admitted into the Union as a free State. It was mainly through his efforts that seed for planting was gratuitously distributed among the free-soil settlers. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Commission to revise the statutes of Illinois, a large part of the work devolving upon him in consequence of the withdrawal of his colleagues. The revision was completed in 1874, in conjunction with a Joint Committee of Revision of both Houses appointed by the Legislature of 1873. While no statutory revision has been ordered by subsequent Legislatures, Mr. Hurd has carried on the same character of work on independent lines, issuing new editions of the statutes from time to time, which are regarded as standard works by the bar. In 1875 he was nominated by the Republican party for a seat on the Supreme bench, but was defeated by the late Judge T. Lyle Dickey. For several years he filled a chair in the faculty of the Union College of Law. His home is in Evanston.

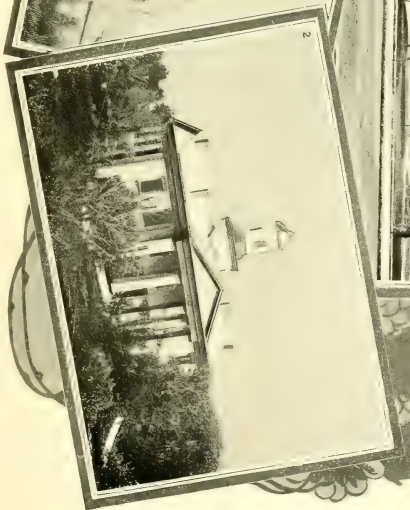
HURLBUT, Stephen A., soldier, Congressman and Foreign Minister, was born at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 29, 1815, received a thorough liberal education, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Soon afterwards he removed to Illinois, making his home at Belvidere. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, in 1848 was an unsuccessful candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, but, on the organization of the Republican party in 1856, promptly identified himself with that party and was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly as a Republican in 1858 and again in 1860. During the War of the Rebellion he served with distinction from May, 1861, to July, 1865. He entered the service as Brigadier-General, commanding the Fourth Division of Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing; was made a Major-General in Septem-



3



1



2

Illinois State Capitol (First), Kaskaskia.

Illinois State Capitol (Third), Springfield.

Illinois State Capitol (Second), Vandalia.



STATE CAPITOL.

ber, 1862, and later assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, at Memphis, and subsequently to the command of the Department of the Gulf (1864-65). After the close of the war he served another term in the General Assembly (1867), was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1868, and, in 1869, was appointed by President Grant Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia, serving until 1872. The latter year he was elected Representative to Congress, and re-elected two years later. In 1876 he was a candidate for re-election as an independent Republican, but was defeated by William Lathrop, the regular nominee. In 1881 he was appointed Minister Resident to Peru, and died at Lima, March 27, 1882.

HUTCHINS, Thomas, was born in Monmouth, N. J., in 1780, died in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 28, 1789. He was the first Government Surveyor, frequently called the "Geographer"; was also an

officer of the Sixtieth Royal (British) regiment, and assistant engineer under Bouquet. At the outbreak of the Revolution, while stationed at Fort Chartres, he resigned his commission because of his sympathy with the patriots. Three years later he was charged with being in treasonable correspondence with Franklin, and imprisoned in the Tower of London. He is said to have devised the present system of Government surveys in this country, and his services in carrying it into effect were certainly of great value. He was the author of several valuable works, the best known being a "Topographical Description of Virginia."

HUTSONVILLE, a village of Crawford County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, and the Wabash River, 34 miles south of Paris. The district is agricultural. The town has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 582; (1900), 743.

ILLINOIS.

(GENERAL HISTORY.)

ILLINOIS is the twenty-first State of the Federal Union in the order of its admission, the twentieth in present area and the third in point of population. A concise history of the region, of which it constituted the central portion at an early period, will be found in the following pages:

The greater part of the territory now comprised within the State of Illinois was known and attracted eager attention from the nations of the old world—especially in France, Germany and England—before the close of the third quarter of the seventeenth century. More than one hundred years before the struggle for American Independence began, or the geographical division known as the "Territory of the Northwest" had an existence; before the names of Kentucky, Tennessee, Vermont or Ohio had been heard of, and while the early settlers of New England and Virginia were still struggling for a foothold among the Indian tribes on the Atlantic coast, the "Illinois Country" occupied a place on the maps of North America as distinct and definite as New York or Pennsylvania. And from that time forward, until it assumed its position in the Union with the rank of a State, no other section has been the theater of more momentous and stirring events or has contributed more material, affording interest and instruction to the archaeologist, the ethnologist and the historian, than

that portion of the American Continent now known as the "State of Illinois."

THE "ILLINOIS COUNTRY."—What was known to the early French explorers and their followers and descendants, for the ninety years which intervened between the discoveries of Joliet and La Salle, down to the surrender of this region to the English, as the "Illinois Country," is described with great clearness and definiteness by Capt. Philip Pittman, an English engineer who made the first survey of the Mississippi River soon after the transfer of the French possessions east of the Mississippi to the British, and who published the result of his observations in London in 1770. In this report, which is evidently a work of the highest authenticity, and is the more valuable because written at a transition period when it was of the first importance to preserve and hand down the facts of early French history to the new occupants of the soil, the boundaries of the "Illinois Country" are defined as follows: "The Country of the Illinois is bounded by the Mississippi on the west, by the river Illinois on the north, by the Ouabache and Miamis on the east and the Ohio on the south."

From this it would appear that the country lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers to the west and northwest of the former, was not considered a part of the "Illinois Country," and

this agrees generally with the records of the early French explorers, except that they regarded the region which comprehends the site of the present city of Chicago—the importance of which appears to have been appreciated from the first as a connecting link between the Lakes and the upper tributaries of the rivers falling into the Gulf of Mexico—as belonging thereto.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.—The "Country" appears to have derived its name from *Inini*, a word of Algonquin origin, signifying "the men," euphemized by the French into *Illini* with the suffix *ois*, signifying "tribe." The root of the term, applied both to the country and the Indians occupying it, has been still further defined as "a perfect man" (Haines on "Indian Names"), and the derivative has been used by the French chroniclers in various forms though always with the same signification—a signification of which the earliest claimants of the appellation, as well as their successors of a different race, have not failed to be duly proud.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA.—It is this region which gave the name to the State of which it constituted so large and important a part. Its boundaries, so far as the Wabash and the Ohio Rivers (as well as the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the Illinois) are concerned, are identical with those given to the "Illinois Country" by Pittman. The State is bounded on the north by Wisconsin; on the east by Lake Michigan, the State of Indiana and the Wabash River; southeast by the Ohio, flowing between it and the State of Kentucky; and west and southwest by the Mississippi, which separates it from the States of Iowa and Missouri. A peculiarity of the Act of Congress defining the boundaries of the State, is the fact that, while the jurisdiction of Illinois extends to the middle of Lake Michigan and also of the channels of the Wabash and the Mississippi, it stops at the north bank of the Ohio River; this seems to have been a sort of concession on the part of the framers of the Act to our proud neighbors of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Geographically, the State lies between the parallels of 36° 59' and 42° 30' north latitude, and the meridian of 10° 30' and 14° of longitude west from the city of Washington. From its extreme southern limit at the mouth of the Ohio to the Wisconsin boundary on the north, its estimated length is 385 miles, with an extreme breadth, from the Indiana State line to the Mississippi River at a point between Quincy and Warsaw, of 218 miles. Owing to the tortuous course of its river and lake boundaries, which

comprise about three-fourths of the whole, its physical outline is extremely irregular. Between the limits described, it has an estimated area of 56,650 square miles, of which 650 square miles is water—the latter being chiefly in Lake Michigan. This area is more than one and one-half times that of all New England (Maine being excepted), and is greater than that of any other State east of the Mississippi, except Michigan, Georgia and Florida—Wisconsin lacking only a few hundred square miles of the same.

When these figures are taken into account some idea may be formed of the magnificence of the domain comprised within the limits of the State of Illinois—a domain larger in extent than that of England, more than one-fourth of that of all France and nearly half that of the British Islands, including Scotland and Ireland. The possibilities of such a country, possessing a soil unequaled in fertility, in proportion to its area, by any other State of the Union and with resources in agriculture, manufactures and commerce unsurpassed in any country on the face of the globe, transcend all human conception.

STREAMS AND NAVIGATION.—Lying between the Mississippi and its chief eastern tributary, the Ohio, with the Wabash on the east, and intersected from northeast to southwest by the Illinois and its numerous affluents, and with no mountainous region within its limits, Illinois is at once one of the best watered, as well as one of the most level States in the Union. Besides the Sangamon, Kankakee, Fox and Des Plaines Rivers, chief tributaries of the Illinois, and the Kaskaskia draining the region between the Illinois and the Wabash, Rock River, in the northwestern portion of the State, is most important on account of its valuable water-power. All of these streams were regarded as navigable for some sort of craft, during at least a portion of the year, in the early history of the country, and with the magnificent Mississippi along the whole western border, gave to Illinois a larger extent of navigable waters than that of any other single State. Although practical navigation, apart from the lake and by natural water courses, is now limited to the Mississippi, Illinois and Ohio—making an aggregate of about 1,000 miles—the importance of the smaller streams, when the people were dependent almost wholly upon some means of water communication for the transportation of heavy commodities as well as for travel, could not be over-estimated, and it is not without its effect upon the productiveness of the soil, now that water transportation has given place to railroads.

The whole number of streams shown upon the best maps exceeds 280.

TOPOGRAPHY.—In physical conformation the surface of the State presents the aspect of an inclined plane with a moderate descent in the general direction of the streams toward the south and southwest. Cairo, at the extreme southern end of the State and the point of lowest depression, has an elevation above sea-level of about 300 feet, while the altitude of Lake Michigan at Chicago is 583 feet. The greatest elevation is reached near Scale's Mound in the northwestern part of the State—1,257 feet—while a spur from the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, projected across the southern part of the State, rises in Jackson and Union Counties to a height of over 900 feet. The eastern end of this spur, in the northeast corner of Pope County, reaches an elevation of 1,046 feet. South of this ridge, the surface of the country between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was originally covered with dense forests. These included some of the most valuable species of timber for lumber manufacture, such as the different varieties of oak, walnut, poplar, ash, sugar-maple and cypress, besides elm, linden, hickory, honey-locust, pecan, hack-berry, cottonwood, sycamore, sassafras, black-gum and beech. The native fruits included the persimmon, wild plum, grape and paw-paw, with various kinds of berries, such as blackberries, raspberries, strawberries (in the prairie districts) and some others. Most of the native growths of woods common to the south were found along the streams farther north, except the cypress beech, pecan and a few others.

PRAIRIES.—A peculiar feature of the country, in the middle and northern portion of the State, which excited the amazement of early explorers, was the vast extent of the prairies or natural meadows. The origin of these has been attributed to various causes, such as some peculiarity of the soil, absence or excess of moisture, recent upheaval of the surface from lakes or some other bodies of water, the action of fires, etc. In many sections there appears little to distinguish the soil of the prairies from that of the adjacent woodlands, that may not be accounted for by the character of their vegetation and other causes, for the luxuriant growth of native grasses and other productions has demonstrated that they do not lack in fertility, and the readiness with which trees take root when artificially propagated and protected, has shown that there is nothing in the soil itself unfavorable to their growth. Whatever may have been the original

cause of the prairies, however, there is no doubt that annually recurring fires have had much to do in perpetuating their existence, and even extending their limits, as the absence of the same agent has tended to favor the encroachments of the forests. While originally regarded as an obstacle to the occupation of the country by a dense population, there is no doubt that their existence has contributed to its rapid development when it was discovered with what ease these apparent wastes could be subdued, and how productive they were capable of becoming when once brought under cultivation.

In spite of the uniformity in altitude of the State as a whole, many sections present a variety of surface and a mingling of plain and woodland of the most pleasing character. This is especially the case in some of the prairie districts where the undulating landscape covered with rich herbage and brilliant flowers must have presented to the first explorers a scene of ravishing beauty, which has been enhanced rather than diminished in recent times by the hand of cultivation. Along some of the streams also, especially on the upper Mississippi and Illinois, and at some points on the Ohio, is found scenery of a most picturesque variety.

ANIMALS, ETC.—From this description of the country it will be easy to infer what must have been the varieties of the animal kingdom which here found a home. These included the buffalo, various kinds of deer, the bear, panther, fox, wolf, and wild-cat, while swans, geese and ducks covered the lakes and streams. It was a veritable paradise for game, both large and small, as well as for their native hunters. "One can scarcely travel," wrote one of the earliest priestly explorers, "without finding a prodigious multitude of turkeys, that keep together in flocks often to the number of ten hundred." Beaver, otter, and mink were found along the streams. Most of these, especially the larger species of game, have disappeared before the tide of civilization, but the smaller, such as quail, prairie chicken, duck and the different varieties of fish in the streams, protected by law during certain seasons of the year, continue to exist in considerable numbers.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.—The capabilities of the soil in a region thus situated can be readily understood. In proportion to the extent of its surface, Illinois has a larger area of cultivable land than any other State in the Union, with a soil of superior quality, much of it unsurpassed in natural fertility. This is especially true of the "American Bottom," a region extending a distance of ninety

miles along the east bank of the Mississippi, from a few miles below Alton nearly to Chester, and of an average width of five to eight miles. This was the seat of the first permanent white settlement in the Mississippi Valley, and portions of it have been under cultivation from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years without exhaustion. Other smaller areas of scarcely less fertility are found both upon the bottom-lands and in the prairies in the central portions of the State.

Extending through five and one-half degrees of latitude, Illinois has a great variety of climate. Though subject at times to sudden alternations of temperature, these occasions have been rare since the country has been thoroughly settled. Its mean average for a series of years has been 48° in the northern part of the State and 56° in the southern, differing little from other States upon the same latitude. The mean winter temperature has ranged from 25° in the north to 34° in the south, and the summer mean from 67° in the north to 78° in the south. The extreme winter temperature has seldom fallen below 20° below zero in the northern portion, while the highest summer temperature ranges from 95° to 102°. The average difference in temperature between the northern and southern portions of the State is about 10°, and the difference in the progress of the seasons for the same sections, from four to six weeks. Such a wide variety of climate is favorable to the production of nearly all the grains and fruits peculiar to the temperate zone.

CONTEST FOR OCCUPATION.—Three powers early became contestants for the supremacy on the North American Continent. The first of these was Spain, claiming possession on the ground of the discovery by Columbus; England, basing her claim upon the discoveries of the Cabots, and France, maintaining her right to a considerable part of the continent by virtue of the discovery and exploration by Jacques Cartier of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, in 1534-35, and the settlement of Quebec by Champlain seventy-four years later. The claim of Spain was general, extending to both North and South America; and, while she early established her colonies in Mexico, the West Indies and Peru, the country was too vast and her agents too busy seeking for gold to interfere materially with her competitors. The Dutch, Swedes and Germans established small, though flourishing colonies, but they were not colonizers nor were they numerically as strong as their neighbors, and their settlements were ultimately absorbed by the latter. Both the Spaniards and the French were zealous

in proselyting the aborigines, but while the former did not hesitate to torture their victims in order to extort their gold while claiming to save their souls, the latter were more gentle and beneficent in their policy, and, by their kindness, succeeded in winning and retaining the friendship of the Indians in a remarkable degree. They were traders as well as missionaries, and this fact and the readiness with which they adapted themselves to the habits of those whom they found in possession of the soil, enabled them to make the most extensive explorations in small numbers and at little cost, and even to remain for unlimited periods among their aboriginal friends. On the other hand, the English were artisans and tillers of the soil with a due proportion engaged in commerce or upon the sea; and, while they were later in planting their colonies in Virginia and New England, and less aggressive in the work of exploration, they maintained a surer foothold on the soil when they had once established themselves. To this fact is due the permanence and steady growth of the English colonies in the New World, and the virtual dominance of the Anglo-Saxon race over more than five-sevenths of the North American Continent—a result which has been illustrated in the history of every people that has made agriculture, manufactures and legitimate commerce the basis of their prosperity.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.—The French explorers were the first Europeans to visit the "Country of the Illinois," and, for nearly a century, they and their successors and descendants held undisputed possession of the country, as well as the greater part of the Mississippi Valley. It is true that Spain put in a feeble and indefinite claim to this whole region, but she was kept too busy elsewhere to make her claim good, and, in 1763, she relinquished it entirely as to the Mississippi Valley and west to the Pacific Ocean, in order to strengthen herself elsewhere.

There is a peculiar coincidence in the fact that, while the English colonists who settled about Massachusetts Bay named that region "New England," the French gave to their possessions, from the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi, the name of "New France," and the Spaniards called all the region claimed by them, extending from Panama to Puget Sound, "New Spain." The boundaries of each were very indefinite and often conflicting, but were settled by the treaty of 1763.

As early as 1634, Jean Nicolet, coming by way of Canada, discovered Lake Michigan—then

called by the French, "Lac des Illinois"—entered Green Bay and visited some of the tribes of Indians in that region. In 1641 zealous missionaries had reached the Falls of St. Mary (called by the French "Sault Ste. Marie"), and, in 1658, two French fur-traders are alleged to have penetrated as far west as "La Pointe" on Lake Superior, where they opened up a trade with the Sioux Indians and wintered in the neighborhood of the Apostle Islands near where the towns of Ashland and Bayfield, Wis., now stand. A few years later (1665), Fathers Allouez and Dablon, French missionaries, visited the Chippewas on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and missions were established at Green Bay, Ste. Marie and La Pointe. About the same time the mission of St. Ignace was established on the north shore of the Straits of Mackinaw (spelled by the French "Michillimacinae"). It is also claimed that the French traveler, Radisson, during the year of 1658-59, reached the upper Mississippi, antedating the claims of Joliet and Marquette as its discoverers by fourteen years. Nicholas Perrot, an intelligent chronicler who left a manuscript account of his travels, is said to have made extensive explorations about the head of the great lakes as far south as the Fox River of Wisconsin, between 1670 and 1690, and to have held an important conference with representatives of numerous tribes of Indians at Sault Ste. Marie in June, 1671. Perrot is also said to have made the first discovery of lead mines in the West.

Up to this time, however, no white man appears to have reached the "Illinois Country," though much had been heard of its beauty and its wealth in game. On May 17, 1673, Louis Joliet, an enterprising explorer who had already visited the Lake Superior region in search of copper mines, under a commission from the Governor of Canada, in company with Father Jacques Marquette and five voyageurs, with a meager stock of provisions and a few trinkets for trading with the natives, set out in two birch-bark canoes from St. Ignace on a tour of exploration southward. Coasting along the west shore of Lake Michigan and Green Bay and through Lake Winnebago, they reached the country of the Mascoutins on Fox River, ascended that stream to the portage to the Wisconsin, then descended the latter to the Mississippi, which they discovered on June 17. Descending the Mississippi, which they named "Rio de la Conception," they passed the mouth of the Des Moines, where they are supposed to have encountered the first Indians of the Illinois tribes, by whom they were hospitably enter-

tained. Later they discovered a rude painting upon the rocks on the east side of the river, which, from the description, is supposed to have been the famous "Piasa Bird," which was still to be seen, a short distance above Alton, within the present generation. (See *Piasa Bird, The Legend of*.) Passing the mouth of the Missouri River and the present site of the city of St. Louis, and continuing past the mouth of the Ohio, they finally reached what Marquette called the village of the Akanseas, which has been assumed to be identical with the mouth of the Arkansas, though it has been questioned whether they proceeded so far south. Convinced that the Mississippi "had its mouth in Florida or the Gulf of Mexico," and fearing capture by the Spaniards, they started on their return. Reaching the mouth of the Illinois, they entered that stream and ascended past the village of the Peorias and the "Illinois town of the Kaskaskias"—the latter being about where the town of Utica, La Salle County, now stands—at each of which they made a brief stay. Escorted by guides from the Kaskaskias, they crossed the portage to Lake Michigan where Chicago now stands, and returned to Green Bay, which they reached in the latter part of September. (See *Joliet and Marquette*.)

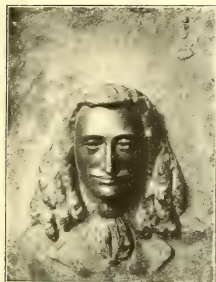
The next and most important expedition to Illinois—important because it led to the first permanent settlements—was undertaken by Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, in 1679. This eager and intelligent, but finally unfortunate, discoverer had spent several years in exploration in the lake region and among the streams south of the lakes and west of the Alleghenies. It has been claimed that, during this tour, he descended the Ohio to its junction with the Mississippi; also that he reached the Illinois by way of the head of Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage, and even descended the Mississippi to the 36th parallel, antedating Marquette's first visit to that stream by two years. The chief authority for this claim is La Salle's biographer, Pierre Margry, who bases his statement on alleged conversations with La Salle and letters of his friends. The absence of any allusion to these discoveries in La Salle's own papers, of a later date, addressed to the King, is regarded as fatal to this claim. However this may have been, there is conclusive evidence that, during this period, he met with Joliet while the latter was returning from one of his trips to the Lake Superior country. With an imagination fired by what he then learned, he made a visit to his native country, receiving a

liberal grant from the French Government which enabled him to carry out his plans. With the aid of Henry de Tonty, an Italian who afterward accompanied him in his most important expeditions, and who proved a most valuable and efficient co-laborer, under the auspices of Frontenac, then Governor of Canada, he constructed a small vessel at the foot of Lake Erie, in which, with a company of thirty-four persons, he set sail on the seventh of August, 1679, for the West. This vessel (named the "Griffon") is believed to have been the first sailing-vessel that ever navigated the lakes. His object was to reach the Illinois, and he carried with him material for a boat which he intended to put together on that stream. Arriving in Green Bay early in September, by way of Lake Huron and the straits of Mackinaw, he disembarked his stores, and, loading the Griffon with furs, started it on its return with instructions, after discharging its cargo at the starting point, to join him at the head of Lake Michigan. With a force of seventeen men and three missionaries in four canoes, he started southward, following the western shore of Lake Michigan past the mouth of the Chicago River, on Nov. 1, 1679, and reached the mouth of the St. Joseph River, at the southeast corner of the lake, which had been selected as a rendezvous. Here he was joined by Tonty, three weeks later, with a force of twenty Frenchmen who had come by the eastern shore, but the Griffon never was heard from again, and is supposed to have been lost on the return voyage. While waiting for Tonty he erected a fort, afterward called Fort Miami. The two parties here united, and, leaving four men in charge of the fort, with the remaining thirty-three, he resumed his journey on the third of December. Ascending the St. Joseph to about where South Bend, Ind., now stands, he made a portage with his canoes and stores across to the headwaters of the Kankakee, which he descended to the Illinois. On the first of January he arrived at the great Indian town of the Kaskaskias, which Marquette had left for the last time nearly five years before, but found it deserted, the Indians being absent on a hunting expedition. Proceeding down the Illinois, on Jan. 4, 1680, he passed through Peoria Lake and the next morning reached the Indian village of that name at the foot of the lake, and established friendly relations with its people. Having determined to set up his vessel here, he constructed a rude fort on the eastern bank of the river about four miles south of the village. With the exception of the cabin built for Mar-

quette on the South Branch of the Chicago River in the winter of 1674-75, this was probably the first structure erected by white men in Illinois. This received the name "Creve-Cœur—"Broken Heart"—which, from its subsequent history, proved exceedingly appropriate. Having dispatched Father Louis Hennepin with two companions to the Upper Mississippi, by way of the mouth of the Illinois, on an expedition which resulted in the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony, La Salle started on his return to Canada for additional assistance and the stores which he had failed to receive in consequence of the loss of the Griffon. Soon after his departure, a majority of the men left with Tonty at Fort Creve-Cœur mutinied, and, having plundered the fort, partially destroyed it. This compelled Tonty and five companions who had remained true, to retreat to the Indian village of the Illinois near "Starved Rock," between where the cities of Ottawa and La Salle now stand, where he spent the summer awaiting the return of La Salle. In September, Tonty's Indian allies having been attacked and defeated by the Iroquois, he and his companions were again compelled to flee, reaching Green Bay the next spring, after having spent the winter among the Pottawatomies in the present State of Wisconsin.

During the next three years (1681-83) La Salle made two other visits to Illinois, encountering and partially overcoming formidable obstacles at each end of the journey. At the last visit, in company with the faithful Tonty, whom he had met at Mackinaw in the spring of 1681, after a separation of more than a year, he extended his exploration to the mouth of the Mississippi, of which he took formal possession on April 9, 1682, in the name of "Louis the Grand, King of France and Navarre." This was the first expedition of white men to pass down the river and determine the problem of its discharge into the Gulf of Mexico.

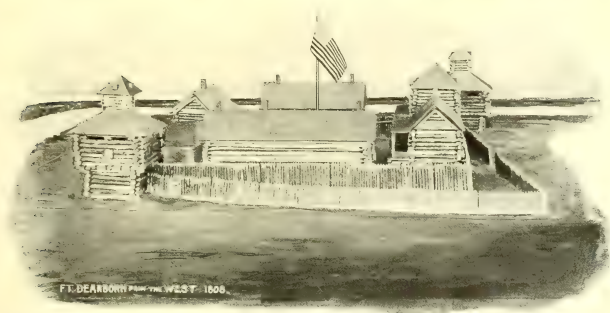
Returning to Mackinaw, and again to Illinois, in the fall of 1682, Tonty set about carrying into effect La Salle's scheme of fortifying "The Rock," to which reference has been made under the name of "Starved Rock." The buildings are said to have included store-houses (it was intended as a trading post), dwellings and a block-house erected on the summit of the rock, and to which the name of "Fort St. Louis" was given, while a village of confederated Indian tribes gathered about its base on the south which bore the name of La Vantum. According to the historian, Parkman, the population of this colony, in the



LA SALLE.



HENRY DE TONTY.



FORT DEARBORN FROM THE WEST. 1808.



WAR EAGLE.



CHIEF CHICAGO.



FORT DEARBORN 2D. IN 1853, FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

days of its greatest prosperity, was not less than 20,000. Tonty retained his headquarters at Fort St. Louis for eighteen years, during which he made extensive excursions throughout the West. The proprietorship of the fort was granted to him in 1690, but, in 1702, it was ordered by the Governor of Canada to be discontinued on the plea that the charter had been violated. It continued to be used as a trading post, however, as late as 1718, when it was raided by the Indians and burned. (See *La Salle; Tonty; Hennepin, and Starved Rock.*)

Other explorers who were the contemporaries or early successors of Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin and their companions in the Northwest, and many of whom are known to have visited the "Illinois Country," and probably all of whom did so, were Daniel Greysolon du Lhut (called by La Salle, du Luth), a cousin of Tonty, who was the first to reach the Mississippi directly from Lake Superior, and from whom the city of Duluth has been named; Henry Joutel, a townsman of La Salle, who was one of the survivors of the ill-fated Matagorda Bay colony; Pierre Le Sueur, the discoverer of the Minnesota River, and Baron la Hontan, who made a tour through Illinois in 1688-89, of which he published an account in 1703.

Chicago River early became a prominent point in the estimation of the French explorers and was a favorite line of travel in reaching the Illinois by way of the Des Plaines, though probably sometimes confounded with other streams about the head of the lake. The Calumet and Grand Calumet, allowing easy portage to the Des Plaines, were also used, while the St. Joseph, from which portage was had into the Kankakee, seems to have been a part of the route first used by La Salle.

ABORIGINES AND EARLY MISSIONS.—When the early French explorers arrived in the "Illinois Country" they found it occupied by a number of tribes of Indians, the most numerous being the "Illinois," which consisted of several families or bands that spread themselves over the country on both sides of the Illinois River, extending even west of the Mississippi; the Piankeshaws on the east, extending beyond the present western boundary of Indiana, and the Miamis in the northeast, with whom a weaker tribe called the Weas were allied. The Illinois confederation included the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Cahokias, Tamaroas and Mitchigamies—the last being the tribe from which Lake Michigan took its name. (See *Illinois Indians.*) There seems to have been

a general drift of some of the stronger tribes toward the south and east about this time, as Allouez represents that he found the Miamis and their neighbors, the Mascoutins, about Green Bay when he arrived there in 1670. At the same time, there is evidence that the Pottawatomies were located along the southern shore of Lake Superior and about the Sault Ste. Marie (now known as "The Soo"), though within the next fifty years they had advanced southward along the western shore of Lake Michigan until they reached where Chicago now stands. Other tribes from the north were the Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes, and Winnebagoes, while the Shawnees were a branch of a stronger tribe from the southeast. Charlevoix, who wrote an account of his visit to the "Illinois Country" in 1721, says: "Fifty years ago the Miamis were settled on the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, in a place called Chicago from the name of a small river which runs into the lake, the source of which is not far distant from that of the River Illinois." It does not follow necessarily that this was the Chicago River of to-day, as the name appears to have been applied somewhat indefinitely, by the early explorers, both to a region of country between the head of the lake and the Illinois River, and to more than one stream emptying into the lake in that vicinity. It has been conjectured that the river meant by Charlevoix was the Calumet, as his description would apply as well to that as to the Chicago, and there is other evidence that the Miamis, who were found about the mouth of the St. Joseph River during the eighteenth century, occupied a portion of Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, extending as far east as the Scioto River in Ohio.

From the first, the Illinois seem to have conceived a strong liking for the French, and being pressed by the Iroquois on the east, the Sacs and Foxes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos on the north and the Sioux on the west, by the beginning of the eighteenth century we find them, much reduced in numbers, gathered about the French settlements near the mouth of the Kaskaskia (or Okaw) River, in the western part of the present counties of Randolph, Monroe and St. Clair. In spite of the zealous efforts of the missionaries, the contact of these tribes with the whites was attended with the usual results—demoralization, degradation and gradual extermination. The latter result was hastened by the frequent attacks to which they were exposed from their more warlike enemies, so that by the latter part of the eighteenth century, they were

reduced to a few hundred dissolute and depraved survivors of a once vigorous and warlike race.

During the early part of the French occupation, there arose a chief named Chicagou (from whom the city of Chicago received its name) who appears, like Red Jacket, Tecumseh and Logan, to have been a man of unusual intelligence and vigor of character, and to have exercised great influence with his people. In 1725 he was sent to Paris, where he received the attentions due to a foreign potentate, and, on his return, was given a command in an expedition against the Chickasaws, who had been making incursions from the south.

Such was the general distribution of the Indians in the northern and central portions of the State, within the first fifty years after the arrival of the French. At a later period the Kickapoos advanced farther south and occupied a considerable share of the central portion of the State, and even extended to the mouth of the Wabash. The southern part was roamed over by bands from beyond the Ohio and the Mississippi, including the Cherokees and Chickasaws, and the Arkansas tribes, some of whom were very powerful and ranged over a vast extent of country.

The earliest civilized dwellings in Illinois, after the forts erected for purposes of defense, were undoubtedly the posts of the fur-traders and the missionary stations. Fort Miami, the first military post, established by La Salle in the winter of 1679-80, was at the mouth of the St. Joseph River within the boundaries of what is now the State of Michigan. Fort Creve-Cœur, partially erected a few months later on the east side of the Illinois a few miles below where the city of Peoria now stands, was never occupied. Mr. Charles Ballance, the historian of Peoria, locates this fort at the present village of Wesley, in Tazewell County, nearly opposite Lower Peoria. Fort St. Louis, built by Tonty on the summit of "Starved Rock," in the fall and winter of 1682, was the second erected in the "Illinois Country," but the first occupied. It has been claimed that Marquette established a mission among the Kaskaskias, opposite "The Rock," on occasion of his first visit, in September, 1673, and that he renewed it in the spring of 1675, when he visited it for the last time. It is doubtful if this mission was more than a season of preaching to the natives, celebrating mass, administering baptism, etc.; at least the story of an established mission has been denied. That this devoted and zealous propagandist regarded it as a mission, however, is evident from his own journal. He gave to it

the name of the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception," and, although he was compelled by failing health to abandon it almost immediately, it is claimed that it was renewed in 1677 by Father Allouez, who had been active in founding missions in the Lake Superior region, and that it was maintained until the arrival of La Salle in 1680. The hostility of La Salle to the Jesuits led to Allouez' withdrawal, but he subsequently returned and was succeeded in 1688 by Father Gravier, whose labors extended from Mackinaw to Biloxi on the Gulf of Mexico.

There is evidence that a mission had been established among the Miamis as early as 1698, under the name "Chicago," as it is mentioned by St. Cosme in the report of his visit in 1699-1700. This, for the reasons already given showing the indefinite use made of the name Chicago as applied to streams about the head of Lake Michigan, probably referred to some other locality in the vicinity, and not to the site of the present city of Chicago. Even at an earlier date there appears, from a statement in Tonty's Memoirs, to have been a fort at Chicago—probably about the same locality as the mission. Speaking of his return from Canada to the "Illinois Country" in 1685, he says: "I embarked for the Illinois Oct. 30, 1685, but being stopped by the ice, I was obliged to leave my canoe and proceed by land. After going 120 leagues, I arrived at Fort Chicagou, where M. de la Durantaye commanded."

According to the best authorities it was during the year 1700 that a mission and permanent settlement was established by Father Jacques Finet among the Tamaroas at a village called Cahokia (or "Sainte Famille de Caouias"), a few miles south of the present site of the city of East St. Louis. This was the first permanent settlement by Europeans in Illinois, as that at Kaskaskia on the Illinois was broken up the same year.

A few months after the establishment of the mission at Cahokia (which received the name of "St. Sulpice"), but during the same year, the Kaskaskias, having abandoned their village on the upper Illinois, were induced to settle near the mouth of the river which bears their name, and the mission and village—the latter afterward becoming the first capital of the Territory and State of Illinois—came into being. This identity of names has led to some confusion in determining the date and place of the first permanent settlement in Illinois, the date of Marquette's first arrival at Kaskaskia on the Illinois being given by some authors as that of the settlement

at Kaskaskia on the Mississippi, twenty-seven years later.

PERIOD OF FRENCH OCCUPATION.—As may be readily inferred from the methods of French colonization, the first permanent settlements gathered about the missions at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, or rather were parts of them. At later periods, but during the French occupation of the country, other villages were established, the most important being St. Philip and Prairie du Rocher; all of these being located in the fertile valley now known as the "American Bottom," between the older towns of Cahokia and Kaskaskia. There were several Indian villages in the vicinity of the French settlements, and this became, for a time, the most populous locality in the Mississippi Valley and the center of an active trade carried on with the settlements near the mouth of the Mississippi. Large quantities of the products of the country, such as flour, bacon, pork, tallow, lumber, lead, peltries, and even wine, were transported in keel-boats or batteaus to New Orleans; rice, manufactured tobacco, cotton goods and such other fabrics as the simple wants of the people required, being brought back in return. These boats went in convoys of seven to twelve in number for mutual protection, three months being required to make a trip, of which two were made annually—one in the spring and the other in the autumn.

The French possessions in North America went under the general name of "New France," but their boundaries were never clearly defined, though an attempt was made to do so through Commissioners who met at Paris, in 1752. They were understood by the French to include the valley of the St. Lawrence, with Labrador and Nova Scotia, to the northern boundaries of the British colonies; the region of the Great Lakes; and the Valley of the Mississippi from the headwaters of the Ohio westward to the Pacific Ocean and south to the Gulf of Mexico. While these claims were contested by England on the east and Spain on the southwest, they comprehended the very heart of the North American continent, a region unsurpassed in fertility and natural resources and now the home of more than half of the entire population of the American Republic. That the French should have reluctantly yielded up so magnificent a domain is natural. And yet they did this by the treaty of 1763, surrendering the region east of the Mississippi (except a comparatively small district near the mouth of that stream) to England, and the remainder to Spain—an evidence of the straits to

which they had been reduced by a long series of devastating wars. (See *French and Indian Wars*.)

In 1712 Antoine Crozat, under royal letters-patent, obtained from Louis XIV. of France a monopoly of the commerce, with control of the country, "from the edge of the sea (Gulf of Mexico) as far as the Illinois." This grant having been surrendered a few years later, was renewed in 1717 to the "Company of the West," of which the celebrated John Law was the head, and under it jurisdiction was exercised over the trade of Illinois. On September 27 of the same year (1717), the "Illinois Country," which had been a dependency of Canada, was incorporated with Louisiana and became part of that province. Law's company received enlarged powers under the name of the "East Indies Company," and although it went out of existence in 1721 with the opprobrious title of the "South Sea Bubble," leaving in its wake hundreds of ruined private fortunes in France and England, it did much to stimulate the population and development of the Mississippi Valley. During its existence (in 1718) New Orleans was founded and Fort Chartres erected, being named after the Duc de Chartres, son of the Regent of France. Pierre Duquesne Boisbriant was the first commandant of Illinois and superintended the erection of the fort. (See *Fort Chartres*.)

One of the privileges granted to Law's company was the importation of slaves; and under it, in 1721, Philip F. Renault brought to the country five hundred slaves, besides two hundred artisans, mechanics and laborers. Two years later he received a large grant of land, and founded the village of St. Philip, a few miles north of Fort Chartres. Thus Illinois became slave territory before a white settlement of any sort existed in what afterward became the slave State of Missouri.

During 1721 the country under control of the East Indies Company was divided into nine civil and military districts, each presided over by a commandant and a judge, with a superior council at New Orleans. Of these, Illinois, the largest and, next to New Orleans, the most populous, was the seventh. It embraced over one-half the present State, with the country west of the Mississippi, between the Arkansas and the 43d degree of latitude, to the Rocky Mountains, and included the present States of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and parts of Arkansas and Colorado. In 1732, the Indies Company surrendered its charter, and Louisiana, including the District of Illinois,

was afterwards governed by officers appointed directly by the crown. (See *French Governors*.)

As early as September, 1699, an attempt was made by an expedition fitted out by the English Government, under command of Captains Barr and Clements, to take possession of the country about the mouth of the Mississippi on the ground of prior discovery; but they found the French under Bienville already in possession at Biloxi, and they sailed away without making any further effort to carry the scheme into effect. Meanwhile, in the early part of the next century, the English were successful in attaching to their interests the Iroquois, who were the deadly foes of the French, and held possession of Western New York and the region around the headwaters of the Ohio River, extending their incursions against the Indian allies of the French as far west as Illinois. The real struggle for territory between the English and French began with the formation of the Ohio Land Company in 1748-49, and the grant to it by the English Government of half a million acres of land along the Ohio River, with the exclusive right of trading with the Indian tribes in that region. Out of this grew the establishment, in the next two years, of trading posts and forts on the Miami and Maumee in Western Ohio, followed by the protracted French and Indian War, which was prosecuted with varied fortunes until the final defeat of the French at Quebec, on the thirteenth of September, 1759, which broke their power on the American continent. Among those who took part in this struggle, was a contingent from the French garrison of Fort Chartres. Noyon de Villiers, commandant of the fort, was one of these, being the only survivor of seven brothers who participated in the defense of Canada. Still hopeful of saving Louisiana and Illinois, he departed with a few followers for New Orleans, but the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, destroyed all hope, for by its terms Canada, and all other territory east of the Mississippi as far south as the northern boundary of Florida, was surrendered to Great Britain, while the remainder, including the vast territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, was given up to Spain.

Thus the "Illinois Country" fell into the hands of the British, although the actual transfer of Fort Chartres and the country dependent upon it did not take place until Oct. 10, 1765, when its veteran commandant, St. Ange—who had come from Vincennes to assume command on the retirement of Villiers, and who held it faithfully for the conqueror—surrendered it to Capt.

Thomas Stirling as the representative of the English Government. It is worthy of note that this was the last place on the North American continent to lower the French flag.

BRITISH OCCUPATION.—The delay of the British in taking possession of the "Illinois Country," after the defeat of the French at Quebec and the surrender of their possessions in America by the treaty of 1763, was due to its isolated position and the difficulty of reaching it with sufficient force to establish the British authority. The first attempt was made in the spring of 1764, when Maj. Arthur Loftus, starting from Pensacola, attempted to ascend the Mississippi with a force of four hundred regulars, but, being met by a superior Indian force, was compelled to retreat. In August of the same year, Capt. Thomas Morris was dispatched from Western Pennsylvania with a small force "to take possession of the Illinois Country." This expedition got as far as Fort Miami on the Maumee, when its progress was arrested, and its commander narrowly escaped death. The next attempt was made in 1765, when Maj. George Croghan, a Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs whose name has been made historical by the celebrated speech of the Indian Chief Logan, was detailed from Fort Pitt, to visit Illinois. Croghan being detained, Lieut. Alexander Frazer, who was to accompany him, proceeded alone. Frazer reached Kaskaskia, but met with so rough a reception from both the French and Indians, that he thought it advisable to leave in disguise, and escaped by descending the Mississippi to New Orleans. Croghan started on his journey on the fifteenth of May, proceeding down the Ohio, accompanied by a party of friendly Indians, but having been captured near the mouth of the Wabash, he finally returned to Detroit without reaching his destination. The first British official to reach Fort Chartres was Capt. Thomas Stirling. Descending the Ohio with a force of one hundred men, he reached Fort Chartres, Oct. 10, 1765, and received the surrender of the fort from the faithful and courteous St. Ange. It is estimated that at least one-third of the French citizens, including the more wealthy, left rather than become British subjects. Those about Fort Chartres left almost in a body. Some joined the French colonies on the lower Mississippi, while others, crossing the river, settled in St. Genevieve, then in Spanish territory. Much the larger number followed St. Ange to St. Louis, which had been established as a trading post by Pierre La Clede, during the previous year, and which now received

what, in these later days, would be called a great "boom."

Captain Stirling was relieved of his command at Fort Chartres, Dec. 4, by Maj. Robert Farmer. Other British Commandants at Fort Chartres were Col. Edward Cole, Col. John Reed, Colonel Wilkins, Capt. Hugh Lord and Francois de Rastel, Chevalier de Rocheblave. The last had been an officer in the French army, and, having resided at Kaskaskia, transferred his allegiance on occupation of the country by the British. He was the last official representative of the British Government in Illinois.

The total population of the French villages in Illinois, at the time of their transfer to England, has been estimated at about 1,600, of which 700 were about Kaskaskia and 450 in the vicinity of Cahokia. Captain Pittman estimated the population of all the French villages in Illinois and on the Wabash, at the time of his visit in 1770, at about 2,000. Of St. Louis—or "Paincourt," as it was called—Captain Pittman said: "There are about forty private houses and as many families." Most of these, if not all, had emigrated from the French villages. In fact, although nominally in Spanish territory, it was essentially a French town, protected, as Pittman said, by "a French garrison" consisting of "a Captain-Commandant, two Lieutenants, a Fort Major, one Sergeant-one Corporal and twenty men."

ACTION OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.—The first official notice taken of the "Illinois Country" by the Continental Congress, was the adoption by that body, July 13, 1775, of an act creating three Indian Departments—a Northern, Middle and Southern. Illinois was assigned to the second, with Benjamin Franklin and James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and Patrick Henry, of Virginia, as Commissioners. In April, 1776, Col. George Morgan, who had been a trader at Kaskaskia, was appointed agent and successor to these Commissioners, with headquarters at Fort Pitt. The promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, on the Fourth of July, 1776, and the events immediately preceding and following that event, directed attention to the colonies on the Atlantic coast; yet the frontiersmen of Virginia were watching an opportunity to deliver a blow to the Government of King George in a quarter where it was least expected, and where it was destined to have an immense influence upon the future of the new nation, as well as that of the American continent.

COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S EXPEDITION.—During the year 1777, Col. George Rogers Clark,

a native of Virginia, then scarcely twenty-five years of age, having conceived a plan of seizing the settlements in the Mississippi Valley, sent trusty spies to learn the sentiments of the people and the condition of affairs at Kaskaskia. The report brought to him gave him encouragement, and, in December of the same year, he laid before Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, his plans for the reduction of the posts in Illinois. These were approved, and, on Jan. 2, 1778, Clark received authority to recruit seven companies of fifty men each for three months' service, and Governor Henry gave him \$6,000 for expenses. Proceeding to Fort Pitt, he succeeded in recruiting three companies, who were directed to rendezvous at Corn Island, opposite the present city of Louisville. It has been claimed that, in order to deceive the British as to his real destination, Clark authorized the announcement that the object of the expedition was to protect the settlements in Kentucky from the Indians. At Corn Island another company was organized, making four in all, under the command of Captains Bowman, Montgomery, Helm and Harrod, and having embarked on keel-boats, they passed the Falls of the Ohio, June 24. Reaching the island at the mouth of the Tennessee on the 28th, he was met by a party of eight American hunters, who had left Kaskaskia a few days before, and who, joining his command, rendered good service as guides. He disembarked his force at the mouth of a small creek one mile above Fort Massac, June 29, and, directing his course across the country, on the evening of the sixth day (July 4, 1778) arrived within three miles of Kaskaskia. The surprise of the unsuspecting citizens of Kaskaskia and its small garrison was complete. His force having, under cover of darkness, been ferried across the Kaskaskia River, about a mile above the town, one detachment surrounded the town, while the other seized the fort, capturing Rocheblave and his little command without firing a gun. The famous Indian fighter and hunter, Simon Kenton, led the way to the fort. This is supposed to have been what Captain Pittman called the "Jesuits' house," which had been sold by the French Government after the country was ceded to England, the Jesuit order having been suppressed. A wooden fort, erected in 1736, and known afterward by the British as Fort Gage, had stood on the bluff opposite the town, but, according to Pittman, this was burnt in 1766, and there is no evidence that it was ever rebuilt.

Clark's expedition was thus far a complete success. Rocheblave, proving recalcitrant, was

placed in irons and sent as a prisoner of war to Williamsburg, while his slaves were confiscated, the proceeds of their sale being divided among Clark's troops. The inhabitants were easily conciliated, and Cahokia having been captured without bloodshed, Clark turned his attention to Vincennes. Through the influence of Pierre Gibault—the Vicar-General in charge at Kaskaskia—the people of Vincennes were induced to swear allegiance to the United States, and, although the place was afterward captured by a British force from Detroit, it was, on Feb. 24, 1779, recaptured by Colonel Clark, together with a body of prisoners but little smaller than the attacking force, and \$50,000 worth of property. (See *Clark, Col. George Rogers.*)

UNDER GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.—Seldom in the history of the world have such important results been achieved by such insignificant instrumentalities and with so little sacrifice of life, as in this almost bloodless campaign of the youthful conqueror of Illinois. Having been won largely through Virginia enterprise and valor and by material aid furnished through Governor Henry, the Virginia House of Delegates, in October, 1778, proceeded to assert the jurisdiction of that commonwealth over the settlements of the Northwest, by organizing all the country west and north of the Ohio River into a county to be called "Illinois," (see *Illinois County*), and empowering the Governor to appoint a "County-Lieutenant or Commandant-in-Chief" to exercise civil authority during the pleasure of the appointing power. Thus "Illinois County" was older than the States of Ohio or Indiana, while Patrick Henry, the eloquent orator of the Revolution, became ex-officio its first Governor. Col. John Todd, a citizen of Kentucky, was appointed "County-Lieutenant," Dec. 12, 1778, entering upon his duties in May following. The militia was organized, Deputy-Commandants for Kaskaskia and Cahokia appointed, and the first election of civil officers ever had in Illinois, was held under Colonel Todd's direction. His record-book, now in possession of the Chicago Historical Society, shows that he was accustomed to exercise powers scarcely inferior to those of a State Executive. (See *Todd, Col. John.*)

In 1782 one "Thimothe Demunbrunt" subscribed himself as "Lt. comd'g par interim, etc."—but the origin of his authority is not clearly understood. He assumed to act as Commandant until the arrival of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, first Territorial Governor of the Northwest Territory, in 1790. After the close of the Revolution, courts

ceased to be held and civil affairs fell into great disorder. "In effect, there was neither law nor order in the 'Illinois Country' for the seven years from 1783 to 1790."

During the progress of the Revolution, there were the usual rumors and alarms in the "Illinois Country" peculiar to frontier life in time of war. The country, however, was singularly exempt from any serious calamity such as a general massacre. One reason for this was the friendly relations which had existed between the French and their Indian neighbors previous to the conquest, and which the new masters, after the capture of Kaskaskia, took pains to perpetuate. Several movements were projected by the British and their Indian allies about Detroit and in Canada, but they were kept so busy elsewhere that they had little time to put their plans into execution. One of these was a proposed movement from Pensacola against the Spanish posts on the lower Mississippi, to punish Spain for having engaged in the war of 1779, but the promptness with which the Spanish Governor of New Orleans proceeded to capture Fort Manchac, Baton Rouge and Natchez from their British possessors, convinced the latter that this was a "game at which two could play." In ignorance of these results, an expedition, 750 strong, composed largely of Indians, fitted out at Mackinac under command of Capt. Patrick St. Clair, started in the early part of May, 1780, to co-operate with the expedition on the lower Mississippi, but intending to deal a destructive blow to the Illinois villages and the Spanish towns of St. Louis and St. Genevieve on the way. This expedition reached St. Louis, May 26, but Col. George Rogers Clark, having arrived at Cahokia with a small force twenty-four hours earlier, prepared to co-operate with the Spaniards on the western shore of the Mississippi, and the invading force confined their depredations to killing seven or eight villagers, and then beat a hasty retreat in the direction they had come. These were the last expeditions organized to regain the "Country of the Illinois" or capture Spanish posts on the Mississippi.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST FORT ST. JOSEPH.—An expedition of a different sort is worthy of mention in this connection, as it originated in Illinois. This consisted of a company of seventeen men, led by one Thomas Brady, a citizen of Cahokia, who, marching across the country, in the month of October, 1780, after the retreat of Sinclair, from St. Louis, succeeded in surprising and capturing Fort St. Joseph about where La Salle had erected Fort Miami, near the mouth of the St.

Joseph River, a hundred years before. Brady and his party captured a few British prisoners, and a large quantity of goods. On their return, while encamped on the Calumet, they were attacked by a band of Pottawatomies, and all were killed, wounded or taken prisoners except Brady and two others, who escaped. Early in January, 1781, a party consisting of sixty-five whites, organized from St. Louis and Cahokia, with some 200 Indians, and headed by Don Eugenio Pourre, a Spaniard, started on a second expedition against Fort St. Joseph. By silencing the Indians, whom they met on their way, with promises of plunder, they were able to reach the fort without discovery, captured it and, raising the Spanish flag, formally took possession in the name of the King of Spain. After retaining possession for a few days, the party returned to St. Louis, but in negotiating the treaty of peace at Paris, in 1783, this incident was made the basis of a claim put forth by Spain to ownership of the "Illinois Country" "by right of conquest."

THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD.—At the very outset of its existence, the new Government of the United States was confronted with an embarrassing question which deeply affected the interests of the territory of which Illinois formed a part. This was the claim of certain States to lands lying between their western boundaries and the Mississippi River, then the western boundary of the Republic. These claims were based either upon the terms of their original charters or upon the cession of lands by the Indians, and it was under a claim of the former character, as well as by right of conquest, that Virginia assumed to exercise authority over the "Illinois Country" after its capture by the Clark expedition. This construction was opposed by the States which, from their geographical position or other cause, had no claim to lands beyond their own boundaries, and the controversy was waged with considerable bitterness for several years, proving a formidable obstacle to the ratification of the Articles of Confederation. As early as 1779 the subject received the attention of Congress in the adoption of a resolution requesting the States having such claims to "forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands or granting the same during the continuance of the present (Revolutionary) War." In the following year, New York authorized her Delegates in Congress to limit its boundaries in such manner as they might think expedient, and to cede to the Government its claim to western lands. The case was further complicated by the claims of certain land companies

which had been previously organized. New York filed her cession to the General Government of lands claimed by her in October, 1782, followed by Virginia nearly a year later, and by Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1785 and 1786. Other States followed somewhat tardily, Georgia being the last, in 1802. The only claims of this character affecting lands in Illinois were those of Virginia covering the southern part of the State, and Connecticut and Massachusetts applying to the northern portion. It was from the splendid domain north and west of the Ohio thus acquired from Virginia and other States, that the Northwest Territory was finally organized.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—The first step was taken in the passage by Congress, in 1784, of a resolution providing for the temporary government of the Western Territory, and this was followed three years later by the enactment of the celebrated Ordinance of 1787. While this latter document contained numerous provisions which marked a new departure in the science of free government—as, for instance, that declaring that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"—its crowning feature was the sixth article, as follows: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Although there has been considerable controversy as to the authorship of the above and other provisions of this immortal document, it is worthy of note that substantially the same language was introduced in the resolutions of 1784, by a Delegate from a slave State—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia—though not, at that time, adopted. Jefferson was not a member of the Congress of 1787 (being then Minister to France), and could have had nothing directly to do with the later Ordinance; yet it is evident that the principle which he had advocated finally received the approval of eight out of the thirteen States,—all that were represented in that Congress—including the slave States of Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. (See *Ordinance of 1787*.)

NORTHWEST TERRITORY ORGANIZED.—Under the Ordinance of 1787, organizing the Northwest Territory, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who had been a soldier of the Revolution, was appointed the first Governor on Feb. 1, 1788, with Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and Samuel Holden Parsons,

James Mitchell Varnum and John Cleves Symmes, Judges. All these were reappointed by President Washington in 1789. The new Territorial Government was organized at Marietta, a settlement on the Ohio, July 15, 1788, but it was nearly two years later before Governor St. Clair visited Illinois, arriving at Kaskaskia, March 5, 1790. The County of St. Clair (named after him) was organized at this time, embracing all the settlements between the Wabash and the Mississippi. (See *St. Clair County*.) He found the inhabitants generally in a deplorable condition, neglected by the Government, the courts of justice practically abolished and many of the citizens sadly in need of the obligations due them from the Government for supplies furnished to Colonel Clark twelve years before. After a stay of three months, the Governor returned east. In 1795, Judge Turner held the first court in St. Clair County, at Cahokia, as the county-seat, although both Cahokia and Kaskaskia had been named as county-seats by Governor St. Clair. Out of the disposition of the local authorities to retain the official records at Cahokia, and consequent disagreement over the county-seat question, at least in part, grew the order of 1795 organizing the second county (Randolph), and Kaskaskia became its county-seat. In 1796 Governor St. Clair paid a second visit to Illinois, accompanied by Judge Symmes, who held court at both county-seats. On Nov. 4, 1791, occurred the defeat of Governor St. Clair, in the western part of the present State of Ohio, by a force of Indians under command of Little Turtle, in which the whites sustained a heavy loss of both men and property—an event which had an unfavorable effect upon conditions throughout the Northwest Territory generally. St. Clair, having resigned his command of the army, was succeeded by Gen. Anthony Wayne, who, in a vigorous campaign, overwhelmed the Indians with defeat. This resulted in the treaty with the Western tribes at Greenville, August 3, 1795, which was the beginning of a period of comparative peace with the Indians all over the Western Country. (See *Wayne, (Gen.) Anthony*.)

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION.—In 1798, the Territory having gained the requisite population, an election of members of a Legislative Council and House of Representatives was held in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. This was the first Territorial Legislature organized in the history of the Republic. It met at Cincinnati, Feb. 4, 1799, Shadrach Bond being the Delegate from St. Clair County and John Edgar

from Randolph. Gen. William Henry Harrison, who had succeeded Sargent as Secretary of the Territory, June 26, 1798, was elected Delegate to Congress, receiving a majority of one vote over Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the Governor.

OHIO AND INDIANA TERRITORIES.—By act of Congress, May 7, 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided into Ohio and Indiana Territories; the latter embracing the region west of the present State of Ohio, and having its capital at "Saint Vincent" (Vincennes). May 13, William Henry Harrison, who had been the first Delegate in Congress from the Northwest Territory, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, which at first consisted of three counties: Knox, St. Clair and Randolph—the two latter being within the boundaries of the present State of Illinois. Their aggregate population at this time was estimated at less than 5,000. During his administration Governor Harrison concluded thirteen treaties with the Indians, of which six related to the cession of lands in Illinois. The first treaty relating to lands in Illinois was that of Greenville, concluded by General Wayne in 1795. By this the Government acquired six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River; twelve miles square at the mouth of the Illinois; six miles square at the old Peoria fort; the post of Fort Massac; and 150,000 acres assigned to General Clark and his soldiers, besides all other lands "in possession of the French people and all other white settlers among them, the Indian title to which had been thus extinguished." (See *Indian Treaties*; also, *Greenville, Treaty of*.)

During the year 1803, the treaty with France for the purchase of Louisiana and West Florida was concluded, and on March 26, 1804, an act was passed by Congress attaching all that portion of Louisiana lying north of the thirty-third parallel of latitude and west of the Mississippi to Indiana Territory for governmental purposes. This included the present States of Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, the two Dakotas and parts of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. This arrangement continued only until the following March, when Louisiana was placed under a separate Territorial organization.

For four years Indiana Territory was governed under laws framed by the Governor and Judges, but, the population having increased to the required number, an election was held, Sept. 11, 1804, on the proposition to advance the government to the "second grade" by the election of a Territorial Legislature. The smallness of the vote indicated the indifference of the people on

the subject Out of 400 votes cast, the proposition received a majority of 138. The two Illinois counties cast a total of 142 votes, of which St. Clair furnished 81 and Randolph 61. The former gave a majority of 37 against the measure and the latter 19 in its favor, showing a net negative majority of 18. The adoption of the proposition was due, therefore, to the affirmative vote in the other counties. There were in the Territory at this time six counties; one of these (Wayne) was in Michigan, which was set off, in 1805, as a separate Territory. At the election of Delegates to a Territorial Legislature, held Jan. 3, 1805, Shadrach Bond, Sr., and William Biggs were elected for St. Clair County and George Fisher for Randolph. Bond having meanwhile become a member of the Legislative Council, Shadrach Bond, Jr., was chosen his successor. The Legislature convened at Vincennes, Feb. 7, 1805, but only to recommend a list of persons from whom it was the duty of Congress to select a Legislative Council. In addition to Bond, Pierre Menard was chosen for Randolph and John Hay for St. Clair.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY ORGANIZED.—The Illinois counties were represented in two regular and one special session of the Territorial Legislature during the time they were a part of Indiana Territory. By act of Congress, which became a law Feb. 3, 1809, the Territory was divided, the western part being named Illinois.

At this point the history of Illinois, as a separate political division, begins. While its boundaries in all other directions were as now, on the north it extended to the Canada line. From what has already been said, it appears that the earliest white settlements were established by French Canadians, chiefly at Kaskaskia, Cahokia and the other villages in the southern part of the American Bottom. At the time of Clark's invasion, there were not known to have been more than two Americans among these people, except such hunters and trappers as paid them occasional visits. One of the earliest American settlers in Southern Illinois was Capt. Nathan Hull, who came from Massachusetts and settled at an early day on the Ohio, near where Golconda now stands, afterward removing to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, where he died in 1806. In 1781, a company of immigrants, consisting (with one or two exceptions) of members of Clark's command in 1778, arrived with their families from Maryland and Virginia and established themselves on the American Bottom. The "New Design" settlement, on the boundary line between St. Clair

and Monroe Counties, and the first distinctively American colony in the "Illinois Country," was established by this party. Some of its members afterward became prominent in the history of the Territory and the State. William Biggs, a member of the first Territorial Legislature, with others, settled in or near Kaskaskia about 1783, and William Arundel, the first American merchant at Cahokia, came there from Peoria during the same year. Gen. John Edgar, for many years a leading citizen and merchant at the capital, arrived at Kaskaskia in 1784, and William Morrison, Kaskaskia's principal merchant, came from Philadelphia as early as 1790, followed some years afterward by several brothers. James Lemen came before the beginning of the present century, and was the founder of a large and influential family in the vicinity of Shiloh, St. Clair County, and Rev. David Badgley headed a colony of 154 from Virginia, who arrived in 1797. Among other prominent arrivals of this period were John Rice Jones, Pierre Menard (first Lieutenant-Governor of the State), Shadrach Bond, Jr. (first Governor), John Hay, John Messinger, William Kinney, Capt. Joseph Ogle; and of a later date, Nathaniel Pope (afterward Secretary of the Territory, Delegate to Congress, Justice of the United States Court and father of the late Maj.-Gen. John Pope), Elias Kent Kane (first Secretary of State and afterward United States Senator), Daniel P. Cook (first Attorney-General and second Representative in Congress), George Forquer (at one time Secretary of State), and Dr. George Fisher—all prominent in Territorial or State history. (See biographical sketches of these early settlers under their respective names.)

The government of the new Territory was organized by the appointment of Ninian Edwards, Governor; Nathaniel Pope, Secretary, and Alexander Stuart, Obadiah Jones and Jesse B. Thomas, Territorial Judges. (See *Edwards, Ninian*.) Stuart having been transferred to Missouri, Stanley Griswold was appointed in his stead. Governor Edwards arrived at Kaskaskia, the capital, in June, 1809. At that time the two counties of St. Clair and Randolph comprised the settled portion of the Territory, with a white population estimated at about 9,000. The Governor and Judges immediately proceeded to formulate a code of laws, and the appointments made by Secretary Pope, who had preceded the Governor in his arrival in the Territory, were confirmed. Benjamin H. Doyle was the first Attorney-General, but he resigned in a few

months, when the place was offered to John J. Crittenden—the well-known United States Senator from Kentucky at the beginning of the Civil War—but by him declined. Thomas T. Crittenden was then appointed.

An incident of the year 1811 was the battle of Tippecanoe, resulting in the defeat of Tecumseh, the great chief of the Shawnees, by Gen. William Henry Harrison. Four companies of mounted rangers were raised in Illinois this year under direction of Col. William Russell, of Kentucky, who built Camp Russell near Edwardsville the following year. They were commanded by Captains Samuel Whiteside, William B. Whiteside, James B. Moore and Jacob Short. The memorable earthquake which had its center about New Madrid, Mo., occurred in December of this year, and was quite violent in some portions of Southern Illinois. (See *Earthquake of 1811.*)

WAR OF 1812.—During the following year the second war with England began, but no serious outbreak occurred in Illinois until August, 1812, when the massacre at Fort Dearborn, where Chicago now stands, took place. This had long been a favorite trading post of the Indians, at first under French occupation and afterward under the Americans. Sometime during 1803-04, a fort had been built near the mouth of Chicago River on the south side, on land acquired from the Indians by the treaty of Greenville in 1795. (See *Fort Dearborn.*) In the spring of 1812 some alarm had been caused by outrages committed by Indians in the vicinity, and in the early part of August, Capt. Nathan Heald, commanding the garrison of less than seventy-five men, received instructions from General Hull, in command at Detroit, to evacuate the fort, disposing of the public property as he might see fit. Friendly Indians advised Heald either to make preparations for a vigorous defense, or evacuate at once. Instead of this, he notified the Indians of his intention to retire and divide the stores among them, with the conditions subsequently agreed upon in council, that his garrison should be afforded an escort and safe passage to Fort Wayne. On the 14th of August he proceeded to distribute the bulk of the goods as promised, but the ammunition, guns and liquors were destroyed. This he justified on the ground that a bad use would be made of them, while the Indians construed it as a violation of the agreement. The tragedy which followed, is thus described in Moses' "History of Illinois:—

"Black Partridge, a Pottawatomie Chief, who had been on terms of friendship with the whites,

appeared before Captain Heald and informed him plainly that his young men intended to imbrue their hands in the blood of the whites; that he was no longer able to restrain them, and, surrendering a medal he had worn in token of amity, closed by saying: 'I will not wear a token of peace while I am compelled to act as an enemy.' In the meantime the Indians were rioting upon the provisions, and becoming so aggressive in their bearing that it was resolved to march out the next day. The fatal fifteenth arrived. To each soldier was distributed twenty-five rounds of reserved ammunition. The baggage and ambulance wagons were laden, and the garrison slowly wended its way outside the protecting walls of the fort—the Indian escort of 500 following in the rear. What next occurred in this disastrous movement is narrated by Captain Heald in his report, as follows: 'The situation of the country rendered it necessary for us to take the beach, with the lake on our left, and a high sand bank on our right at about three hundred yards distance. We had proceeded about a mile and a half, when it was discovered (by Captain Wells) that the Indians were prepared to attack us from behind the bank. I immediately marched up with the company to the top of the bank, when the action commenced; after firing one round, we charged, and the Indians gave way in front and joined those on our flanks. In about fifteen minutes they got possession of all our horses, provisions and baggage of every description, and finding the Miamis (who had come from Fort Wayne with Captain Wells to act as an escort) did not assist us, I drew off the few men I had left and took possession of a small elevation in the open prairie out of shot of the bank, or any other cover. The Indians did not follow me but assembled in a body on top of the bank, and after some consultation among themselves, made signs for me to approach them. I advanced toward them alone, and was met by one of the Pottawatomie chiefs called Black Bird, with an interpreter. After shaking hands, he requested me to surrender, promising to spare the lives of all the prisoners. On a few moments' consideration I concluded it would be most prudent to comply with this request, although I did not put entire confidence in his promise. The troops had made a brave defense, but what could so small a force do against such overwhelming numbers? It was evident with over half their number dead upon the field, or wounded, further resistance would be hopeless. Twenty-six regulars and twelve militia, with two women and twelve children, were killed. Among the slain were Captain Wells, Dr. Van Voorhis and Ensign George Roman. (Captain Wells, when young, had been captured by Indians and had married among them.) He (Wells) was familiar with all the wiles, stratagems, as well as the vindictiveness of the Indian character, and when the conflict began, he said to his niece (Mrs. Heald), by whose side he was standing, 'We have not the slightest chance for life; we must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you.' With these words he dashed forward into the thickest of the fight. He refused to be taken prisoner, knowing what his fate would be, when a young

red-skin cut him down with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart and ate a portion of it with savage delight.

"The prisoners taken were Captain Heald and wife, both wounded, Lieutenant Helm, also wounded, and wife, with twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates, and eleven women and children. The loss of the Indians was fifteen killed. Mr. Kinzie's family had been entrusted to the care of some friendly Indians and were not with the retiring garrison. The Indians engaged in this outrage were principally Pottawatomies, with a few Chippewas, Ottawas, Winnebagoes, and Kickapoos. Fort Dearborn was plundered and burned on the next morning." (See *Fort Dearborn*; also *War of 1812*.)

Thus ended the most bloody tragedy that ever occurred on the soil of Illinois with Americans as victims. The place where this affair occurred, as described by Captain Heald, was on the lake shore about the foot of Eighteenth Street in the present city of Chicago. After the destruction of the fort, the site of the present city of Chicago remained unoccupied until 1816, when the fort was rebuilt. At that time the bones of the victims of the massacre of 1812 still lay bleaching upon the sands near the lake shore, but they were gathered up a few years later and buried. The new fort continued to be occupied somewhat irregularly until 1837, when it was finally abandoned, there being no longer any reason for maintaining it as a defense against the Indians.

OTHER EVENTS OF THE WAR.—The part played by Illinois in the War of 1812, consisted chiefly in looking after the large Indian population within and near its borders. Two expeditions were undertaken to Peoria Lake in the Fall of 1812; the first of these, under the direction of Governor Edwards, burned two Kickapoo villages, one of them being that of "Black Part-ridge," who had befriended the whites at Fort Dearborn. A few weeks later Capt. Thomas E. Craig, at the head of a company of militia, made a descent upon the ancient French village of Peoria, on the pretext that the inhabitants had harbored hostile Indians and fired on his boats. He burned a part of the town and, taking the people as prisoners down the river, put them ashore below Alton, in the beginning of winter. Both these affairs were severely censured.

There were expeditions against the Indians on the Illinois and Upper Mississippi in 1813 and 1814. In the latter year, Illinois troops took part with credit in two engagements at Rock Island—the last of these being in co-operation with regulars, under command of Maj. Zachary Taylor, afterwards President, against a force of Indians supported by the British. Fort Clark at Peoria

was erected in 1813, and Fort Edwards at Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines, at the close of the campaign of 1814. A council with the Indians, conducted by Governors Edwards of Illinois and Clarke of Missouri, and Auguste Chouteau, a merchant of St. Louis, as Government Commissioners, on the Mississippi just below Alton, in July, 1815, concluded a treaty of peace with the principal Northwestern tribes, thus ending the war.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.—By act of Congress, adopted May 21, 1812, the Territory of Illinois was raised to the second grade—i. e., empowered to elect a Territorial Legislature. In September, three additional counties—Madison, Gallatin and Johnson—were organized, making five in all, and, in October, an election for the choice of five members of the Council and seven Representatives was held, resulting as follows: Councilmen—Pierre Menard of Randolph County; William Biggs of St. Clair; Samuel Judy of Madison; Thomas Ferguson of Johnson, and Benjamin Talbot of Gallatin. Representatives—George Fisher of Randolph; Joshua Oglesby and Jacob Short of St. Clair; William Jones of Madison; Philip Trammel and Alexander Wilson of Gallatin, and John Grammar of Johnson. The Legislature met at Kaskaskia, Nov. 25, the Council organizing with Pierre Menard as President and John Thomas, Secretary; and the House, with George Fisher as Speaker and William C. Greenup, Clerk. Shadrach Bond was elected the first Delegate to Congress.

A second Legislature was elected in 1814, convening at Kaskaskia, Nov. 14. Menard was continued President of the Council during the whole Territorial period; while George Fisher was Speaker of each House, except the Second. The county of Edwards was organized in 1814, and White in 1815. Other counties organized under the Territorial Government were Jackson, Monroe, Crawford and Pope in 1816; Bond in 1817, and Franklin, Union and Washington in 1818, making fifteen in all. Of these all but the three last-named were organized previous to the passage by Congress of the enabling act authorizing the Territory of Illinois to organize a State government. In 1816 the Bank of Illinois was established at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia.

EARLY TOWNS.—Besides the French villages in the American Bottom, there is said to have been a French and Indian village on the west bank of Peoria Lake, as early as 1711. This site appears to have been abandoned about 1775 and a new

village established on the present site of Peoria soon after, which was maintained until 1812, when it was broken up by Captain Craig. Other early towns were Shawneetown, laid out in 1808; Belleville, established as the county-seat of St. Clair County, in 1814; Edwardsville, founded in 1815; Upper Alton, in 1816, and Alton, in 1818. Carmi, Fairfield, Waterloo, Golconda, Lawrenceville, Mount Carmel and Vienna also belonged to this period; while Jacksonville, Springfield and Galena were settled a few years later. Chicago is mentioned in "Beck's Gazetteer" of 1823, as "a village of Pike County."

ADMISSION AS A STATE.—The preliminary steps for the admission of Illinois as a State, were taken in the passage of an Enabling Act by Congress, April 13, 1818. An important incident in this connection was the amendment of the act, making the parallel of 42° 30' from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River the northern boundary, instead of a line extending from the southern extremity of the Lake. This was obtained through the influence of Hon. Nathaniel Pope, then Delegate from Illinois, and by it the State secured a strip of country fifty-one miles in width, from the Lake to the Mississippi, embracing what have since become fourteen of the most populous counties of the State, including the city of Chicago. The political, material and moral results which have followed this important act, have been the subject of much interesting discussion and cannot be easily over-estimated. (See *Northern Boundary Question*; also *Pope, Nathaniel*.)

Another measure of great importance, which Mr. Pope secured, was a modification of the provision of the Enabling Act requiring the appropriation of five per cent of the proceeds from the sale of public lands within the State, to the construction of roads and canals. The amendment which he secured authorizes the application of two-fifths of this fund to the making of roads leading to the State, but requires "the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." This was the beginning of that system of liberal encouragement of education by the General Government, which has been attended with such beneficent results in the younger States, and has reflected so much honor upon the Nation. (See *Education*; *Railroads*, and *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.)

The Enabling Act required as a precedent condition that a census of the Territory, to be taken

that year, should show a population of 40,000. Such a result was shown, but it is now confessed that the number was greatly exaggerated, the true population, as afterwards given, being 34,020. According to the decennial census of 1820, the population of the State at that time was 55,162. If there was any short-coming in this respect in 1818, the State has fully compensated for it by its unexampled growth in later years.

An election of Delegates to a Convention to frame a State Constitution was held July 6 to 8, 1818 (extending through three days), thirty-three Delegates being chosen from the fifteen counties of the State. The Convention met at Kaskaskia, August 3, and organized by the election of Jesse B. Thomas, President, and William C. Greenup, Secretary, closing its labors, August 26. The Constitution, which was modeled largely upon the Constitutions of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, was not submitted to a vote of the people. (See *Constitutional Conventions*, especially *Convention of 1818*.) Objection was made to its acceptance by Congress on the ground that the population of the Territory was insufficient and that the prohibition of slavery was not as explicit as required by the Ordinance of 1787; but these arguments were overcome and the document accepted by a vote of 117 yeas to 34 nays. The only officers whose election was provided for by popular vote, were the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Sheriffs, Coroners and County Commissioners. The Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Public Printer and Supreme and Circuit Judges were all appointive either by the Governor or General Assembly. The elective franchise was granted to all white male inhabitants, above the age of 21 years, who had resided in the State six months.

The first State election was held Sept. 17, 1818, resulting in the choice of Shadrach Bond for Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant-Governor. The Legislature, chosen at the same time, consisted of thirteen Senators and twenty-seven Representatives. It commenced its session at Kaskaskia, Oct. 5, 1818, and adjourned after a session of ten days, awaiting the formal admission of the State, which took place Dec. 3. A second session of the same Legislature was held, extending from Jan. 4 to March 31, 1819. Risdon Moore was Speaker of the first House. The other State officers elected at the first session were Elijah C. Berry, Auditor; John Thomas, Treasurer, and Daniel P. Cook, Attorney-General. Elias Kent Kane, having been appointed Secretary of State by the Governor, was confirmed by

the Senate. Ex-Governor Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas were elected United States Senators, the former drawing the short term and serving one year, when he was re-elected. Thomas served two terms, retiring in 1829. The first Supreme Court consisted of Joseph Phillips, Chief Justice, with Thomas C. Browne, William P. Foster and John Reynolds, Associate Justices. Foster, who was a mere adventurer without any legal knowledge, left the State in a few months and was succeeded by William Wilson. (See *State Officers, United States Senators, and Judiciary.*)

Menard, who served as Lieutenant-Governor four years, was a noteworthy man. A native of Canada and of French descent, he came to Kaskaskia in 1790, at the age of 24 years, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was hospitable, frank, liberal and enterprising. The following story related of him illustrates a pleasant feature of his character: "At one time there was a scarcity of salt in the country, and Menard held the only supply outside of St. Louis. A number of his neighbors called upon him for what they wanted; he declined to let them know whether he could supply them or not, but told them to come to his store on a certain day, when he would inform them. They came at the time appointed, and were seated. Menard passed around among them and inquired of each, 'You got money?' Some said they had and some that they had not, but would pay as soon as they killed their hogs. Those who had money he directed to range themselves on one side of the room and those who had none, on the other. Of course, those who had the means expected to get the salt and the others looked very much distressed and crestfallen. Menard then spoke up in his brusque way, and said, 'You men who got de money, can go to St. Louis for your salt. Dese poor men who got no money shall have my salt, by gar.' Such was the man—noble-hearted and large-minded, if unpolished and uncouth." (See *Menard, Pierre.*)

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO VANDALIA.—At the second session of the General Assembly, five Commissioners were appointed to select a new site for the State Capital. What is now the city of Vandalia was selected, and, in December, 1820, the entire archives of the State were removed to the new capital, being transported in one small wagon, at a cost of \$25.00, under the supervision of the late Sidney Breese, who afterwards became United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court. (See *State Capitals.*)

During the session of the Second General

Assembly, which met at Vandalia, Dec. 4, 1820, a bill was passed establishing a State Bank at Vandalia, with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville and Brownsville. John McLean, who had been the first Representative in Congress, was Speaker of the House at this session. He was twice elected to the United States Senate, though he served only about two years, dying in 1830. (See *State Bank.*)

INTRODUCTION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The second State election, which occurred in August, 1823, proved the beginning of a turbulent period through the introduction of some exciting questions into State politics. There were four candidates for gubernatorial honors in the field: Chief-Justice Phillips, of the Supreme Court, supported by the friends of Governor Bond; Associate-Justice Browne, of the same court, supported by the friends of Governor Edwards; Gen. James B. Moore, a noted Indian fighter and the candidate of the "Old Rangers," and Edward Coles. The latter was a native of Virginia, who had served as private secretary of President Monroe, and had been employed as a special messenger to Russia. He had made two visits to Illinois, the first in 1815 and the second in 1818. The Convention to form a State Constitution being in session at the date of the latter visit, he took a deep interest in the discussion of the slavery question and exerted his influence in securing the adoption of the prohibitory article in the organic law. On April 1, 1819, he started from his home in Virginia to remove to Edwardsville, Ill., taking with him his ten slaves. The journey from Brownsville, Pa., was made in two flat-boats to a point below Louisville, where he disembarked, traveling by land to Edwardsville. While descending the Ohio River he surprised his slaves by announcing that they were free. The scene, as described by himself, was most dramatic. Having declined to avail themselves of the privilege of leaving him, he took them with him to his destination, where he eventually gave each head of a family 100 acres of land. Arrived at Edwardsville, he assumed the position of Register of the Land Office, to which he had been appointed by President Monroe, before leaving Virginia.

The act of Coles with reference to his slaves established his reputation as an opponent of slavery, and it was in this attitude that he stood as a candidate for Governor—both Phillips and Browne being friendly to "the institution," which had had a virtual existence in the "Illinois Country" from the time Renault brought 500

slaves to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, one hundred years before. Although the Constitution declared that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall hereafter be introduced into the State," this had not been effectual in eliminating it. In fact, while this language was construed, so long as it remained in the Constitution, as prohibiting legislation authorizing the admission of slaves from without, it was not regarded as inimical to the institution as it already existed; and, as the population came largely from the slave States, there had been a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of removing the inhibitory clause. Although the pro-slavery party was divided between two candidates for Governor, it had hardly contemplated the possibility of defeat, and it was consequently a surprise when the returns showed that Coles was elected, receiving 2,854 votes to 2,687 for Phillips, 2,443 for Browne and 622 for Moore—Coles' plurality being 167 in a total of 8,606. Coles thus became Governor on less than one-third of the popular vote. Daniel P. Cook, who had made the race for Congress at the same election against McLean, as an avowed opponent of slavery, was successful by a majority of 876. (See *Coles, Edward*; also *Cook, Daniel Pope*.)

The real struggle was now to occur in the Legislature, which met Dec. 2, 1822. The House organized with William M. Alexander as Speaker, while the Senate elected Thomas Lippincott (afterwards a prominent Presbyterian minister and the father of the late Gen. Charles E. Lippincott), Secretary, and Henry S. Dodge, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk. The other State officers appointed by the Governor, or elected by the Legislature, were Samuel D. Lockwood, Secretary of State; Elijah C. Berry, Auditor; Abner Field, Treasurer, and James Turney, Attorney-General. Lockwood had served nearly two years previously as Attorney-General, but remained in the office of Secretary of State only three months, when he resigned to accept the position of Receiver for the Land Office. (See *Lockwood, Samuel Drake*.)

The slavery question came up in the Legislature on the reference to a special committee of a portion of the Governor's message, calling attention to the continued existence of slavery in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and recommending that steps be taken for its extinction. Majority and minority reports were submitted, the former claiming the right of the State to amend its Constitution and thereby make such disposition of the slaves as it saw proper. Out of this grew a resolution submitting to the electors at the next

election a proposition for a convention to revise the Constitution. This passed the Senate by the necessary two-thirds vote, and, having come up in the House (Feb. 11, 1823), it failed by a single vote—Nicholas Hansen, a Representative from Pike County, whose seat had been unsuccessfully contested by John Shaw at the beginning of the session, being one of those voting in the negative. The next day, without further investigation, the majority proceeded to reconsider its action in seating Hansen two and a half months previously, and Shaw was seated in his place; though, in order to do this, some crooked work was necessary to evade the rules. Shaw being seated, the submission resolution was then passed. No more exciting campaign was ever had in Illinois. Of five papers then published in the State, "The Edwardsville Spectator," edited by Hooper Warren, opposed the measure, being finally reinforced by "The Illinois Intelligencer," which had been removed to Vandalia; "The Illinois Gazette," at Shawneetown, published articles on both sides of the question, though rather favoring the anti-slavery cause, while "The Republican Advocate," at Kaskaskia, the organ of Senator Elias Kent Kane, and "The Republican," at Edwardsville, under direction of Judge Theophilus W. Smith, Emanuel J. West and Judge Samuel McRoberts (afterwards United States Senator), favored the Convention. The latter paper was established for the especial purpose of supporting the Convention scheme and was promptly discontinued on the defeat of the measure. (See *Newspapers, Early*.) Among other supporters of the Convention proposition were Senator Jesse B. Thomas, John McLean, Richard M. Young, Judges Phillips, Browne and Reynolds, of the Supreme Court, and many more; while among the leading champions of the opposition, were Judge Lockwood, George Forquer (afterward Secretary of State), Morris Birkbeck, George Churchill, Thomas Mather and Rev. Thomas Lippincott. Daniel P. Cook, then Representative in Congress, was the leading champion of freedom on the stump, while Governor Coles contributed the salary of his entire term (\$4,000), as well as his influence, to the support of the cause. Governor Edwards (then in the Senate) was the owner of slaves and occupied a non-committal position. The election was held August 2, 1824, resulting in 4,972 votes for a Convention, to 6,640 against it, defeating the proposition by a majority of 1,668. Considering the size of the aggregate vote (11,612), the result was a decisive one. By it Illinois escaped the greatest danger it ever en-

countered previous to the War of the Rebellion. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

At the same election Cook was re-elected to Congress by 3,016 majority over Shadrach Bond. The vote for President was divided between John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and William H. Crawford—Adams receiving a plurality, but much below a majority. The Electoral College failing to elect a President, the decision of the question passed into the hands of the Congressional House of Representatives, when Adams was elected, receiving the vote of Illinois through its only Representative, Mr. Cook.

During the remainder of his term, Governor Coles was made the victim of much vexatious litigation at the hands of his enemies, a verdict being rendered against him in the sum of \$2,000 for bringing his emancipated negroes into the State, in violation of the law of 1819. The Legislature having passed an act releasing him from the penalty, it was declared unconstitutional by a malicious Circuit Judge, though his decision was promptly reversed by the Supreme Court. Having lived a few years on his farm near Edwardsville, in 1832 he removed to Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring there, July 7, 1868. In the face of opprobrium and defamation, and sometimes in danger of mob violence, Governor Coles performed a service to the State which has scarcely yet been fully recognized. (See *Coles, Edward*.)

A ridiculous incident of the closing year of Coles' administration was the attempt of Lieut.-Gov. Frederick Adolphus Hubbard, after having tasted the sweets of executive power during the Governor's temporary absence from the State, to usurp the position after the Governor's return. The ambitious aspirations of the would-be usurper were suppressed by the Supreme Court.

An interesting event of the year 1825, was the visit of General La Fayette to Kaskaskia. He was welcomed in an address by Governor Coles, and the event was made the occasion of much festivity by the French citizens of the ancient capital. (See *La Fayette, Visit of*.)

The first State House at Vandalia having been destroyed by fire, Dec. 9, 1823, a new one was erected during the following year at a cost of \$12,381.50, toward which the people of Vandalia contributed \$5,000.

EDWARDS' ADMINISTRATION.—The State election of 1826 resulted in again calling Ninian Edwards to the gubernatorial chair, which he had filled during nearly the whole of the existence of Illinois as a Territory. Elected one of the

first United States Senators, and re-elected for a second term in 1819, he had resigned this office in 1824 to accept the position of Minister to Mexico, by appointment of President Monroe. Having become involved in a controversy with William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, he resigned the Mexican mission, and, after a period of retirement to private life for the first time after he came to Illinois, he appealed to the people of the State for endorsement, with the result stated. His administration was uneventful except for the "Winnebago War," which caused considerable commotion on the frontier, without resulting in much bloodshed. Governor Edwards was a fine specimen of the "old school gentleman" of that period—dignified and polished in his manners, courtly and precise in his address, proud and ambitious, with a tendency to the despotic in his bearing in consequence of having been reared in a slave State and his long connection with the executive office. His early education had been under the direction of the celebrated William Wirt, between whom and himself a close friendship existed. He was wealthy for the time, being an extensive land-owner as well as slave-holder and the proprietor of stores and mills, which were managed by agents, but he lost heavily by bad debts. He was for many years a close friend of Hooper Warren, the pioneer printer, furnishing the material with which the latter published his papers at Springfield and Galena. At the expiration of his term of office near the close of 1830, he retired to his home at Belleville, where, after making an unsuccessful campaign for Congress in 1832, in which he was defeated by Charles Slade, he died of cholera, July 20, 1833. (See *Edwards, Ninian*.)

William Kinney, of Belleville, who was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket opposed to Edwards, was elected over Samuel M. Thompson. In 1830, Kinney became a candidate for Governor but was defeated by John Reynolds, known as the "Old Ranger." One of the arguments used against Kinney in this campaign was that, in the Legislature of 1823, he was one of three members who voted against the Illinois & Michigan Canal, on the ground that "it (the canal) would make an opening for the Yankees to come to the country."

During Edwards' administration the first steps were taken towards the erection of a State penitentiary at Alton, funds therefor being secured by the sale of a portion of the saline lands in Galatin County. (See *Alton Penitentiary*.) The first

Commissioners having charge of its construction were Shadrach Bond, William P. McKee and Dr. Gershom Jayne—the last-named the father of Dr. William Jayne of Springfield, and father-in-law of the late Senator Lyman Trumbull.

GOVERNOR REYNOLDS—BLACK HAWK WAR.—The election of 1830 resulted in the choice of John Reynolds for Governor over William Kinney, by a majority of 3,899, in a total vote of 49,051, while Zadoc Casey, the candidate on the Kinney ticket, was elected Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Reynolds, John*.)

The most important event of Reynolds' administration was the "Black-Hawk War." Eight thousand militia were called out during this war to reinforce 1,500 regular troops, the final result being the driving of 400 Indians west of the Mississippi. Rock Island, which had been the favorite rallying point of the Indians for generations, was the central point at the beginning of this war. It is impossible to give the details of this complicated struggle, which was protracted through two campaigns (1831 and 1832), though there was no fighting worth speaking of except in the last, and no serious loss to the whites in that, except the surprise and defeat of Stillman's command. Beardstown was the base of operations in each of these campaigns, and that city has probably never witnessed such scenes of bustle and excitement since. The Indian village at Rock Island was destroyed, and the fugitives, after being pursued through Northern Illinois and Southwestern Wisconsin without being allowed to surrender, were driven beyond the Mississippi in a famishing condition and with spirits completely broken. Galena, at that time the emporium of the "Lead Mine Region," and the largest town in the State north of Springfield, was the center of great excitement, as the war was waged in the region surrounding it. (See *Black Hawk War*.) Although cool judges have not regarded this campaign as reflecting honor upon either the prowess or the magnanimity of the whites, it was remarkable for the number of those connected with it whose names afterwards became famous in the history of the State and the Nation. Among them were two who afterwards became Presidents of the United States—Col. Zachary Taylor of the regular army, and Abraham Lincoln, a Captain in the State militia—besides Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army and afterwards head of the Southern Confederacy; three subsequent Governors—Duncan, Carlin and Ford—besides Governor Reynolds, who at that time occupied the

gubernatorial chair; James Semple, afterwards United States Senator; John T. Stuart, Lincoln's law preceptor and partner, and later a Member of Congress, to say nothing of many others, who, in after years, occupied prominent positions as members of Congress, the Legislature or otherwise. Among the latter were Gen. John J. Hardin; the late Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville; Col. John Dement; William Thomas of Jacksonville; Lieut.-Col. Jacob Fry; Henry Dodge and others.

Under the census of 1830, Illinois became entitled to three Representatives in Congress instead of one, by whom it had been represented from the date of its admission as a State. Lieutenant-Governor Casey, having been elected to the Twenty-third Congress for the Second District under the new apportionment, on March 1, 1833, tendered his resignation of the Lieutenant-Governorship, and was succeeded by William L. D. Ewing, Temporary President of the Senate. (See *Apportionment, Congressional*; *Casey, Zadoc*, and *Representatives in Congress*.) Within two weeks of the close of his term (Nov. 17, 1834), Governor Reynolds followed the example of his associate in office by resigning the Governorship to accept the seat in Congress for the First (or Southern) District, which had been rendered vacant by the death of Hon. Charles Slade, the incumbent in office, in July previous. This opened the way for a new promotion of acting Lieutenant-Governor Ewing, who thus had the distinction of occupying the gubernatorial office for the brief space of two weeks. (See *Reynolds, John*, and *Slade, Charles*.)

Ewing probably held a greater variety of offices under the State, than any other man who ever lived in it. Repeatedly elected to each branch of the General Assembly, he more than once filled the chair of Speaker of the House and President of the Senate; served as Acting Lieutenant-Governor and Governor by virtue of the resignation of his superiors; was United States Senator from 1835 to 1837; still later became Clerk of the House where he had presided as Speaker, finally, in 1843, being elected Auditor of Public Accounts, and dying in that office three years later. In less than twenty years, he held eight or ten different offices, including the highest in the State. (See *Ewing, William Lee Davidson*.)

DUNCAN'S ADMINISTRATION.—Joseph Duncan, who had served the State as its only Representative in three Congresses, was elected Governor, August, 1834, over four competitors—William

Kinney, Robert K. McLaughlin, James Evans and W. B. Archer. (See *Duncan, Joseph.*)

His administration was made memorable by the large number of distinguished men who either entered public life at this period or gained additional prominence by their connection with public affairs. Among these were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas; Col. E. D. Baker, who afterward and at different times represented Illinois and Oregon in the councils of the Nation, and who fell at Ball's Bluff in 1862; Orville H. Browning, a prospective United States Senator and future cabinet officer; Lieut.-Gov. John Dougherty; Gen. James Shields, Col. John J. Hardin, Archibald Williams, Cyrus and Ninian W. Edwards; Dr. John Logan, father of Gen. John A. Logan; Stephen T. Logan, and many more.

During this administration was begun that gigantic scheme of "internal improvements," which proved so disastrous to the financial interests of the State. The estimated cost of the various works undertaken, was over \$11,000,000, and though little of substantial value was realized, yet, in 1852, the debt (principal and interest) thereby incurred (including that of the canal), aggregated nearly \$17,000,000. The collapse of the scheme was, no doubt, hastened by the unexpected suspension of specie payments by the banks all over the country, which followed soon after its adoption. (See *Internal Improvement Policy*; also *State Debt.*)

CAPITAL REMOVED TO SPRINGFIELD.—At the session of the General Assembly of 1836-37, an act was passed removing the State capital to Springfield, and an appropriation of \$50,000 was made to erect a building; to this amount the city of Springfield added a like sum, besides donating a site. In securing the passage of these acts, the famous "Long Nine," consisting of A. G. Herndon and Job Fletcher, in the Senate; and Abraham Lincoln, Ninian W. Edwards, John Dawson, Andrew McCormick, Dan Stone, William F. Elkin and Robert L. Wilson, in the House—all Representatives from Sangamon County—played a leading part.

THE MURDER OF LOVEJOY.—An event occurred near the close of Governor Duncan's term, which left a stain upon the locality, but for which his administration had no direct responsibility; to-wit, the murder of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, by a pro-slavery mob at Alton. Lovejoy was a native of Maine, who, coming to St. Louis in 1827, had been employed upon various papers, the last being "The St. Louis Observer." The outspoken

hostility of this paper to slavery aroused a bitter local opposition which led to its removal to Alton, where the first number of "The Alton Observer" was issued, Sept. 8, 1836, though not until one press and a considerable portion of the material had been destroyed by a mob. On the night of August 21, 1837, there was a second destruction of the material, when a third press having been procured, it was taken from the warehouse and thrown into the Mississippi. A fourth press was ordered, and, pending its arrival, Lovejoy appeared before a public meeting of his opponents and, in an impassioned address, maintained his right to freedom of speech, declaring in conclusion: "If the civil authorities refuse to protect me, I must look to God; and if I die, I have determined to make my grave in Alton." These words proved prophetic. The new press was stored in the warehouse of Godfrey, Gillman & Co., on the night of Nov. 6, 1837. A guard of sixty volunteers remained about the building the next day, but when night came all but nineteen retired to their homes. During the night a mob attacked the building, when a shot from the inside killed Lyman Bishop. An attempt was then made by the rioters to fire the warehouse by sending a man to the roof. To dislodge the incendiary, Lovejoy, with two others, emerged from the building, when two or three men in concealment fired upon him, the shots taking effect in a vital part of his body, causing his death almost instantly. He was buried the following day without an inquest. Several of the attacking party and the defenders of the building were tried for riot and acquitted—the former probably on account of popular sympathy with the crime, and the latter because they were guiltless of any crime except that of defending private property and attempting to preserve the law. The act of firing the fatal shots has been charged upon two men—a Dr. Jennings and his comrade, Dr. Beall. The former, it is said, was afterwards cut to pieces in a bar-room fight in Vicksburg, Miss., while the latter, having been captured by Comanche Indians in Texas, was burned alive. On the other hand, Lovejoy has been honored as a martyr and the sentiments for which he died have triumphed. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah Parish*; also *Alton Riots.*)

CARLIN SUCCEEDS TO THE GOVERNORSHIP.—Duncan was succeeded by Gov. Thomas Carlin, who was chosen at the election of 1838 over Cyrus Edwards (a younger brother of Gov. Ninian Edwards), who was the Whig candidate.

The successful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor was Stinson H. Anderson of Jefferson County. (See *Carlin, (Gov.) Thomas; Anderson, Stinson H.*)

Among the members of the Legislature chosen at this time we find the names of Orville H. Browning, Robert Blackwell, George Churchill, William G. Gatewood, Ebenezer Peck (of Cook County), William A. Richardson, Newton Cloud, Jesse K. Dubois, O. B. Ficklin, Vital Jarrot, John Logan, William F. Thornton and Archibald Williams—all men of prominence in the subsequent history of the State. This was the last Legislature that assembled at Vandalia, Springfield becoming the capital, July 4, 1839. The corner-stone of the first State capitol at Springfield was laid with imposing ceremonies, July 4, 1837, Col. E. D. Baker delivering an eloquent address. Its estimated cost was \$130,000, but \$240,000 was expended upon it before its completion.

An incident of this campaign was the election to Congress, after a bitter struggle, of John T. Stuart over Stephen A. Douglas from the Third District, by a majority of fourteen votes. Stuart was re-elected in 1840, but in 1842 he was succeeded, under a new apportionment, by Col. John J. Hardin, while Douglas, elected from the Quincy District, then entered the National Councils for the first time.

FIELD-McCLERNAND CONTEST.—An exciting event connected with Carlin's administration was the attempt to remove Alexander P. Field from the office of Secretary of State, which he had held since 1828. Under the Constitution of 1818, this office was filled by nomination by the Governor "with the advice and consent of the Senate." Carlin nominated John A. McClernand to supersede Field, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. After adjournment of the Legislature, McClernand attempted to obtain possession of the office by writ of quo warranto. The Judge of a Circuit Court decided the case in his favor, but this decision was overruled by the Supreme Court. A special session having been called, in November, 1840, Stephen A. Douglas, then of Morgan County, was nominated and confirmed Secretary of State, but held the position only a few months, when he resigned to accept a place on the Supreme bench, being succeeded as Secretary by Lyman Trumbull.

SUPREME COURT REVOLUTIONIZED.—Certain decisions of some of the lower courts about this time, bearing upon the suffrage of aliens, excited the apprehension of the Democrats, who had heretofore been in political control of the State,

and a movement was started in the Legislature to reorganize the Supreme Court, a majority of whom were Whigs. The Democrats were not unanimous in favor of the measure, but, after a bitter struggle, it was adopted, receiving a bare majority of one in the House. Under this act five additional Judges were elected, viz.: Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, Walter B. Scates, Samuel H. Treat and Stephen A. Douglas—all Democrats. Mr. Ford, one of the new Judges, and afterwards Governor, has characterized this step as "a confessedly violent and somewhat revolutionary measure, which could never have succeeded except in times of great party excitement."

The great Whig mass-meeting at Springfield, in June, 1840, was an incident of the political campaign of that year. No such popular assemblage had ever been seen in the State before. It is estimated that 20,000 people—nearly five per cent of the entire population of the State—were present, including a large delegation from Chicago who marched overland, under command of the late Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, bearing with them many devices so popular in that memorable campaign.

FORD ELECTED GOVERNOR.—Judge Thomas Ford became the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1842, taking the place on the ticket of Col. Adam W. Snyder, who had died after nomination. Ford was elected by more than 8,000 majority over ex-Governor Duncan, the Whig candidate. John Moore, of McLean County (who had been a member of the Legislature for several terms and was afterwards State Treasurer), was elected Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Ford, Thomas; Snyder, Adam W., and Moore, John.*)

EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS.—The failure of the State and the Shawneetown banks, near the close of Carlin's administration, had produced a condition of business depression that was felt all over the State. At the beginning of Ford's administration, the State debt was estimated at \$15,657,950—within about one million of the highest point it ever reached—while the total population was a little over half a million. In addition to these drawbacks, the Mormon question became a source of embarrassment. This people, after having been driven from Missouri, settled at Nauvoo, in Hancock County; they increased rapidly in numbers, and, by the arrogant course of their leaders and their odious doctrines—especially with reference to "celestial marriage," and their assumptions of authority—aroused the bitter hostility of neighboring communities not

of their faith. The popular indignation became greatly intensified by the course of unscrupulous politicians and the granting to the Mormons, by the Legislature, of certain charters and special privileges. Various charges were made against the obnoxious sect, including rioting, kidnapping, robbery, counterfeiting, etc., and the Governor called out the militia of the neighboring counties to preserve the peace. Joseph Smith—the founder of the sect—with his brother Hyrum and three others, were induced to surrender to the authorities at Carthage, on the 23d of June, 1844, under promise of protection of their persons. Then the charge was changed to treason and they were thrown into jail, a guard of eight men being placed about the building. A considerable portion of the militia had disbanded and returned home, while others were openly hostile to the prisoners. On June 27 a band of 150 disguised men attacked the jail, finding little opposition among those set to guard it. In the assault which followed both of the Smiths were killed, while John Taylor, another of the prisoners, was wounded. The trial of the murderers was a farce and they were acquitted. A state of virtual war continued for a year, in which Governor Ford's authority was openly defied or treated with contempt by those whom he had called upon to preserve the peace. In the fall of 1845 the Mormons agreed to leave the State, and the following spring the pilgrimage to Salt Lake began. Gen. John J. Hardin, who afterward fell at Buena Vista, was twice called on by Governor Ford to head parties of militia to restore order, while Gen. Mason Brayman conducted the negotiations which resulted in the promise of removal. The great body of the refugees spent the following winter at Council Bluffs, Iowa, arriving at Salt Lake in June following. Another considerable body entered the service of the Government to obtain safe conduct and sustenance across the plains. While the conduct of the Mormons during their stay at Nauvoo was, no doubt, very irritating and often lawless, it is equally true that the disordered condition of affairs was taken advantage of by unscrupulous demagogues for dishonest purposes, and this episode has left a stigma upon the name of more than one over-zealous anti-Mormon hero. (See *Mormons; Smith, Joseph.*)

Though Governor Ford's integrity and ability in certain directions have not been questioned, his administration was not a successful one, largely on account of the conditions which prevailed at the time and the embarrassments which

he met from his own party. (See *Ford, Thomas.*)

MEXICAN WAR.—A still more tragic chapter opened during the last year of Ford's administration, in the beginning of the war with Mexico. Three regiments of twelve months' volunteers, called for by the General Government from the State of Illinois, were furnished with alacrity, and many more men offered their services than could be accepted. The names of their respective commanders—Cols. John J. Hardin, William H. Bissell and Ferris Forman—have been accorded a high place in the annals of the State and the Nation. Hardin was of an honorable Kentucky family; he had achieved distinction at the bar and served in the State Legislature and in Congress, and his death on the battlefield of Buena Vista was universally deplored. (See *Hardin, John J.*) Bissell afterward served with distinction in Congress and was the first Republican Governor of Illinois, elected in 1856. Edward D. Baker, then a Whig member of Congress, received authority to raise an additional regiment, and laid the foundation of a reputation as broad as the Nation. Two other regiments were raised in the State "for the war" during the next year, led respectively by Col. Edward W. B. Newby and James Collins, beside four independent companies of mounted volunteers. The whole number of volunteers furnished by Illinois in this conflict was 6,123, of whom 86 were killed, and 182 wounded, 12 dying of their wounds. Their loss in killed was greater than that of any other State, and the number of wounded only exceeded by those from South Carolina and Pennsylvania. Among other Illinoisans who participated in this struggle, were Thomas L. Harris, William A. Richardson, J. L. D. Morrison, Murray F. Tuley and Charles C. P. Holden, while still others, either in the ranks or in subordinate positions, received the "baptism of fire" which prepared them to win distinction as commanders of corps, divisions, brigades and regiments during the War of the Rebellion, including such names as John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby, Benjamin M. Prentiss, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace (who fell at Pittsburg Landing), Stephen G. Hicks, Michael K. Lawler, Leonard F. Ross, Isham N. Haynie, Theophilus Lyle Dickey, Dudley Wickersham, Isaac C. Pugh, Thomas H. Flynn, J. P. Post, Nathaniel Niles, W. R. Morrison, and others. (See *Mexican War.*)

FRENCH'S ADMINISTRATION—MASSAC REBELLION.—Except for the Mexican War, which was still in progress, and acts of mob violence in certain portions of the State—especially by a band of self-

styled "regulators" in Pope and Massac Counties—the administration of Augustus C. French, which began with the close of the year 1846, was a quiet one. French was elected at the previous August election by a vote of 58,700 to 36,775 for Thomas M. Kilpatrick, the Whig candidate, and 5,112 for Richard Eels, the Free-Soil (or Abolition) candidate. The Whigs held their first State Convention this year for the nomination of a State ticket, meeting at Peoria. At the same election Abraham Lincoln was elected to Congress, defeating Peter Cartwright, the famous pioneer Methodist preacher, who was the Democratic candidate. At the session of the Legislature which followed, Stephen A. Douglas was elected to the United States Senate as successor to James Simple.

NEW CONVENTION MOVEMENT. — Governor French was a native of New Hampshire, born August 2, 1808; he had practiced his profession as a lawyer in Crawford County, had been a member of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies and Receiver of the Land Office at Palestine. The State had now begun to recover from the depression caused by the reverses of 1837 and subsequent years, and for some time its growth in population had been satisfactory. The old Constitution, however, had been felt to be a hampering influence, especially in dealing with the State debt, and, as early as 1842, the question of a State Convention to frame a new Constitution had been submitted to popular vote, but was defeated by the narrow margin of 1,039 votes. The Legislature of 1844-45 adopted a resolution for resubmission, and at the election of 1846 it was approved by the people by a majority of 35,326 in a total vote of 81,352. The State then contained ninety-nine counties, with an aggregate population of 662,150. The assessed valuation of property one year later was \$92,206,493, while the State debt was \$16,661,795—or more than eighteen per cent of the entire assessed value of the property of the State.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1847. —The election of members of a State Convention to form a second Constitution for the State of Illinois, was held April 19, 1847. Of one hundred and sixty-two members chosen, ninety-two were Democrats, leaving seventy members to all shades of the opposition. The Convention assembled at Springfield, June 7, 1847; it was organized by the election of Newton Cloud, Permanent President, and concluded its labors after a session of nearly three months, adjourning August 31. The Constitution was submitted to

a vote of the people, March 6, 1848, and was ratified by 59,887 votes in its favor to 15,859 against. A special article prohibiting free persons of color from settling in the State was adopted by 49,060 votes for, to 20,883 against it; and another, providing for a two-mill tax, by 41,017 for, to 30,586 against. The Constitution went into effect April 1, 1848. (See *Constitutions*; also *Constitutional Convention of 1847*.)

The provision imposing a special two-mill tax, to be applied to the payment of the State indebtedness, was the means of restoring the State credit, while that prohibiting the immigration of free persons of color, though in accordance with the spirit of the times, brought upon the State much opprobrium and was repudiated with emphasis during the War of the Rebellion. The demand for retrenchment, caused by the financial depression following the wild legislation of 1837, led to the adoption of many radical provisions in the new Constitution, some of which were afterward found to be serious errors opening the way for grave abuses. Among these was the practical limitation of the biennial sessions of the General Assembly to forty-two days, while the per diem of members was fixed at two dollars. The salaries of State officers were also fixed at what would now be recognized as an absurdly low figure, that of Governor being \$1,500; Supreme Court Judges, \$1,200 each; Circuit Judges, \$1,000; State Auditor, \$1,000; Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, \$800 each. Among less objectionable provisions were those restricting the right of suffrage to white male citizens above the age of 21 years, which excluded (except as to residents of the State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution) a class of unnaturalized foreigners who had exercised the privilege as "inhabitants" under the Constitution of 1818; providing for the election of all State, judicial and county officers by popular vote; prohibiting the State from incurring indebtedness in excess of \$50,000 without a special vote of the people, or granting the credit of the State in aid of any individual association or corporation; fixing the date of the State election on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in every fourth year, instead of the first Monday in August, as had been the rule under the old Constitution. The tenure of office of all State officers was fixed at four years, except that of State Treasurer, which was made two years, and the Governor alone was made ineligible to immediate re-election. The number of members of the General Assembly was fixed at twenty-five

in the Senate and seventy-five in the House, subject to a certain specified ratio of increase when the population should exceed 1,000,000.

As the Constitution of 1818 had been modeled upon the form then most popular in the Southern States—especially with reference to the large number of officers made appointive by the Governor, or elective by the Legislature—so the new Constitution was, in some of its features, more in harmony with those of other Northern States, and indicated the growing influence of New England sentiment. This was especially the case with reference to the section providing for a system of township organization in the several counties of the State at the pleasure of a majority of the voters of each county.

ELECTIONS OF 1848.—Besides the election for the ratification of the State Constitution, three other State elections were held in 1848, viz.: (1) for the election of State officers in August; (2) an election of Judges in September, and (3) the Presidential election in November. At the first of these, Governor French, whose first term had been cut short two years by the adoption of the new Constitution, was re-elected for a second term, practically without opposition, the vote against him being divided between Pierre Menard and Dr. C. V. Dyer. French thus became his own successor, being the first Illinois Governor to be re-elected, and, though two years of his first term had been cut off by the adoption of the Constitution, he served in the gubernatorial office six years. The other State officers elected, were William McMurtry, of Knox, Lieutenant-Governor; Horace S. Cooley, of Adams, Secretary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, of Randolph, Auditor; and Milton Carpenter, of Hamilton, State Treasurer—all Democrats, and all but McMurtry being their own successors. At the Presidential election in November, the electoral vote was given to Lewis Cass, the Democratic candidate, who received 56,300 votes, to 53,047 for Taylor, the Whig candidate, and 15,774 for Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the Free Democracy or Free-Soil party. Thus, for the first time in the history of the State after 1824, the Democratic candidate for President failed to receive an absolute majority of the popular vote, being in a minority of 12,521, while having a plurality over the Whig candidate of 3,253. The only noteworthy results in the election of Congressmen this year were the election of Col. E. D. Baker (Whig), from the Galena District, and that of Maj. Thomas L. Harris (Democrat), from

the Springfield District. Both Baker and Harris had been soldiers in the Mexican War, which probably accounted for their election in Districts usually opposed to them politically. The other five Congressmen elected from the State at the same time—including John Wentworth, then chosen for a fourth term from the Chicago District—were Democrats. The Judges elected to the Supreme bench were Lyman Trumbull, from the Southern Division; Samuel H. Treat, from the Central, and John Dean Caton, from the Northern—all Democrats.

A leading event of this session was the election of a United States Senator in place of Sidney Breese. Gen. James Shields, who had been severely wounded on the battle-field of Cerro Gordo; Sidney Breese, who had been the United States Senator for six years, and John A. McClernand, then a member of Congress, were arrayed against each other before the Democratic caucus. After a bitter contest, Shields was declared the choice of his party and was finally elected. He did not immediately obtain his seat, however. On presentation of his credentials, after a heated controversy in Congress and out of it, in which he injudiciously assailed his predecessor in very intemperate language, he was declared ineligible on the ground that, being of foreign birth, the nine years of citizenship required by the Constitution after naturalization had not elapsed previous to his election. In October, following, the Legislature was called together in special session, and, Shields' disability having now been removed by the expiration of the constitutional period, he was re-elected, though not without a renewal of the bitter contest of the regular session. Another noteworthy event of this special session was the adoption of a joint resolution favoring the principles of the "Wilnot Proviso." Although this was rescinded at the next regular session, on the ground that the points at issue had been settled in the Compromise measures of 1850, it indicated the drift of sentiment in Illinois toward opposition to the spread of the institution of slavery, and this was still more strongly emphasized by the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Two important measures which passed the General Assembly at the session of 1851, were the Free-Banking Law, and the act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The credit of first suggesting this great thoroughfare has been claimed for William Smith Waite, a citizen of Bond County, Ill., as early as 1835, although a special charter

for a road over a part of this line had been passed by the Legislature in 1834. W. K. Ackerman, in his "Historical Sketch" of the Illinois Central Railroad, awards the credit of originating this enterprise to Lieut.-Gov. Alexander M. Jenkins, in the Legislature of 1832, of which he was a member, and Speaker of the House at the time. He afterwards became President of the first Illinois Central Railroad Company, organized under an act passed at the session of 1836, which provided for the construction of a line from Cairo to Peru, Ill., but resigned the next year on the surrender by the road of its charter. The first step toward legislation in Congress on this subject was taken in the introduction, by Senator Breese, of a bill in March, 1843; but it was not until 1850 that the measure took the form of a direct grant of lands to the State, finally passing the Senate in May, and the House in September, following. The act ceded to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a line of railroad from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, with branches to Chicago and Dubuque, Iowa, respectively, alternate sections of land on each side of said railroad, aggregating 2,595,000 acres, the length of the main line and branches exceeding seven hundred miles. An act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company passed the Illinois Legislature in February, 1851. The company was thereupon promptly organized with a number of New York capitalists at its head, including Robert Schuyler, George Griswold and Gouverneur Morris, and the grant was placed in the hands of trustees to be used for the purpose designated, under the pledge of the Company to build the road by July 4, 1854, and to pay seven per cent of its gross earnings into the State Treasury perpetually. A large proportion of the line was constructed through sections of country either sparsely settled or wholly unpopulated, but which have since become among the richest and most populous portions of the State. The fund already received by the State from the road exceeds the amount of the State debt incurred under the internal improvement scheme of 1837. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

ELECTION OF 1852.—Joel A. Matteson (Democrat) was elected Governor at the November election, in 1852, receiving 80,645 votes to 64,405 for Edwin B. Webb, Whig, and 8,809 for Dexter A. Knowlton, Free-Soil. The other State officers elected, were Gustavus Koerner, Lieutenant-Governor; Alexander Starne, Secretary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, Auditor; and John Moore, Treasurer. The Whig candidates for these

offices, respectively, were James L. D. Morrison, Buckner S. Morris, Charles A. Betts and Francis Arenz. John A. Logan appeared among the new members of the House chosen at this election as a Representative from Jackson County; while Henry W. Blodgett, since United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, and late Counsel of the American Arbitrators of the Behring Sea Commission, was the only Free-Soil member, being the Representative from Lake County. John Reynolds, who had been Governor, a Justice of the Supreme Court and Member of Congress, was a member of the House and was elected Speaker. (See *Webb, Edwin B.; Knowlton, Dexter A.; Koerner, Gustavus; Starne, Alexander; Moore, John; Morrison, James L. D.; Morris, Buckner S.; Arenz, Francis A.; Blodgett Henry W.*)

REDUCTION OF STATE DEBT BEGINS.—The State debt reached its maximum at the beginning of Matteson's administration, amounting to \$16,724,177, of which \$7,259,823 was canal debt. The State had now entered upon a new and prosperous period, and, in the next four years, the debt was reduced by the sum of \$4,564,840, leaving the amount outstanding, Jan. 1, 1857, \$12,834,144. The three State institutions at Jacksonville—the Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind and Insane—had been in successful operation several years, but now internal dissensions and dissatisfaction with their management seriously interfered with their prosperity and finally led to revolutions which, for a time, impaired their usefulness.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA EXCITEMENT.—During Matteson's administration a period of political excitement began, caused by the introduction in the United States Senate, in January, 1854, by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, of the bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—otherwise known as the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Although this belongs rather to National history, the prominent part played in it by an Illinois statesman who had won applause three or four years before, by the service he had performed in securing the passage of the Illinois Central Railroad grant, and the effect which his course had in revolutionizing the politics of the State, justifies reference to it here. After a debate, almost unprecedented in bitterness, it became a law, May 30, 1854. The agitation in Illinois was intense. At Chicago, Douglas was practically denied a hearing. Going to Springfield, where the State Fair was in progress, during the first week of October, 1854, he made a speech in the

State Capitol in his defense. This was replied to by Abraham Lincoln, then a private citizen, to whom Douglas made a rejoinder. Speeches were also made in criticism of Douglas' position by Judges Breese and Trumbull (both of whom had been prominent Democrats), and other Democratic leaders were understood to be ready to assail the champion of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, though they afterwards reversed their position under partisan pressure and became supporters of the measure. The first State Convention of the opponents of the Nebraska Bill was held at the same time, but the attendance was small and the attempt to effect a permanent organization was not successful. At the session of the Nineteenth General Assembly, which met in January, following, Lyman Trumbull was chosen the first Republican United States Senator from Illinois, in place of General Shields, whose term was about to expire. Trumbull was elected on the tenth ballot, receiving fifty-one votes to forty-seven for Governor Matteson, though Lincoln had led on the Republican side at every previous ballot, and on the first had come within six votes of an election. Although he was then the choice of a large majority of the opposition to the Democratic candidate, when Lincoln saw that the original supporters of Trumbull would not cast their votes for himself, he generously insisted that his friends should support his rival, thus determining the result. (See *Matteson*, Joel A.; *Trumbull*, Lyman, and *Lincoln*, Abraham.)

DECATUR EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—On Feb. 22, 1856, occurred the convention of Anti-Nebraska (Republican) editors at Decatur, which proved the first effective step in consolidating the opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill into a compact political organization. The main business of this convention consisted in the adoption of a series of resolutions defining the position of their authors on National questions—especially with reference to the institution of slavery—and appointing a State Convention to be held at Bloomington, May 29, following. A State Central Committee to represent the new party was also appointed at this convention. With two or three exceptions the Committeemen accepted and joined in the call for the State Convention, which was held at the time designated, when the first Republican State ticket was put in the field. Among the distinguished men who participated in this Convention were Abraham Lincoln, O. H. Browning, Richard Yates, Owen Lovejoy, John M. Palmer, Isaac N. Arnold and John Wentworth. Palmer presided, while Abraham Lin-

coln, who was one of the chief speakers, was one of the delegates appointed to the National Convention, held at Philadelphia on the 17th of June. The candidates put in nomination for State offices were: William H. Bissell for Governor; Francis A. Hoffman for Lieutenant-Governor (afterward replaced by John Wood on account of Hoffman's ineligibility); Ozias M. Hatch for Secretary of State; Jesse K. Dubois for Auditor; James H. Miller for State Treasurer, and William H. Powell for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Democratic ticket was composed of William A. Richardson for Governor; R. J. Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor; W. H. Snyder, Secretary of State; S. K. Casey, Auditor; John Moore, Treasurer, and J. H. St. Matthew, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The American organization also nominated a ticket headed by Buckner S. Morris for Governor. Although the Democrats carried the State for Buchanan, their candidate for President, by a plurality of 9,159, the entire Republican State ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 3,031 to 20,213—the latter being the majority for Miller, candidate for State Treasurer, whose name was on both the Republican and American tickets. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*, and *Bloomington Convention of 1856*.)

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR BISSELL.—With the inauguration of Governor Bissell, the Republican party entered upon the control of the State Government, which was maintained without interruption until the close of the administration of Governor Fifer, in January, 1893—a period of thirty-six years. On account of physical disability Bissell's inauguration took place in the executive mansion, Jan. 12, 1857. He was immediately made the object of virulent personal abuse in the House, being charged with perjury in taking the oath of office in face of the fact that, while a member of Congress, he had accepted a challenge to fight a duel with Jefferson Davis. To this, the reply was made that the offense charged took place outside of the State and beyond the legal jurisdiction of the Constitution of Illinois. (See *Bissell*, William H.)

While the State continued to prosper under Bissell's administration, the most important events of this period related rather to general than to State policy. One of these was the delivery by Abraham Lincoln, in the Hall of Representatives, on the evening of June 17, 1858, of the celebrated speech in which he announced the doctrine that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." This was followed during the next

few months by the series of memorable debates between those two great champions of their respective parties—Lincoln and Douglas—which attracted the attention of the whole land. The result was the re-election of Douglas to the United States Senate for a third term, but it also made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. (See *Lincoln and Douglas Debates*.)

About the middle of Bissell's term (February, 1859), came the discovery of what has since been known as the celebrated "Canal Scrip Fraud." This consisted in the fraudulent funding in State bonds of a large amount of State scrip which had been issued for temporary purposes during the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, but which had been subsequently redeemed. A legislative investigation proved the amount illegally funded to have been \$223,182, and that the bulk of the bonds issued therefor—so far as they could be traced—had been delivered to ex-Gov. Joel A. Matteson. For this amount, with accrued interest, he gave to the State an indemnity bond, secured by real-estate mortgages, from which the State eventually realized \$238,000 out of \$255,000 then due. Further investigation proved additional frauds of like character, aggregating \$165,346, which the State never recovered. An attempt was made to prosecute Matteson criminally in the Sangamon County Circuit Court, but the grand jury failed, by a close vote, to find an indictment against him. (See *Canal Scrip Fraud*.)

An attempt was made during Bissell's administration to secure the refunding (at par and in violation of an existing law) of one hundred and fourteen \$1,000 bonds hypothecated with Macalister & Stebbins of New York in 1841, and for which the State had received an insignificant consideration. The error was discovered when new bonds for the principal had been issued, but the process was immediately stopped and the new bonds surrendered—the claimants being limited by law to 28.64 cents on the dollar. This subject is treated at length elsewhere in this volume. (See *Macalister & Stebbins Bonds*.) Governor Bissell's administration was otherwise uneventful, although the State continued to prosper under it as it had not done since the "internal improvement craze" of 1837 had resulted in imposing such a burden of debt upon it. At the time of his election Governor Bissell was an invalid in consequence of an injury to his spine, from which he never recovered. He died in office, March 18, 1860, a little over two months

after having entered upon the last year of his term of office, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. John Wood, who served out the unexpired term. (See *Bissell, William H.*; also *Wood, John*.)

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860.—The political campaign of 1860 was one of unparalleled excitement throughout the nation, but especially in Illinois, which became, in a certain sense, the chief battle-ground, furnishing the successful candidate for the Presidency, as well as being the State in which the convention which nominated him met. The Republican State Convention, held at Decatur, May 9, put in nomination Richard Yates of Morgan County, for Governor; Francis A. Hoffman for Lieutenant-Governor, O. M. Hatch for Secretary of State, Jesse K. Dubois for Auditor, William Butler for Treasurer, and Newton Bateman for Superintendent of Public Instruction. If this campaign was memorable for its excitement, it was also memorable for the large number of National and State tickets in the field. The National Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, May 16, and, on the third ballot, Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President amid a whirlwind of enthusiasm unsurpassed in the history of National Conventions, of which so many have been held in the "convention city" of the Northwest. The campaign was what might have been expected from such a beginning. Lincoln, though receiving considerably less than one-half the popular vote, had a plurality over his highest competitor of nearly half a million votes, and a majority in the electoral colleges of fifty-seven. In Illinois he received 172,161 votes to 160,215 for Douglas, his leading opponent. The vote for Governor stood: Yates (Republican), 172,196; Allen (Douglas-Democrat), 159,253; Hope (Breckinridge-Democrat), 2,049; Stuart (American), 1,626.

Among the prominent men of different parties who appeared for the first time in the General Assembly chosen at this time, were William B. Ogden, Richard J. Oglesby, Washington Bushnell, and Henry E. Dummer, of the Senate, and William R. Archer, J. Russell Jones, Robert H. McClellan, J. Young Scammon, William H. Brown, Lawrence Weldon, N. M. Broadwell, and John Scholfield, in the House. Shelby M. Cullom, who had entered the Legislature at the previous session, was re-elected to this and was chosen Speaker of the House over J. W. Singleton. Lyman Trumbull was re-elected to the United States Senate by the votes of the Republicans over Samuel S. Marshall, the Democratic candidate.

BEGINNING OF THE REBELLION.—Almost simultaneously with the accession of the new State Government, and before the inauguration of the President at Washington, began that series of startling events which ultimately culminated in the attempted secession of eleven States of the Union—the first acts in the great drama of war which occupied the attention of the world for the next four years. On Jan. 14, 1861, the new State administration was inaugurated; on Feb. 2, Commissioners to the futile Peace Convention held at Washington, were appointed from Illinois, consisting of Stephen T. Logan, John M. Palmer, ex-Gov. John Wood, B. C. Cook and T. J. Turner; and on Feb. 11, Abraham Lincoln took leave of his friends and neighbors at Springfield on his departure for Washington, in that simple, touching speech which has taken a place beside his inaugural addresses and his Gettysburg speech, as an American classic. The events which followed; the firing on Fort Sumter on the twelfth of April and its surrender; the call for 75,000 troops and the excitement which prevailed all over the country, are matters of National history. Illinoisans responded with promptness and enthusiasm to the call for six regiments of State militia for three months' service, and one week later (April 21), Gen. R. K. Swift, of Chicago, at the head of seven companies numbering 595 men, was en route for Cairo to execute the order of the Secretary of War for the occupation of that place. The offer of military organizations proceeded rapidly, and by the eighteenth of April, fifty companies had been tendered, while the public-spirited and patriotic bankers of the principal cities were offering to supply the State with money to arm and equip the hastily organized troops. Following in order the six regiments which Illinois had sent to the Mexican War, those called out for the three months' service in 1861 were numbered consecutively from seven to twelve, and were commanded by the following officers, respectively: Cols. John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace and John McArthur, with Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss as brigade commander. The rank and file numbered 4,680 men, of whom 2,000, at the end of their term of service, re-enlisted for three years. (See *War of the Rebellion*.)

Among the many who visited the State Capitol in the early months of war to offer their services to the Government in suppressing the Rebellion, one of the most modest and unassuming was a gentleman from Galena who brought a letter of

introduction to Governor Yates from Congressman E. B. Washburne. Though he had been a Captain in the regular army and had seen service in the war with Mexico, he set up no pretension on that account, but after days of patient waiting, was given temporary employment as a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General, Col. T. S. Mather. Finally, an emergency having arisen requiring the services of an officer of military experience as commandant at Camp Yates (a camp of rendezvous and instruction near Springfield), he was assigned to the place, rather as an experiment and from necessity than from conviction of any peculiar fitness for the position. Having acquitted himself creditably here, he was assigned, a few weeks later, to the command of a regiment (The Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers) which, from previous bad management, had manifested a mutinous tendency. And thus Ulysses S. Grant, the most successful leader of the war, the organizer of final victory over the Rebellion, the Lieutenant-General of the armies of the Union and twice elected President of the United States, started upon that career which won for him the plaudits of the Nation and the title of the grandest soldier of his time. (See *Grant, Ulysses S.*)

The responses of Illinois, under the leadership of its patriotic "War Governor," Richard Yates, to the repeated calls for volunteers through the four years of war, were cheerful and prompt. Illinois troops took part in nearly every important battle in the Mississippi Valley and in many of those in the East, besides accompanying Sherman in his triumphal "March to the Sea." Illinois blood stained the field at Belmont, at Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Forts Donelson and Henry; at Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, Stone River and Chickamauga; at Jackson, during the siege of Vicksburg, at Allatoona Pass, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, in the South and West; and at Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, Petersburg and in the battles of "the Wilderness" in Virginia. Of all the States of the Union, Illinois alone, up to Feb. 1, 1864, presented the proud record of having answered every call upon her for troops without a draft. The whole number of enlistments from the State under the various calls from 1861 to 1865, according to the records of the War Department, was 255,057 to meet quotas aggregating 244,496. The ratio of troops furnished to population was 15.1 per cent, which was only exceeded by the District of Columbia (which had a large influx from the States), and Kansas

and Nevada, each of which had a much larger proportion of adult male population. The whole number of regimental organizations, according to the returns in the Adjutant General's office, was 151 regiments of infantry (numbered consecutively from the Sixth to the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh), 17 regiments of cavalry and 2 regiments of artillery, besides 9 independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois troops, officially reported by the War Department, were 34,834 (13.65 per cent), of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died of wounds, 22,786 died of disease, and 2,154 from other causes. Besides the great Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln, and Lieut.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois furnished 11 full Major-Generals of volunteers, viz.: Generals John Pope, John A. McClelland, S. A. Hurlbut, B. M. Prentiss, John M. Palmer, R. J. Oglesby, John A. Logan, John M. Schofield, Giles A. Smith, Wesley Merritt and Benjamin H. Grierson; 20 Brevet Major-Generals; 24 Brigadier-Generals, and over 120 Brevet Brigadier-Generals. (See sketches of these officers under their respective names.) Among the long list of regimental officers who fell upon the field or died from wounds, appear the names of Col. J. R. Scott of the Nineteenth; Col. Thomas D. Williams of the Twenty-fifth, and Col. F. A. Harrington of the Twenty-seventh—all killed at Stone River; Col. John W. S. Alexander of the Twenty-first; Col. Daniel Gilmer of the Thirty-eighth; Lieut.-Col. Duncan J. Hall of the Eighty-ninth; Col. Timothy O'Meara of the Ninetieth, and Col. Holden Putnam, at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge; Col. John B. Wyman of the Thirtieth, at Chickasaw Bayou; Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Ross, of the Thirty-second, at Shiloh; Col. John A. Davis of the Forty-sixth, at Hatchie; Col. William A. Dickerman of the One Hundred and Third, at Resaca; Col. Oscar Harmon, at Kennesaw; Col. John A. Bross, at Petersburg, besides Col. Mihalotzy, Col. Silas Miller, Lieut.-Col. Melancthon Smith, Maj. Zenas Applington, Col. John J. Mudd, Col. Matthew H. Starr, Maj. Wm. H. Medill, Col. Warren Stewart and many more on other battle-fields. (Biographical sketches of many of these officers will be found under the proper heads elsewhere in this volume.) It would be a grateful task to record here the names of a host of others, who, after acquitting themselves bravely on the field, survived to enjoy the plaudits of a grateful people, were this within the design and scope of the present work. One of the most brilliant exploits of the War was the raid from La Grange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge,

La., in May, 1863, led by Col. B. H. Grierson, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, in co-operation with the Seventh under command of Col. Edward Prince.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1862.—An incident of a different character was the calling of a convention to revise the State Constitution, which met at Springfield, Jan. 7, 1862. A majority of this body was composed of those opposed to the war policy of the Government, and a disposition to interfere with the affairs of the State administration and the General Government was soon manifested, which was resented by the executive and many of the soldiers in the field. The convention adjourned March 24, and its work was submitted to vote of the people, June 17, 1862, when it was rejected by a majority of more than 16,000, not counting the soldiers in the field, who were permitted, as a matter of policy, to vote upon it, but who were practically unanimous in opposition to it.

DEATH OF DOUGLAS.—A few days before this election (June 3, 1862), United States Senator Stephen A. Douglas died, at the Tremont House in Chicago, depriving the Democratic party of the State of its most sagacious and patriotic adviser. (See *Douglas, Stephen A.*)

LEGISLATURE OF 1863.—Another political incident of this period grew out of the session of the General Assembly of 1863. This body having been elected on the tide of the political revulsion which followed the issuance of President Lincoln's preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, was Democratic in both branches. One of its first acts was the election of William A. Richardson United States Senator, in place of O. H. Browning, who had been appointed by Governor Yates to the vacancy caused by the death of Douglas. This Legislature early showed a tendency to follow in the footsteps of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, by attempting to cripple the State and General Governments in the prosecution of the war. Resolutions on the subject of the war, which the friends of the Union regarded as of a most mischievous character, were introduced and passed in the House, but owing to the death of a member on the majority side, they failed to pass the Senate. These denounced the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; condemned "the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation" and "the transportation of negroes into the State;" accused the General Government of "usurpation," of "subverting the Constitution" and attempting to establish a "consolidated military despotism;"

charged that the war had been "diverted from its first avowed object to that of subjugation and the abolition of slavery;" declared the belief of the authors that its "further prosecution . . . cannot result in the restoration of the Union . . . unless the President's Emancipation Proclamation be withdrawn;" appealed to Congress to secure an armistice with the rebel States, and closed by appointing six Commissioners (who were named) to confer with Congress, with a view to the holding of a National Convention to adjust the differences between the States. These measures occupied the attention of the Legislature to the exclusion of subjects of State interest, so that little legislation was accomplished—not even the ordinary appropriation bills being passed.

LEGISLATURE PROROGUED.—At this juncture, the two Houses having disagreed as to the date of adjournment, Governor Yates exercised the constitutional prerogative of proroguing them, which he did in a message on June 10, declaring them adjourned to the last day of their constitutional term. The Republicans accepted the result and withdrew, but the Democratic majority in the House and a minority in the Senate continued in session for some days, without being able to transact any business except the filing of an empty protest, when they adjourned to the first Monday of January, 1864. The excitement produced by this affair, in the Legislature and throughout the State, was intense; but the action of Governor Yates was sustained by the Supreme Court and the adjourned session was never held. The failure of the Legislature to make provision for the expenses of the State Government and the relief of the soldiers in the field, made it necessary for Governor Yates to accept that aid from the public-spirited bankers and capitalists of the State which was never wanting when needed during this critical period. (See *Twenty-Third General Assembly*.)

PEACE CONVENTIONS.—Largely attended "peace conventions" were held during this year, at Springfield on June 17, and at Peoria in September, at which resolutions opposing the "further offensive prosecution of the war" were adopted. An immense Union mass-meeting was also held at Springfield on Sept. 3, which was addressed by distinguished speakers, including both Republicans and War-Democrats. An important incident of this meeting was the reading of the letter from President Lincoln to Hon. James C. Conkling, in which he defended his war policy, and especially his Emancipation Proclamation, in a characteristically logical manner.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1864.—The year 1864 was full of exciting political and military events. Among the former was the nomination of George B. McClellan for President by the Democratic Convention held at Chicago, August 29, on a platform declaring the war a "failure" as an "experiment" for restoring the Union, and demanding a "cessation of hostilities" with a view to a convention for the restoration of peace. Mr. Lincoln had been renominated by the Republicans at Philadelphia, in June previous, with Andrew Johnson as the candidate for Vice-President. The leaders of the respective State tickets were Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, on the part of the Republicans, for Governor, with William Bross, for Lieutenant-Governor, and James C. Robinson as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

CAMP DOUGLAS CONSPIRACY.—For months rumors had been rife concerning a conspiracy of rebels from the South and their sympathizers in the North, to release the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Douglas, Chicago, and at Rock Island, Springfield and Alton—aggregating over 25,000 men. It was charged that the scheme was to be put into effect simultaneously with the November election, but the activity of the military authorities in arresting the leaders and seizing their arms, defeated it. The investigations of a military court before whom a number of the arrested parties were tried, proved the existence of an extensive organization, calling itself "American Knights" or "Sons of Liberty," of which a number of well-known politicians in Illinois were members. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

At the November election Illinois gave a majority for Lincoln of 30,756, and for Oglesby, for Governor, of 33,675, with a proportionate majority for the rest of the ticket. Lincoln's total vote in the electoral college was 212, to 21 for McClellan.

LEGISLATURE OF 1865.—The Republicans had a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature of 1865, and one of its earliest acts was the election of Governor Yates, United States Senator, in place of William A. Richardson, who had been elected two years before to the seat formerly held by Douglas. This was the last public position held by the popular Illinois "War Governor." During his official term no more popular public servant ever occupied the executive chair—a fact demonstrated by the promptness with which, on retiring from it, he was elected to the United States Senate. His personal and political integrity was never questioned by his most bitter political opponents, while those who had known

him longest and most intimately, trusted him most implicitly. The service which he performed in giving direction to the patriotic sentiment of the State and in marshaling its heroic soldiers for the defense of the Union can never be overestimated. (See *Yates, Richard*.)

OGLESBY'S ADMINISTRATION.—Governor Oglesby and the other State officers were inaugurated Jan. 17, 1865. Entering upon its duties with a Legislature in full sympathy with it, the new administration was confronted by no such difficulties as those with which its predecessor had to contend. Its head, who had been identified with the war from its beginning, was one of the first Illinoisans promoted to the rank of Major-General, was personally popular and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people of the State. Allen C. Fuller, who had retired from a position on the Circuit bench to accept that of Adjutant-General, which he held during the last three years of the war, was Speaker of the House. This Legislature was the first among those of all the States to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, abolishing slavery, which it did in both Houses, on the evening of Feb. 1, 1865—the same day the resolution had been finally acted on by Congress and received the sanction of the President. The odious "black laws," which had disgraced the State for twelve years, were wiped from the statute-book at this session. The Legislature adjourned after a session of forty-six days, leaving a record as creditable in the disposal of business as that of its predecessor had been discredited. (See *Oglesby, Richard J.*)

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.—The war was now rapidly approaching a successful termination. Lee had surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, and the people were celebrating this event with joyful festivities through all the loyal States, but nowhere with more enthusiasm than in Illinois, the home of the two great leaders—Lincoln and Grant. In the midst of these jubiliations came the assassination of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, on the evening of April 14, 1865, in Ford's Theater, Washington. The appalling news was borne on the wings of the telegraph to every corner of the land, and instantly a nation in rejoicing was changed to a nation in mourning. A pall of gloom hung over every part of the land. Public buildings, business houses and dwellings in every city, village and hamlet throughout the loyal States were draped with the insignia of a universal sorrow. Millions of strong men, and tender,

patriotic women who had given their husbands, sons and brothers for the defense of the Union, wept as if overtaken by a great personal calamity. If the nation mourned, much more did Illinois, at the taking off of its chief citizen, the grandest character of the age, who had served both State and Nation with such patriotic fidelity, and perished in the very zenith of his fame and in the hour of his country's triumph.

THE FUNERAL.—Then came the sorrowful march of the funeral cortege from Washington to Springfield—the most impressive spectacle witnessed since the Day of the Crucifixion. In all this, Illinois bore a conspicuous part, as on the fourth day of May, 1865, amid the most solemn ceremonies and in the presence of sorrowing thousands, she received to her bosom, near his old home at the State Capital, the remains of the Great Liberator.

The part which Illinois played in the great struggle has already been dwelt upon as fully as the scope of this work will permit. It only remains to be said that the patriotic service of the men of the State was grandly supplemented by the equally patriotic service of its women in "Soldiers' Aid Societies," "Sisters of the Good Samaritan," "Needle Pickets," and in sanitary organizations for the purpose of contributing to the comfort and health of the soldiers in camp and in hospital, and in giving them generous receptions on their return to their homes. The work done by these organizations, and by individual nurses in the field, illustrates one of the brightest pages in the history of the war.

ELECTION OF 1866.—The administration of Governor Oglesby was as peaceful as it was prosperous. The chief political events of 1866 were the election of Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Gen. Geo. W. Smith, Treasurer, while Gen. John A. Logan, as Representative from the State-at-large, re-entered Congress, from which he had retired in 1861 to enter the Union army. His majority was unprecedented, reaching 55,987. The Legislature of 1867 re-elected Judge Trumbull to the United States Senate for a third term, his chief competitor in the Republican caucus being Gen. John M. Palmer. The Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, conferring citizenship upon persons of color, was ratified by this Legislature.

ELECTION OF 1868.—The Republican State Convention of 1868, held at Peoria, May 6, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John M. Palmer, Lieutenant-Governor, John Dougherty;

Secretary of State, Edward Rummell; Auditor, Charles E. Lippincott, State Treasurer, Erastus N. Bates; Attorney General, Washington Bushnell. John R. Eden, afterward a member of Congress for three terms, headed the Democratic ticket as candidate for Governor, with William H. Van Epps for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican National Convention was held at Chicago, May 21, nominating Gen. U. S. Grant for President and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President. They were opposed by Horatio Seymour for President, and F. P. Blair for Vice-President. The result in November was the election of Grant and Colfax, who received 214 electoral votes from 26 States, to 80 electoral votes for Seymour and Blair from 8 States—three States not voting. Grant's majority in Illinois was 51,150. Of course the Republican State ticket was elected. The Legislature elected at the same time consisted of eighteen Republicans to nine Democrats in the Senate and fifty-eight Republicans to twenty-seven Democrats in the House.

PALMER'S ADMINISTRATION.—Governor Palmer's administration began auspiciously, at a time when the passions aroused by the war were subsiding and the State was recovering its normal prosperity. (See *Palmer, John M.*) Leading events of the next four years were the adoption of a new State Constitution and the Chicago fire. The first steps in legislation looking to the control of railroads were taken at the session of 1869, and although a stringent law on the subject passed both Houses, it was vetoed by the Governor. A milder measure was afterward enacted, and, although superseded by the Constitution of 1870, it furnished the key-note for much of the legislation since had on the subject. The celebrated "Lake Front Bill," conveying to the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad the title of the State to certain lands included in what was known as the "Lake Front Park," was passed, and although vetoed by the Governor, was re-enacted over his veto. This act was finally repealed by the Legislature of 1873, and after many years of litigation, the rights claimed under it by the Illinois Central Railroad Company have been recently declared void by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Fifteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, prohibiting the denial of the right of suffrage to "citizens of the United States . . . on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," was ratified by a strictly party vote in each House, on March 5.

The first step toward the erection of a new State Capitol at Springfield had been taken in an appropriation of \$450,000, at the session of 1867, the total cost being limited to \$3,000,000. A second appropriation of \$650,000 was made at the session of 1869. The Constitution of 1870 limited the cost to \$3,500,000, but an act passed by the Legislature of 1883, making a final appropriation of \$531,712 for completing and furnishing the building, was ratified by the people in 1884. The original cost of the building and its furniture exceeded \$4,000,000. (See *State Houses*.)

The State Convention for framing a new Constitution met at Springfield, Dec. 13, 1869. It consisted of eighty-five members—forty-four Republicans and forty-one Democrats. A number classed as Republicans, however, were elected as "Independents" and co-operated with the Democrats in the organization. Charles Hitchcock was elected President. The Convention terminated its labors, May 13, 1870; the Constitution was ratified by vote of the people, July 2, and went into effect, August 8, 1870. A special provision establishing the principle of "minority representation" in the election of Representatives in the General Assembly, was adopted by a smaller vote than the main instrument. A leading feature of the latter was the general restriction upon special legislation and the enumeration of a large variety of subjects to be provided for under general laws. It laid the basis of our present railroad and warehouse laws; declared the inviolability of the Illinois Central Railroad tax; prohibited the sale or lease of the Illinois & Michigan Canal without a vote of the people; prohibited municipalities from becoming subscribers to the stock of any railroad or private corporation; limited the rate of taxation and amount of indebtedness to be incurred; required the enactment of laws for the protection of miners, etc. The restriction in the old Constitution against the re-election of a Governor as his own immediate successor was removed, but placed upon the office of State Treasurer. The Legislature consists of 204 members—51 Senators and 153 Representatives—one Senator and three Representatives being chosen from each district. (See *Constitutional Convention of 1869-70*; also *Constitution of 1870*.)

At the election of 1870, General Logan was re-elected Congressman-at-large by 24,672 majority; Gen. E. N. Bates, Treasurer, and Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

LEGISLATURE OF 1871.—The Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1871), in its various sessions,

spent more time in legislation than any other in the history of the State—a fact to be accounted for, in part, by the Chicago Fire and the extensive revision of the laws required in consequence of the adoption of the new Constitution. Besides the regular session, there were two special, or called, sessions and an adjourned session, covering, in all, a period of 292 days. This Legislature adopted the system of "State control" in the management of the labor and discipline of the convicts of the State penitentiary, which was strongly urged by Governor Palmer in a special message. General Logan having been elected United States Senator at this session, Gen. John L. Beveridge was elected to the vacant position of Congressman-at-large at a special election held Oct. 4.

CHICAGO FIRE OF 1871.—The calamitous fire at Chicago, Oct. 8-9, 1871, though belonging rather to local than to general State history, excited the profound sympathy, not only of the people of the State and the Nation, but of the civilized world. The area burned over, including streets, covered 2,124 acres, with 13,500 buildings out of 18,000, leaving 92,000 persons homeless. The loss of life is estimated at 250, and of property at \$187,927,000. Governor Palmer called the Legislature together in special session to act upon the emergency, Oct. 13, but as the State was precluded from affording direct aid, the plan was adopted of reimbursing the city for the amount it had expended in the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, amounting to \$2,955,340. The unfortunate shooting of a citizen by a cadet in a regiment of United States troops organized for guard duty, led to some controversy between Governor Palmer, on one side, and the Mayor of Chicago and the military authorities, including President Grant, on the other; but the general verdict was, that, while nice distinctions between civil and military authority may not have been observed, the service rendered by the military, in a great emergency, was of the highest value and was prompted by the best intentions. (See *Fire of 1871* under title *Chicago*.)

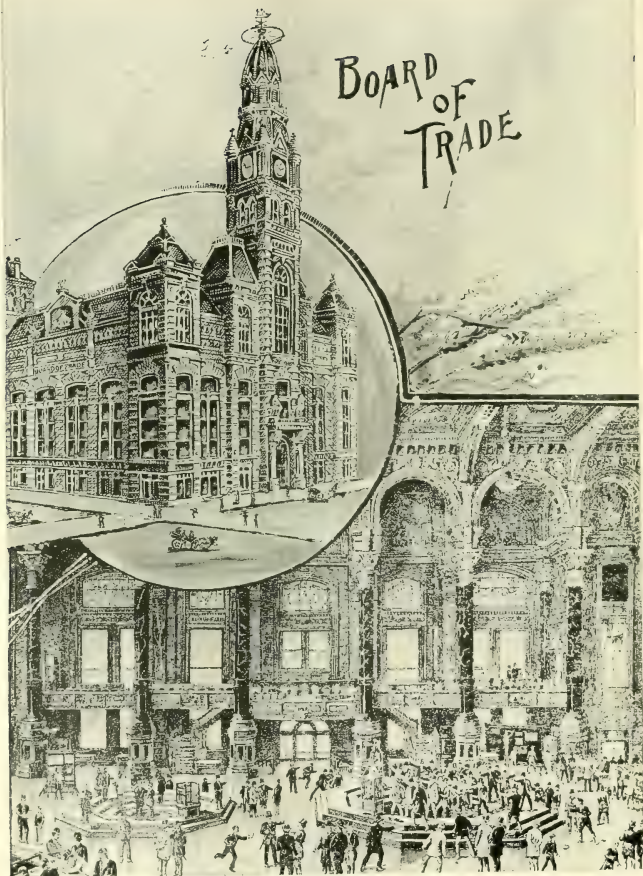
POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1872.—The political campaign of 1872 in Illinois resulted in much confusion and a partial reorganization of parties. Dissatisfied with the administration of President Grant, a number of the State officers (including Governor Palmer) and other prominent Republicans of the State, joined in what was called the "Liberal Republican" movement, and supported Horace Greeley for the Presidency. Ex-Governor Oglesby again became the standard-bearer

of the Republicans for Governor, with Gen. John L. Beveridge for Lieutenant-Governor. At the November election, the Grant and Wilson (Republican) Electors in Illinois received 241,944 votes, to 184,938 for Greeley, and 3,138 for O'Connor. The plurality for Oglesby, for Governor, was 40,690.

Governor Oglesby's second administration was of brief duration. Within a week after his inauguration he was nominated by a legislative caucus of his party for United States Senator to succeed Judge Trumbull, and was elected, receiving an aggregate of 117 votes in the two Houses against 78 for Trumbull, who was supported by the party whose candidates he had defeated at three previous elections. (See *Oglesby, Richard J.*) Lieutenant-Governor Beveridge thus became Governor, filling out the unexpired term of his chief. His administration was high-minded, clean and honorable. (See *Beveridge, John L.*)

REPUBLICAN REVERSE OF 1874.—The election of 1874 resulted in the first serious reverse the Republican party had experienced in Illinois since 1862. Although Thomas S. Ridgway, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, was elected by a plurality of nearly 35,000, by a combination of the opposition, S. M. Etter (Fusion) was at the same time elected State Superintendent, while the Fusionists secured a majority in each House of the General Assembly. After a protracted contest, E. M. Haines—who had been a Democrat, a Republican, and had been elected to this Legislature as an "Independent"—was elected Speaker of the House over Shelby M. Cullom, and A. A. Glenn (Democrat) was chosen President of the Senate, thus becoming ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. The session which followed—especially in the House—was one of the most turbulent and disorderly in the history of the State, coming to a termination, April 15, after having enacted very few laws of any importance. (See *Twenty-ninth General Assembly*.)

CAMPAIGN OF 1876.—Shelby M. Cullom was the candidate of the Republican party for Governor in 1876, with Rutherford B. Hayes heading the National ticket. The excitement which attended the campaign, the closeness of the vote between the two Presidential candidates—Hayes and Tilden—and the determination of the result through the medium of an Electoral Commission, are fresh in the memory of the present generation. In Illinois the Republican plurality for President was 19,631, but owing to the combination of the Democratic and Greenback vote on Lewis Steward for Governor, the majority for



BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Cullom was reduced to 6,798. The other State officers elected were: Andrew Shuman, Lieutenant-Governor; George H. Harlow, Secretary of State; Thomas B. Needles, Auditor; Edward Rutz, Treasurer, and James K. Edsall, Attorney-General. Each of these had pluralities exceeding 20,000, except Needles, who, having a single competitor, had a smaller majority than Cullom. The new State House was occupied for the first time by the State officers and the Legislature chosen at this time. Although the Republicans had a majority in the House, the Independents held the "balance of power" in joint session of the General Assembly. After a stubborn and protracted struggle in the effort to choose a United States Senator to succeed Senator John A. Logan, David Davis, of Bloomington, was elected on the fortieth ballot. He had been a Whig and a warm personal friend of Lincoln, by whom he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1862. His election to the United States Senate by the Democrats and Independents led to his retirement from the Supreme bench, thus preventing his appointment on the Electoral Commission of 1877—a circumstance which, in the opinion of many, may have had an important bearing upon the decision of that tribunal. In the latter part of his term he served as President pro tempore of the Senate, and more frequently acted with the Republicans than with their opponents. He supported Blaine and Logan for President and Vice-President, in 1884. (See *Davis, David*.)

STRIKE OF 1877.—The extensive railroad strike, in July, 1877, caused widespread demoralization of business, especially in the railroad centers of the State and throughout the country generally. The newly-organized National Guard was called out and rendered efficient service in restoring order. Governor Cullom's action in the premises was prompt, and has been generally commended as eminently wise and discreet.

ELECTION OF 1878.—Four sets of candidates were in the field for the offices of State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1878—Republican, Democratic, Greenback and Prohibition. The Republicans were successful, Gen. John C. Smith being elected Treasurer, and James P. Slade, Superintendent, by pluralities averaging about 35,000. The same party also elected eleven out of nineteen members of Congress, and, for the first time in six years, secured a majority in each branch of the General Assembly. At the session of this Legislature, in January following, John A. Logan was elected to the

United States Senate as successor to Gen. R. J. Oglesby, whose term expired in March following. Col. William A. James, of Lake County, served as Speaker of the House at this session. (See *Smith, John Corson*; *Slade, James P.*; also *Thirty-first General Assembly*.)

CAMPAIGN OF 1880.—The political campaign of 1880 is memorable for the determined struggle made by the friends of General Grant to secure his nomination for the Presidency for a third term. The Republican State Convention, beginning at Springfield, May 19, lasted three days, ending in instructions in favor of General Grant by a vote of 399 to 285. These were nullified, however, by the action of the National Convention two weeks later. Governor Cullom was nominated for re-election; John M. Hamilton for Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement for Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigert for Auditor; Edward Rutz (for a third term) for Treasurer, and James McCartney for Attorney-General. (See *Dement, Henry D.*; *Swigert, Charles P.*; *Rutz, Edward*, and *McCartney, James*.) Ex-Senator Trumbull headed the Democratic ticket as its candidate for Governor, with General L. B. Parsons for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican National Convention met in Chicago, June 2. After thirty-six ballots, in which 306 delegates stood unwaveringly by General Grant, James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was nominated, with Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for Vice-President. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock was the Democratic candidate and Gen. James B. Weaver, the Greenback nominee. In Illinois, 622,156 votes were cast, Garfield receiving a plurality of 40,716. The entire Republican State ticket was elected by nearly the same pluralities, and the Republicans again had decisive majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

No startling events occurred during Governor Cullom's second term. The State continued to increase in wealth, population and prosperity, and the heavy debt, by which it had been burdened thirty years before, was practically "wiped out."

ELECTION OF 1882.—At the election of 1882, Gen. John C. Smith, who had been elected State Treasurer in 1878, was re-elected for a second term, over Alfred Orendorff, while Charles T. Strattan, the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was defeated by Henry Raab. The Republicans again had a majority in each House of the General Assembly, amounting to twelve on joint ballot. Loren C. Collins was elected Speaker of the

House. In the election of United States Senator, which occurred at this session, Governor Cullom was chosen as the successor to David Davis, Gen. John M. Palmer receiving the Democratic vote. Lieut.-Gov. John M. Hamilton thus became Governor, nearly in the middle of his term. (See *Cullom, Shelby M.; Hamilton, John M.; Collins, Loren C., and Raab, Henry.*)

The "Harper High License Law," enacted by the Thirty-third General Assembly (1883), has become one of the permanent features of the Illinois statutes for the control of the liquor traffic, and has been more or less closely copied in other States.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1884.—In 1884, Gen. R. J. Oglesby again became the choice of the Republican party for Governor, receiving at Peoria the conspicuous compliment of a nomination for a third term, by acclamation. Carter H. Harrison was the candidate of the Democrats. The Republican National Convention was again held in Chicago, meeting June 3, 1884; Gen. John A. Logan was the choice of the Illinois Republicans for President, and was put in nomination in the Convention by Senator Cullom. The choice of the Convention, however, fell upon James G. Blaine, on the fourth ballot, his leading competitor being President Arthur. Logan was then nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

At the election in November the Republican party met its first reverse on the National battlefield since 1856, Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, the Democratic candidates, being elected President and Vice-President by the narrow margin of less than 1,200 votes in the State of New York. The result was in doubt for several days, and the excitement throughout the country was scarcely less intense than it had been in the close election of 1876. The Greenback and Prohibition parties both had tickets in Illinois, polling a total of nearly 23,000 votes. The plurality in the State for Blaine was 25,118. The Republican State officers elected were Richard J. Oglesby, Governor; John C. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigert, Auditor; Jacob Gross, State Treasurer; and George Hunt, Attorney-General—receiving pluralities ranging from 14,000 to 25,000. Both Dement and Swigert were elected for a second time, while Gross and Hunt were chosen for first terms. (See *Gross, Jacob, and Hunt, George.*)

CHICAGO ELECTION FRAUDS.—An incident of this election was the fraudulent attempt to seat

Rudolph Brand (Democrat) as Senator in place of Henry W. Leman, in the Sixth Senatorial District of Cook County. The fraud was exposed and Joseph C. Mackin, one of its alleged perpetrators, was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years for perjury growing out of the investigation. A motive for this attempted fraud was found in the close vote in the Legislature for United States Senator—Senator Logan being a candidate for re-election, while the Legislature stood 102 Republicans to 100 Democrats and two Greenbackers on joint ballot. A tedious contest on the election of Speaker of the House finally resulted in the success of E. M. Haines. Pending the struggle over the Senatorship, two seats in the House and one in the Senate were rendered vacant by death—the deceased Senator and one of the Representatives being Democrats, and the other Representative a Republican. The special election for Senator resulted in filling the vacancy with a new member of the same political faith as his predecessor; but both vacancies in the House were filled by Republicans. The gain of a Republican member in place of a Democrat in the House was brought about by the election of Captain William H. Weaver Representative from the Thirty-fourth District (composed of Mason, Menard, Cass and Schuyler Counties) over the Democratic candidate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative J. Henry Shaw, Democrat. This was accomplished by what is called a "still hunt" on the part of the Republicans, in which the Democrats, being taken by surprise, suffered a defeat. It furnished the sensation not only of the session, but of special elections generally, especially as every county in the District was strongly Democratic. This gave the Republicans a majority in each House, and the re-election of Logan followed, though not until two months had been consumed in the contest. (See *Logan, John A.*)

OGLESBY'S THIRD TERM.—The only disturbing events during Governor Oglesby's third term were strikes among the quarrymen at Joliet and Lemont, in May, 1885; by the railroad switchmen at East St. Louis, in April, 1886, and among the employés at the Union Stock-Yards, in November of the same year. In each case troops were called out and order finally restored, but not until several persons had been killed in the two former, and both strikers and employers had lost heavily in the interruption of business.

At the election of 1886, John R. Tanner and Dr. Richard Edwards (Republicans) were respectively elected State Treasurer and State Superin-

tendent of Public Instruction, by 34,816 plurality for the former and 29,928 for the latter. (See *Tanner, John R.*; *Edwards, Richard.*)

In the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, which met January, 1887, the Republicans had a majority in each House, and Charles B. Farwell was elected to the United States Senate in place of Gen. John A. Logan, deceased. (See *Farwell, Charles B.*)

FIFER ELECTED GOVERNOR.—The political campaign of 1888 was a spirited one, though less bitter than the one of four years previous. Ex-Senator Joseph W. Fifer, of McLean County, and Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer were pitted against each other as opposing candidates for Governor. (See *Fifer, Joseph W.*) Prohibition and Labor tickets were also in the field. The Republican National Convention was again held in Chicago, June 20-25, resulting in the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for President, on the eighth ballot. The delegates from Illinois, with two or three exceptions, voted steadily for Judge Walter Q. Gresham. (See *Gresham, Walter Q.*) Grover Cleveland headed the Democratic ticket as a candidate for re-election. At the November election, 747,683 votes were cast in Illinois, giving the Republican Electors a plurality of 23,104. Fifer's plurality over Palmer was 12,547, and that of the remainder of the Republican State ticket, still larger. Those elected were Lyman B. Ray, Lieutenant-Governor; Isaac N. Pearson, Secretary of State; Gen. Charles W. Pavey, Auditor; Charles Becker, Treasurer, and George Hunt, Attorney-General. (See *Ray, Lyman B.*; *Pearson, Isaac N.*; *Pavey, Charles W.*; and *Becker, Charles.*) The Republicans secured twenty-six majority on joint ballot in the Legislature—the largest since 1881. Among the acts of the Legislature of 1889 were the re-election of Senator Cullom to the United States Senate, practically without a contest; the revision of the compulsory education law, and the enactment of the Chicago drainage law. At a special session held in July, 1890, the first steps in the preliminary legislation looking to the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in the city of Chicago, were taken. (See *World's Columbian Exposition.*)

REPUBLICAN DEFEAT OF 1890.—The campaign of 1890 resulted in a defeat for the Republicans on both the State and Legislative tickets. Edward S. Wilson was elected Treasurer by a plurality of 9,847 and Prof. Henry Raab, who had been Superintendent of Public Instruction between 1883 and 1887, was elected for a second term by 34,042. Though lacking two of an absolute majority on

joint ballot in the Legislature, the Democrats were able, with the aid of two members belonging to the Farmers' Alliance, after a prolonged and exciting contest, to elect Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer United States Senator, as successor to C. B. Farwell. The election took place on March 11, resulting, on the 154th ballot, in 103 votes for Palmer to 100 for Cicero J. Lindley (Republican) and one for A. J. Streeter. (See *Palmer, John M.*)

ELECTIONS OF 1892.—At the elections of 1892 the Republicans of Illinois sustained their first defeat on both State and National issues since 1856. The Democratic State Convention was held at Springfield, April 27, and that of the Republicans on May 4. The Democrats put in nomination John P. Altgeld for Governor; Joseph B. Gill for Lieutenant-Governor; William H. Hinrichsen for Secretary of State; Rufus N. Ramsay for State Treasurer; David Gore for Auditor; Maurice T. Moloney for Attorney-General, with John C. Black and Andrew J. Hunter for Congressmen-at-large and three candidates for Trustees of the University of Illinois. The candidates on the Republican ticket were: For Governor, Joseph W. Fifer; Lieutenant-Governor, Lyman B. Ray; Secretary of State, Isaac N. Pearson; Auditor, Charles W. Pavey; Attorney-General, George W. Prince; State Treasurer, Henry L. Hertz; Congressmen-at-large, George S. Willits and Richard Yates, with three University Trustees. The first four were all incumbents nominated to succeed themselves. The Republican National Convention held its session at Minneapolis June 7-10, nominating President Harrison for re-election, while that of the Democrats met in Chicago, on June 21, remaining in session until June 24, for the third time choosing, as its standard-bearer, Grover Cleveland, with Adlai T. Stevenson, of Bloomington, Ill., as his running-mate for Vice-President. The Prohibition and People's Party also had complete National and State tickets in the field. The State campaign was conducted with great vigor on both sides, the Democrats, under the leadership of Altgeld, making an especially bitter contest upon some features of the compulsory school law, and gaining many votes from the ranks of the German-Republicans. The result in the State showed a plurality for Cleveland of 26,993 votes out of a total 873,646—the combined Prohibition and People's Party vote amounting to 48,977. The votes for the respective heads of the State tickets were: Altgeld (Dem.), 425,498; Fifer (Rep.), 402,659; Link (Pro.), 25,638; Barnett (Peo.), 20, 108—plurality for Altgeld, 22,808. The vote for Fifer was the high-

est given to any Republican candidate on either the National or the State ticket, leading that of President Harrison by nearly 3,400, while the vote for Altgeld, though falling behind that of Cleveland, led the votes of all his associates on the Democratic State ticket with the single exception of Ramsay, the Democratic Candidate for Treasurer. Of the twenty-two Representatives in Congress from the State chosen at this time, eleven were Republicans and eleven Democrats, including among the latter the two Congressmen from the State-at-large. The Thirty-eighth General Assembly stood twenty-nine Democrats to twenty-two Republicans in the Senate, and seventy-eight Democrats to seventy-five Republicans in the House.

The administration of Governor Fifer—the last in a long and unbroken line under Republican Governors—closed with the financial and industrial interests of the State in a prosperous condition, the State out of debt with an ample surplus in its treasury. Fifer was the first private soldier of the Civil War to be elected to the Governorship, though the result of the next two elections have shown that he was not to be the last—both of his successors belonging to the same class. Governor Altgeld was the first foreign-born citizen of the State to be elected Governor, though the State has had four Lieutenant-Governors of foreign birth, viz.: Pierre Menard, a French Canadian; John Moore, an Englishman, and Gustavus Koerner and Francis A. Hoffman, both Germans.

ALTGELD'S ADMINISTRATION:—The Thirty-eighth General Assembly began its session, Jan. 4, 1893, the Democrats having a majority in each House. (See *Thirty-eighth General Assembly*.) The inauguration of the State officers occurred on January 10. The most important events connected with Governor Altgeld's administration were the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and the strike of railway employes in 1894. Both of these have been treated in detail under their proper heads. (See *World's Columbian Exposition*, and *Labor Troubles*.) A serious disaster befell the State in the destruction by fire, on the night of Jan. 3, 1895, of a portion of the buildings connected with the Southern Hospital for the Insane at Anna, involving a loss to the State of nearly \$200,000, and subjecting the inmates and officers of the institution to great risk and no small amount of suffering, although no lives were lost. The Thirty-ninth General Assembly, which met a few days after the fire, made an appropriation of \$171,970 for the restoration of the buildings destroyed, and work was begun immediately.

The defalcation of Charles W. Spalding, Treasurer of the University of Illinois, which came to light near the close of Governor Altgeld's term, involved the State in heavy loss (the exact amount of which is not even yet fully known), and operated unfortunately for the credit of the retiring administration, in view of the adoption of a policy which made the Governor more directly responsible for the management of the State institutions than that pursued by most of his predecessors. The Governor's course in connection with the strike of 1894 was also severely criticised in some quarters, especially as it brought him in opposition to the policy of the National administration, and exposed him to the charge of sympathizing with the strikers at a time when they were regarded as acting in open violation of law.

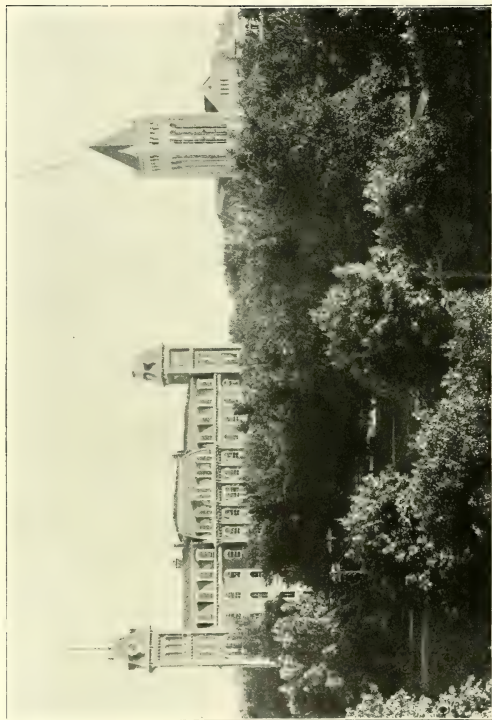
ELECTION OF 1894.—The election of 1894 showed as surprising a reaction against the Democratic party, as that of 1893 had been in an opposite direction. The two State offices to be vacated this year—State Treasurer and State Superintendent of Public Instruction—were filled by the election of Republicans by unprecedented majorities. The plurality for Henry Wulff for State Treasurer, was 133,427, and that in favor of Samuel M. Inglis for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, scarcely 10,000 less. Of twenty-two Representatives in Congress, all but two returned as elected were Republicans, and these two were unseated as the result of contests. The Legislature stood thirty-three Republicans to eighteen Democrats in the Senate, and eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-one Democrats in the House.

One of the most important acts of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, at the following session, was the enactment of a law fixing the compensation of members of the General Assembly at \$1,000 for each regular session, with five dollars per day and mileage for called, or extra, sessions. This Legislature also passed acts making appropriations for the erection of buildings for the use of the State Fair, which had been permanently located at Springfield; for the establishment of two additional hospitals for the insane, one near Rock Island and the other (for incurables) near Peoria; for the Northern and Eastern Illinois Normal Schools, and for a Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington.

PERMANENT LOCATION OF THE STATE FAIR.—In consequence of the absorption of public attention—especially among the industrial and manufacturing classes—by the World's Columbian Exposition, the holding of the Annual Fair of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for 1893 was



ENGINEERING HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



VIEW FROM ENGINEERING HALL, (Looking South), UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

omitted for the first time since the Civil War. The initial steps were taken by the Board at its annual meeting in Springfield, in January of that year, looking to the permanent location of the Fair; and, at a meeting of the Board held in Chicago, in October following, formal specifications were adopted prescribing the conditions to be met in securing the prize. These were sent to cities intending to compete for the location as the basis of proposals to be submitted by them. Responses were received from the cities of Bloomington, Decatur, Peoria and Springfield, at the annual meeting in January, 1894, with the result that, on the eighth ballot, the bid of Springfield was accepted and the Fair permanently located at that place by a vote of eleven for Springfield to ten divided between five other points. The Springfield proposal provided for conveyance to the State Board of Agriculture of 155 acres of land—embracing the old Sangamon County Fair Grounds immediately north of the city—besides a cash contribution of \$50,000 voted by the Sangamon County Board of Supervisors for the erection of permanent buildings. Other contributions increased the estimated value of the donations from Sangamon County (including the land) to \$139,800, not including the pledge of the city of Springfield to pave two streets to the gates of the Fair Grounds and furnish water free, besides an agreement on the part of the electric light company to furnish light for two years free of charge. The construction of buildings was begun the same year, and the first Fair held on the site in September following. Additional buildings have been erected and other improvements introduced each year, until the grounds are now regarded as among the best equipped for exhibition purposes in the United States. In the meantime, the increasing success of the Fair from year to year has demonstrated the wisdom of the action taken by the Board of Agriculture in the matter of location.

CAMPAIGN OF 1896.—The political campaign of 1896 was one of almost unprecedented activity in Illinois, as well as remarkable for the variety and character of the issues involved and the number of party candidates in the field. As usual, the Democratic and the Republican parties were the chief factors in the contest, although there was a wide diversity of sentiment in each, which tended to the introduction of new issues and the organization of parties on new lines. The Republicans took the lead in organizing for the canvass, holding their State Convention at Springfield on April 29 and 30, while the Demo-

crats followed, at Peoria, on June 23. The former put in nomination John R. Tanner for Governor; William A. Northcott for Lieutenant-Governor; James A. Rose for Secretary of State; James S. McCullough for Auditor; Henry L. Hertz for Treasurer, and Edward C. Akin for Attorney-General, with Mary Turner Carriel, Thomas J. Smyth and Francis M. McKay for University Trustees. The ticket put in nomination by the Democracy for State officers embraced John P. Altgeld for re-election to the Governorship; for Lieutenant-Governor, Monroe C. Crawford; Secretary of State, Finis E. Downing; Auditor, Andrew L. Maxwell; Attorney-General, George A. Trude, with three candidates for Trustees.

The National Republican Convention met at St. Louis on June 16, and, after a three days' session, put in nomination William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-President; while their Democratic opponents, following a policy which had been maintained almost continuously by one or the other party since 1860, set in motion its party machinery in Chicago—holding its National Convention in that city, July 7-11, when, for the first time in the history of the nation, a native of Illinois was nominated for the Presidency in the person of William J. Bryan of Nebraska, with Arthur Sewall, a ship-builder of Maine, for the second place on the ticket. The main issues, as enunciated in the platforms of the respective parties, were industrial and financial, as shown by the prominence given to the tariff and monetary questions in each. This was the natural result of the business depression which had prevailed since 1893. While the Republican platform adhered to the traditional position of the party on the tariff issue, and declared in favor of maintaining the gold standard as the basis of the monetary system of the country, that of the Democracy took a new departure by declaring unreservedly for the "free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1;" and this became the leading issue of the campaign. The fact that Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, who had been favored by the Populists as a candidate for Vice President, and was afterwards formally nominated by a convention of that party, with Mr. Bryan at its head, was ignored by the Chicago Convention, led to much friction between the Populist and Democratic wings of the party. At the same time a very considerable body—in influence and political prestige, if not in numbers—in the ranks of the old-line Democratic party, refused to accept the doctrine of the free-silver

section on the monetary question, and, adopting the name of "Gold Democrats," put in nomination a ticket composed of John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President, and Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. Besides these, the Prohibitionists, Nationalists, Socialist-Labor Party and "Middle-of-the-Road" (or "straight-out") Populists, had more or less complete tickets in the field, making a total of seven sets of candidates appealing for the votes of the people on issues assumed to be of National importance.

The fact that the two great parties—Democratic and Republican—established their principal headquarters for the prosecution of the campaign in Chicago, had the effect to make that city and the State of Illinois the center of political activity for the nation. Demonstrations of an imposing character were held by both parties. At the November election the Republicans carried the day by a plurality, in Illinois, of 141,517 for their national ticket out of a total of 1,090,869 votes, while the leading candidates on the State ticket received the following pluralities: John R. Tanner (for Governor), 113,381; Northcott (for Lieutenant-Governor), 137,354; Rose (for Secretary of State), 136,611; McCullough (for Auditor), 138,013; Hertz (for Treasurer), 116,064; Akin (for Attorney-General), 132,650. The Republicans also elected seventeen Representatives in Congress to three Democrats and two People's Party men. The total vote cast, in this campaign, for the "Gold Democratic" candidate for Governor was 8,100.

GOV. TANNER'S ADMINISTRATION.—The Fortieth General Assembly met Jan. 6, 1897, consisting of eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-three Democrats and two Populists in the House, and thirty-nine Republicans to eleven Democrats and one Populist in the Senate. The Republicans finally gained one member in each house by contests. Edward C. Curtis, of Kankakee County, was chosen Speaker of the House and Hendrick V. Fisher, of Henry County, President pro tem. of the Senate, with a full set of Republican officers in the subordinate positions. The inauguration of the newly elected State officers took place on the 11th, the inaugural address of Governor Tanner taking strong ground in favor of maintaining the issues indorsed by the people at the late election. On Jan. 20, William E. Mason, of Chicago, was elected United States Senator, as the successor of Senator Palmer, whose term was about to expire. Mr. Mason received the full Republican strength (125 votes) in the two Houses, to the 77 Democratic votes cast for John P. Altgeld. (See *Fortieth General Assembly*.)

Among the principal measures enacted by the Fortieth General Assembly at its regular session were: The "Torrens Land Title System," regulating the conveyance and registration of land titles (which see); the consolidation of the three Supreme Court Districts into one and locating the Supreme Court at Springfield, and the Allen Street-Railroad Law, empowering City Councils and other corporate authorities of cities to grant street railway franchises for a period of fifty years. On Dec. 7, 1897, the Legislature met in special session under a call of the Governor, naming five subjects upon which legislation was suggested. Of these only two were acted upon affirmatively, viz.: a law prescribing the manner of conducting the election of delegates to nominating political conventions, and a new revenue law regulating the assessment and collection of taxes. The main feature of the latter act is the requirement that property shall be entered upon the books of the assessor at its cash value, subject to revision by a Board of Review, the basis of valuation for purposes of taxation being one-fifth of this amount.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.—The most notable event in the history of Illinois during the year 1898 was the Spanish-American War, and the part Illinois played in it. In this contest Illinoisans manifested the same eagerness to serve their country as did their fathers and fellow-citizens in the War of the Rebellion, a third of a century ago. The first call for volunteers was responded to with alacrity by the men composing the Illinois National Guard, seven regiments of infantry, from the First to Seventh inclusive, besides one regiment of Cavalry and one Battery of Artillery—in all about 9,000 men—being mustered in between May 7 and May 21. Although only one of these—the First, under the command of Col. Henry L. Turner of Chicago—saw practical service in Cuba before the surrender at Santiago, others in camps of instruction in the South stood ready to respond to the demand for their service in the field. Under the second call for troops two other regiments—the Eighth and the Ninth—were organized and the former (composed of Afro-Americans officered by men of their own race) relieved the First Illinois on guard duty at Santiago after the surrender. A body of engineers from Company E of the Second United States Engineers, recruited in Chicago, were among the first to see service in Cuba, while many Illinoisans belonging to the Naval Reserve were assigned to duty on United States war vessels, and rendered most valuable service in the

naval engagements in Cuban waters. The Third Regiment (Col. Fred. Bennitt) also took part in the movement for the occupation of Porto Rico. The several regiments on their return for muster-out, after the conclusion of terms of peace with Spain, received most enthusiastic ovations from their fellow-citizens at home. Besides the regiments mentioned, several Provisional Regiments were organized and stood ready to respond to the call of the Government for their services had the emergency required. (See *War, The Spanish American.*)

LABOR DISTURBANCES.—The principal labor disturbances in the State, under Governor Tanner's administration, occurred during the coal-miners' strike of 1897, and the lock-out at the Pana and Virden mines in 1898. The attempt to introduce colored laborers from the South to operate these mines led to violence between the adherents of the "Miners' Union" and the mine-owners and operators, and their employes, at these points, during which it was necessary to call out the National Guard, and a number of lives were sacrificed on both sides.

A flood in the Ohio, during the spring of 1898, caused the breaking of the levee at Shawneetown, Ill., on the 3d day of April, in consequence of which a large proportion of the city was flooded, many homes and business houses wrecked or greatly injured, and much other property destroyed. The most serious disaster, however, was the loss of some twenty-five lives, for the most part of women and children who, being surprised in their homes, were unable to escape. Aid was promptly furnished by the State Government in the form of tents to shelter the survivors and rations to feed them; and contributions of money and provisions from the citizens of the State, collected by relief organizations during the next two or three months, were needed to moderate the suffering. (See *Inundations, Remarkable.*)

CAMPAIGN OF 1898.—The political campaign of 1898 was a quiet one, at least nominally conducted on the same general issues as that of 1896, although the gradual return of business prosperity had greatly modified the intensity of interest with which some of the economic questions of the preceding campaign had been regarded. The only State officers to be elected were a State-Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and three State University Trustees—the total vote cast for the former being 878,622 against 1,090,869 for President in 1896. Of the former, Floyd K. Whittemore (Republican candidate for State Treasurer) received 448,940 to 405,490 for

M. F. Dunlap (Democrat), with 24,192 divided between three other candidates; while Alfred Bayliss (Republican) received a plurality of 68,899 over his Democratic competitor, with 23,190 votes cast for three others. The Republican candidates for University Trustees were, of course, elected. The Republicans lost heavily in their representation in Congress, though electing thirteen out of twenty-two members of the Fifty-sixth Congress, leaving nine to their Democratic opponents, who were practically consolidated in this campaign with the Populists.

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Forty-first General Assembly met, Jan. 4, 1899, and adjourned, April 14, after a session of 101 days, with one exception (that of 1875), the shortest regular session in the history of the State Government since the adoption of the Constitution of 1870. The House of Representatives consisted of eighty-one Republicans to seventy-one Democrats and one Prohibitionist; and the Senate, of thirty-four Republicans to sixteen Democrats and one Populist—giving a Republican majority on joint ballot of twenty-six. Of 176 bills which passed both Houses, received the approval of the Governor and became laws, some of the more important were the following: Amending the State Arbitration Law by extending its scope and the general powers of the Board; creating the office of State Architect at a salary of \$5,000 per annum, to furnish plans and specifications for public buildings and supervise the construction and care of the same; authorizing the consolidation of the territory of cities under township organization, and consisting of five or more Congressional townships, into one township; empowering each Justice of the Supreme Court to employ a private secretary at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, to be paid by the State; amending the State Revenue Law of 1898; authorizing the establishment and maintenance of parental or truant schools; and empowering the State to establish Free Employment Offices, in the proportion of one to each city of 50,000 inhabitants, or three in cities of 1,000,000 and over. An act was also passed requiring the Secretary of State, when an amendment of the State Constitution is to be voted upon by the electors at any general election, to prepare a statement setting forth the provisions of the same and furnish copies thereof to each County Clerk, whose duty it is to have said copies published and posted at the places of voting for the information of voters. One of the most important acts of this Legislature was the repeal, by a practically unanimous vote, of the Street-

railway Franchise Law of the previous session, the provisions of which, empowering City Councils to grant street-railway franchises extending over a period of fifty years, had been severely criticised by a portion of the press and excited intense hostility, especially in some of the larger cities of the State. Although in force nearly two years, not a single corporation had succeeded in obtaining a franchise under it.

A RETROSPECT AND A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.—The history of Illinois has been traced concisely and in outline from the earliest period to the present time. Previous to the visit of Joliet and Marquette, in 1673, as unknown as Central Africa, for a century it continued the hunting ground of savages and the home of wild animals common to the plains and forests of the Mississippi Valley. The region brought under the influence of civilization, such as then existed, comprised a small area, scarcely larger than two ordinarily sized counties of the present day. Thirteen years of nominal British control (1765-78) saw little change, except the exodus of a part of the old French population, who preferred Spanish to British rule.

The period of development began with the occupation of Illinois by Clark in 1778. That saw the "Illinois County," created for the government of the settlements northwest of the Ohio, expanded into five States, with an area of 250,000 square miles and a population, in 1890, of 13,500,000. In 1880 the population of the State equaled that of the Thirteen Colonies at the close of the Revolution. The eleventh State in the Union in this respect in 1850, in 1890 it had advanced to third rank. With its unsurpassed fertility of soil, its inexhaustible supplies of fuel for manufacturing purposes, its system of railroads, surpassing in extent that of any other State, there is little risk in predicting that the next forty years will see it advanced to second, if not first rank, in both wealth and population.

But if the development of Illinois on material lines has been marvelous, its contributions to the Nation in philanthropists and educators, soldiers and statesmen, have rendered it conspicuous. A long list of these might be mentioned, but two names from the ranks of Illinoisans have been, by common consent, assigned a higher place than all others, and have left a deeper impress upon the history of the Nation than any others since the days of Washington. These are, Ulysses S. Grant, the Organizer of Victory for the Union arms and Conqueror of the Rebellion, and Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, the Preserver of the Republic, and its Martyred President.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD.

Important Events in Illinois History.

- 1673.—Joliet and Marquette reach Illinois from Green Bay by way of the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.
- 1674-3. Marquette makes a second visit to Illinois and spends the winter on the present site of Chicago.
- 1690.—La Salle and Tonty descend the Illinois to Peoria Lake.
- 1681.—Tonty begins the erection of Fort St. Louis on "Starved Rock" in La Salle County.
- 1682.—La Salle and Tonty descend the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to the mouth of the latter, and take possession (April 9, 1682) in the name of the King of France.
- 1700.—First permanent French settlement in Illinois and Mission of St. Sulpice established at Cahokia.
- 1700.—Kaskaskia Indians remove from the Upper Illinois and locate near the mouth of the Kaskaskia River. French settlement established here the same year becomes the town of Kaskaskia and future capital of Illinois.
- 1718.—The first Fort Chartres, erected near Kaskaskia.
- 1718.—Fort St. Louis, on the Upper Illinois, burned by Indians.
- 1751.—Fort Chartres rebuilt and strengthened.
- 1765.—The Illinois country surrendered by the French to the British under the treaty of 1763.
- 1778.—July 4. Col. George Rogers Clark, at the head of an expedition organized under authority of Gov. Patrick Henry of Virginia, arrives at Kaskaskia. The occupation of Illinois by the American troops follows.
- 1778.—Illinois County created by Act of the Virginia House of Delegates, for the government of the settlements northwest of the Ohio River.
- 1787.—Congress adopts the Ordinance of 1787, organizing the Northwest Territory, embracing the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.
- 1788.—General Arthur St. Clair appointed Governor of Northwest Territory.
- 1790.—St. Clair County organized.
- 1793.—Randolph County organized.
- 1800.—Northwest Territory divided into Ohio and Indiana Territories, Illinois being embraced in the latter.
- 1802.—Illinois Territory set off from Indiana, and Ninian Edwards appointed Governor.
- 1818.—Dec. 3. Illinois admitted as a State.
- 1820.—State capital removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia.
- 1822-24.—Unsuccessful attempt to make Illinois a slave State.
- 1825.—(April 30) General La Fayette visits Kaskaskia.
- 1832.—Black Hawk War.
- 1839.—July 4. Springfield becomes the third capital of the State under an Act of the Legislature passed in 1837.
- 1848.—The second Constitution adopted.
- 1860.—Abraham Lincoln is elected President.
- 1861.—War of the Rebellion begins.
- 1863.—(Jan. 1) Lincoln issues his final Proclamation of Emancipation.
- 1864.—Lincoln's second election to the Presidency.
- 1865.—(April 14) Abraham Lincoln assassinated in Washington.
- 1865.—(May 4) President Lincoln's funeral in Springfield.
- 1865.—The War of the Rebellion ends.
- 1868.—Gen. U. S. Grant elected to the Presidency.
- 1870.—The third State Constitution adopted.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS

At Each Decennial Census from 1810 to 1900.

1810 (23).....	12,282	1860 (44).....	1,711,951
1820 (24).....	53,162	1870 (43).....	2,339,894
1830 (20).....	157,418	1880 (41).....	3,677,871
1840 (14).....	476,183	1890 (38).....	3,826,351
1850 (11).....	531,470	1900 (35).....	4,821,550

NOTE.—Figures in parenthesis indicate the rank of the State in order of population.

ILLINOIS CITIES

Having a Population of 10,000 and Over (1900).

Name.	Population.	Name.	Population.
Chicago.....	1,698,755	Galesburg.....	18,607
Peoria.....	56,100	Belleville.....	17,484
Quincy.....	36,282	Moline.....	17,248
Springfield.....	34,159	Danville.....	16,354
Rockford.....	31,051	Jacksonville.....	15,978
Joliet.....	29,353	Alton.....	14,210
East St. Louis.....	29,655	Sikeston.....	14,079
Aurora.....	24,147	Kankakee.....	13,595
Bloomington.....	23,296	Freeport.....	13,258
Elgin.....	22,443	Chgo.....	12,966
DeKalb.....	20,734	Ottawa.....	10,588
Rock Island.....	19,498	La Salle.....	10,446
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ILES, Elijah, pioneer merchant, was born in Kentucky, March 28, 1796; received the rudiments of an education in two winters' schooling, and began his business career by purchasing 100 head of yearling cattle upon which, after herding them three years in the valleys of Eastern Kentucky, he realized a profit of nearly \$3,000. In 1818 he went to St. Louis, then a French village of 2,500 inhabitants, and, after spending three years as clerk in a frontier store at "Old Franklin," on the Missouri River, nearly opposite the present town of Boonville, in 1821 made a horse-back tour through Central Illinois, finally locating at Springfield, which had just been selected by a board of Commissioners as the temporary county-seat of Sangamon County. Here he soon brought a stock of goods by keel-boat from St. Louis and opened the first store in the new town. Two years later (1823), in conjunction with Pascal P. Enos, Daniel P. Cook and Thomas Cox, he entered a section of land comprised within the present area of the city of Springfield, which later became the permanent county-seat and finally the State capital. Mr. Iles became the first postmaster of Springfield, and, in 1826, was elected State Senator, served as Major in the Winnebago War (1827), enlisted as a private in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), but was soon advanced to the rank of Captain. In 1830 he sold his store to John Williams, who had been his clerk, and, in 1838-39, built the "American House," which afterwards became the temporary stopping-place of many of Illinois' most famous statesmen. He invested largely in valuable farming lands, and, at his death, left a large estate. Died, Sept. 4, 1883.

ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR INCURABLE INSANE, an institution founded under an act of the General Assembly, passed at the session of 1895, making an appropriation of \$65,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings with capacity for the accommodation of 200 patients. The institution was located by the Trustees at Bartonville, a suburb of the city of Peoria, and the erection of buildings begun in 1896. Later these were found to be located on ground which had been undermined in excavating for coal, and their removal to a different location was undertaken in 1898. The institution is intended to relieve the other hospitals for the Insane by the reception of patients deemed incurable.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL, a water-way connecting Lake Michigan with the Illinois River, and forming a connecting link in the water-route between the St. Lawrence and the

Gulf of Mexico. Its summit level is about 580 feet above tide water. Its point of beginning is at the South Branch of the Chicago River, about five miles from the lake. Thence it flows some eight miles to the valley of the Des Plaines, following the valley to the mouth of the Kankakee (forty-two miles), thence to its southwestern terminus at La Salle, the head of navigation on the Illinois. Between these points the canal has four feeders—the Calumet, Des Plaines, Du Page and Kankakee. It passes through Lockport, Joliet, Morris, and Ottawa, receiving accessions from the waters of the Fox River at the latter point. The canal proper is 96 miles long, and it has five feeders whose aggregate length is twenty-five miles, forty feet wide and four feet deep, with four aqueducts and seven dams. The difference in level between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River at La Salle is one hundred and forty-five feet. To permit the ascent of vessels, there are seventeen locks, ranging from three and one half to twelve and one-half feet in lift, their dimensions being 110x18 feet, and admitting the passage of boats carrying 150 tons. At Lockport, Joliet, Du Page, Ottawa and La Salle are large basins, three of which supply power to factories. To increase the water supply, rendered necessary by the high summit level, pumping works were erected at Bridgeport, having two thirty-eight foot independent wheels, each capable of delivering (through buckets of ten feet length or width) 15,000 cubic feet of water per minute. These pumping works were erected in 1848, at a cost of \$15,000, and were in almost continuous use until 1870. It was soon found that these machines might be utilized for the benefit of Chicago, by forcing the sewage of the Chicago River to the summit level of the canal, and allowing its place to be filled by pure water from the lake. This pumping, however, cost a large sum, and to obviate this expense \$2,955,340 was expended by Chicago in deepening the canal between 1865 and 1871, so that the sewage of the south division of the city might be carried through the canal to the Des Plaines. This sum was returned to the City by the State after the great fire of 1871. (As to further measures for carrying off Chicago sewage, see *Chicago Drainage Canal*.)

In connection with the canal three locks and dams have been built on the Illinois River,—one at Henry, about twenty-eight miles below La Salle; one at the mouth of Copperas Creek, about sixty miles below Henry; and another at La Grange. The object of these works (the first

two being practically an extension of the canal) is to furnish slack-water navigation throughout the year. The cost of that at Henry (\$400,000) was defrayed by direct appropriation from the State treasury. Copperas Creek dam cost \$410,831, of which amount the United States Government paid \$62,360. The General Government also constructed a dam at La Grange and appropriated funds for the building of another at Kampsville Landing, with a view to making the river thoroughly navigable the year round. The beneficial results expected from these works have not been realized and their demolition is advocated.

HISTORY.—The early missionaries and fur-traders first directed attention to the nearness of the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois. The project of the construction of a canal was made the subject of a report by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury in 1808, and, in 1811, a bill on the subject was introduced in Congress in connection with the Erie and other canal enterprises. In 1822 Congress granted the right of way across the public lands "for the route of a canal connecting the Illinois River with the south bend of Lake Michigan," which was followed five years later by a grant of 300,000 acres of land to aid in its construction, which was to be undertaken by the State of Illinois. The earliest surveys contemplated a channel 100 miles long, and the original estimates of cost varied between \$639,000 and \$716,000. Later surveys and estimates (1833) placed the cost of a canal forty feet wide and four feet deep at \$4,040,000. In 1836 another Board of Commissioners was created and surveys were made looking to the construction of a waterway sixty feet wide at the surface, thirty-six feet at bottom, and six feet in depth. Work was begun in June of that year; was suspended in 1841; and renewed in 1846, when a canal loan of \$1,000,000 was negotiated. The channel was opened for navigation in April, 1848, by which time the total outlay had reached \$6,170,226. By 1871, Illinois had liquidated its entire indebtedness on account of the canal and the latter reverted to the State. The total cost up to 1879—including amount refunded to Chicago—was \$9,513,831, while the sum returned to the State from earnings, sale of canal lands, etc., amounted to \$8,819,731. In 1882 an offer was made to cede the canal to the United States upon condition that it should be enlarged and extended to the Mississippi, was repeated in 1887, but has been declined.

ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL (generally known as "Hennepin Canal"), a projected

navigable water-way in course of construction (1899) by the General Government, designed to connect the Upper Illinois with the Mississippi River. Its object is to furnish a continuous navigable water-channel from Lake Michigan, at or near Chicago, by way of the Illinois & Michigan Canal (or the Sanitary Drainage Canal) and the Illinois River, to the Mississippi at the mouth of Rock River, and finally to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE ROUTE.—The canal, at its eastern end, leaves the Illinois River one and three-fourths miles above the city of Hennepin, where the river makes the great bend to the south. Ascending the Bureau Creek valley, the route passes over the dividing ridge between the Illinois River and the Mississippi to Rock River at the mouth of Green River; thence by slack-water down Rock River, and around the lower rapids in that stream at Milan, to the Mississippi. The estimated length of the main channel between its eastern and western termini is seventy-five miles—the distance having been reduced by changes in the route after the first survey. To this is to be added a "feeder" extending from the vicinity of Sheffield, on the summit-level (twenty-eight miles west of the starting point on the Illinois), north to Rock Falls on Rock River opposite the city of Sterling in Whiteside County, for the purpose of obtaining an adequate supply of water for the main canal on its highest level. The length of this feeder is twenty-nine miles and, as its dimensions are the same as those of the main channel, it will be navigable for vessels of the same class as the latter. A dam to be constructed at Sterling, to turn water into the feeder, will furnish slack-water navigation on Rock River to Dixon, practically lengthening the entire route to that extent.

HISTORY.—The subject of such a work began to be actively agitated as early as 1871, and, under authority of various acts of Congress, preliminary surveys began to be made by Government engineers that year. In 1890 detailed plans and estimates, based upon these preliminary surveys, were submitted to Congress in accordance with the river and harbor act of August, 1888. This report became the basis of an appropriation in the river and harbor act of Sept. 19, 1890, for carrying the work into practical execution. Actual work was begun on the western end of the canal in July, 1892, and at the eastern end in the spring of 1894. Since then it has been prosecuted as continuously as the appropriations made by Congress from year to year would permit. According to the report of Major Marshall, Chief of

Engineers in charge of the work, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the construction of the canal around the lower rapids of Rock River (four and one-half miles), with three locks, three swing bridges, two dams, besides various buildings, was completed and that portion of the canal opened to navigation on April 17, 1895. In the early part of 1899, the bulk of the excavation and masonry on the eastern section was practically completed, the feeder line under contract, and five out of the eighteen bridges required to be constructed in place; and it was estimated that the whole line, with locks, bridges, culverts and aqueducts, will be completed within two years, at the farthest, by 1902.

DIMENSIONS, METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION, COST, ETC.—As already stated, the length of the main line is seventy-five miles, of which twenty-eight miles (the eastern section) is east of the junction of the feeder, and forty-seven miles (the western section) west of that point—making, with the twenty-nine miles of feeder, a total of one hundred and four miles, or seven miles longer than the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The rise from the Illinois River datum to the summit-level on the eastern section is accomplished by twenty-one locks with a lift of six to fourteen feet each, to reach an altitude of 196 feet; while the descent of ninety-three feet to the low-water level of the Mississippi on the western end is accomplished through ten locks, varying from six to fourteen feet each. The width of the canal, at the water surface, is eighty feet, with a depth below the surface-line of seven feet. The banks are riprapped with stone the entire length of the canal. The locks are one hundred and seventy feet long, between the quoins, by thirty-five feet in width, admitting the passage of vessels of one hundred and forty feet in length and thirty-two feet beam and each capable of carrying six hundred tons of freight.

The bulk of the masonry employed in the construction of locks, as well as abutments for bridges and aqueducts, is solid concrete manufactured in place, while the lock-gates and aqueducts proper are of steel—the use of these materials resulting in a large saving in the first cost as to the former, and securing greater solidity and permanence in all. The concrete work, already completed, is found to have withstood the effects of ice even more successfully than natural stone. The smaller culverts are of iron piping and the framework of all the bridges of steel.

The earlier estimates placed the entire cost of

construction of the canal, locks, bridges, buildings, etc., at \$5,068,000 for the main channel and \$1,858,000 for the Rock River feeder—a total of \$6,926,000. This has been reduced, however, by changes in the route and unexpected saving in the material employed for masonry work. The total expenditure, as shown by official reports, up to June 30, 1898, was \$1,748,905.13. The amount expended up to March 1, 1899, approximated \$2,500,000, while the amount necessary to complete the work (exclusive of an unexpended balance) was estimated, in round numbers, at \$3,500,000.

The completion of this work, it is estimated, will result in a saving of over 400 miles in water transportation between Chicago and the western terminus of the canal. In order to make the canal available to its full capacity between lake points and the Mississippi, the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, both as to width and depth of channel, will be an indispensable necessity; and it is anticipated that an effort will be made to secure action in this direction by the Illinois Legislature at its next session. Another expedient likely to receive strong support will be, to induce the General Government to accept the tender of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and, by the enlargement of the latter through its whole length—or, from Lockport to the Illinois River at La Salle, with the utilization of the Chicago Drainage Canal—furnish a national water-way between the lakes and the Gulf of Mexico of sufficient capacity to accommodate steamers and other vessels of at least 600 tons burthen.

ILLINOIS BAND, THE, an association consisting of seven young men, then students in Yale College, who, in the winter of 1828-29, entered into a mutual compact to devote their lives to the promotion of Christian education in the West, especially in Illinois. It was composed of Theron Baldwin, John F. Brooks, Mason Grosvenor, Elisha Jenney, William Kirby, Julian M. Sturtevant and Asa Turner. All of these came to Illinois at an early day, and one of the first results of their efforts was the founding of Illinois College at Jacksonville, in 1829, with which all became associated as members of the first Board of Trustees, several of them so remaining to the close of their lives, while most of them were connected with the institution for a considerable period, either as members of the faculty or financial agents—Dr. Sturtevant having been President for thirty-two years and an instructor or professor fifty-six years. (See *Baldwin, Theron; Brooks, John F.; and Sturtevant, Julian M.*)

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, a corporation controlling the principal line of railroad extending through the entire length of the State from north to south, besides numerous side branches acquired by lease during the past few years. The main lines are made up of three general divisions, extending from Chicago to Cairo, Ill. (364.73 miles); from Centralia to Dubuque, Iowa, (340.77 miles), and from Cairo to New Orleans, La. (547.79 miles)—making a total of 1,253.29 miles of main line, of which 705.5 miles are in Illinois. Besides this the company controls, through lease and stock ownership, a large number of lateral branches which are operated by the company, making the total mileage officially reported up to June 30, 1898, 3,130.21 miles.—(HISTORY.) The Illinois Central Railroad is not only one of the lines earliest projected in the history of the State, but has been most intimately connected with its development. The project of a road starting from the mouth of the Ohio and extending northward through the State is said to have been suggested by Lieut.-Gov. Alexander M. Jenkins as early as 1832; was advocated by the late Judge Sidney Breese and others in 1835 under the name of the Wabash & Mississippi Railroad, and took the form of a charter granted by the Legislature in January, 1836, to the first "Illinois Central Railroad Company," to construct a road from Cairo to a point near the southern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Nothing was done under this act, although an organization was effected, with Governor Jenkins as President of the Company. The Company surrendered its charter the next year and the work was undertaken by the State, under the internal improvement act of 1837, and considerable money expended without completing any portion of the line. The State having abandoned the enterprise, the Legislature, in 1843, incorporated the "Great Western Railway Company" under what came to be known as the "Holbrook charter," to be organized under the auspices of the Cairo City & Canal Company, the line to connect the termini named in the charter of 1836, via Vandalia, Shelbyville, Decatur and Bloomington. Considerable money was expended under this charter, but the scheme again failed of completion, and the act was repealed in 1845. A charter under the same name, with some modification as to organization, was renewed in 1849.—In January, 1850, Senator Douglas introduced a bill in the United States Senate making a grant to the State of Illinois of alternate sections of land along the line of a

proposed road extending from Cairo to Duluth in the northwest corner of the State, with a branch to Chicago, which bill passed the Senate in May of the same year and the House in September, and became the basis of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as it exists to-day. Previous to the passage of this act, however, the Cairo City & Canal Company had been induced to execute a full surrender to the State of its rights and privileges under the "Holbrook charter." This was followed in February, 1851, by the act of the Legislature incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and assigning thereto (under specified conditions) the grant of lands received from the General Government. This grant covered alternate sections within six miles of the line, or the equivalent thereof (when such lands were not vacant), to be placed on lands within fifteen miles of the line. The number of acres thus assigned to the Company was 2,595,000, (about 3,840 acres per mile), which were conveyed to Trustees as security for the performance of the work. An engineering party, organized at Chicago, May 21, 1851, began the preliminary survey of the Chicago branch, and before the end of the year the whole line was surveyed and staked out. The first contract for grading was let on March 15, 1852, being for that portion between Chicago and Kensington (then known as Calumet), 14 miles. This was opened for traffic, May 24, 1852, and over it the Michigan Central, which had been in course of construction from the east, obtained trackage rights to enter Chicago. Later, contracts were let for other sections, some of them in June, and the last on Oct. 14, 1852. In May, 1853, the section from La Salle to Bloomington (61 miles) was completed and opened for business, a temporary bridge being constructed over the Illinois near La Salle, and cars hauled to the top of the bluff with chains and cable by means of a stationary engine. In July, 1854, the Chicago Division was put in operation to Urbana, 128 miles; the main line from Cairo to La Salle (301 miles), completed Jan. 8, 1855, and the line from La Salle to Duluth (now East Dubuque), 146.73 miles, on June 12, 1855—the entire road (705.5 miles) being completed, Sept. 27, 1856.—(FINANCIAL STATEMENT.) The share capital of the road was originally fixed at \$17,000,000, but previous to 1869 it had been increased to \$25,500,000, and during 1873-74 to \$29,000,000. The present capitalization (1898) is \$163,352,593, of which \$52,500,000 is in stock, \$52,680,925 in bonds, and \$51,367,000 in miscellaneous obligations. The total cost of the road

in Illinois, as shown by a report made in 1889, was \$35,110,609. By the terms of its charter the corporation is exempt from taxation, but in lieu thereof is required to pay into the State treasury, semi-annually, seven per cent upon the gross earnings of the line in Illinois. The sum thus paid into the State treasury from Oct. 31, 1855, when the first payment of \$29,751.59 was made, up to and including Oct. 31, 1898, aggregated \$17,315,193.24. The last payment (October, 1898), amounted to \$334,527.01. The largest payment in the history of the road was that of October, 1893, amounting, for the preceding six months, to \$450,176.34. The net income of the main line in Illinois, for the year ending June 30, 1898, was \$12,299,021, and the total expenditures within the State \$12,831,161.—(LEASED LINES.) The first addition to the Illinois Central System was made in 1867 in the acquisition, by lease, of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, extending from Dubuque to Sioux Falls, Iowa. Since then it has extended its Iowa connections, by the construction of new lines and the acquisition or extension of others. The most important addition to the line outside of the State of Illinois was an arrangement effected, in 1872, with the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern, and the Mississippi Central Railroads—with which it previously had traffic connections—giving it control of a line from Jackson, Tenn., to New Orleans, La. At first, connection was had between the Illinois Central at Cairo and the Southern Divisions of the system, by means of transfer steamers, but subsequently the gap was filled in and the through line opened to traffic in December, 1873. In 1874 the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern and the Mississippi Central roads were consolidated under the title of the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, but the new corporation defaulted on its interest in 1876. The Illinois Central, which was the owner of a majority of the bonds of the constituent lines which went to make up the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, then acquired ownership of the whole line by foreclosure proceedings in 1877, and it was reorganized, on Jan. 1, 1878, under the name of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, and placed in charge of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Illinois Central Company.—(ILLINOIS BRANCHES.) The more important branches of the Illinois Central within the State include: (1) The Springfield Division from Chicago to Springfield (111.47 miles), chartered in 1867, and opened in 1871 as the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad; passed into the hands of a receiver in 1873, sold under foreclosure in 1876,

and leased, in 1878, for fifty years, to the Illinois Central Railroad; (2) The Rantoul Division from Leroy to the Indiana State line (66.21 miles in Illinois), chartered in 1876 as the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, built as a narrow-gauge line and operated in 1881; afterwards changed to standard-gauge, and controlled by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific until May, 1884, when it passed into the hands of a receiver; in December of the same year taken in charge by the bondholders; in 1885 again placed in the hands of a receiver, and, in October, 1886, sold to the Illinois Central; (3) The Chicago, Havana & Western Railroad, from Havana to Champaign, with a branch from Whiteheath to Decatur (total, 131.62 miles), constructed as the western extension of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and opened in 1873; sold under foreclosure in 1879 and organized as the Champaign, Havana & Western; in 1880 purchased by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; in 1884 taken possession of by the mortgage trustees and, in September, 1886, sold under foreclosure to the Illinois Central Railroad; (4) The Freeport Division, from Chicago by way of Freeport to Madison, Wis. (140 miles in Illinois), constructed under a charter granted to the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad (which see), opened for traffic in 1888, and transferred to the Illinois Central Railroad Company in January, 1889; (5) The Kankakee & Southwestern (131.26 miles), constructed from Kankakee to Bloomington under the charters of the Kankakee & Western and the Kankakee & Southwestern Railroads; acquired by the Illinois Central in 1878, begun in 1880, and extended to Bloomington in 1883; and (6) The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute (which see under its old name). Other Illinois branch lines of less importance embrace the Blue Island; the Chicago & Texas; the Mound City; the South Chicago; the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern, and the St. Charles Air-Line, which furnishes an entrance to the City of Chicago over an elevated track. The total length of these Illinois branches in 1898 was 919.72 miles, with the main lines making the total mileage of the company within the State 1,624.22 miles. For several years up to 1895 the Illinois Central had a connection with St. Louis over the line of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis from Effingham, but this is now secured by way of the Springfield Division and the main line to Pana, whence its trains pass over the old Indianapolis & St. Louis—now the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. Between June 30, 1897 and April 30, 1898, branch lines in the Southern States (chiefly in Kentucky

and Tennessee), to the extent of 670 miles, were added to the Illinois Central System. The Cairo Bridge, constructed across the Ohio River near its mouth, at a cost of \$3,000,000, for the purpose of connecting the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Illinois Central System, and one of the most stupendous structures of its kind in the world, belongs wholly to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. (See *Cairo Bridge*.)

ILLINOIS COLLEGE, an institution of learning at Jacksonville, Ill., which was the first to graduate a collegiate class in the history of the State. It had its origin in a movement inaugurated about 1827 or 1828 to secure the location, at some point in Illinois, of a seminary or college which would give the youth of the State the opportunity of acquiring a higher education. Some of the most influential factors in this movement were already citizens of Jacksonville, or contemplated becoming such. In January, 1828, the outline of a plan for such an institution was drawn up by Rev. John M. Ellis, a home missionary of the Presbyterian Church, and Hon. Samuel D. Lockwood, then a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, as a basis for soliciting subscriptions for the organization of a stock-company to carry the enterprise into execution. The plan, as then proposed, contemplated provision for a department of female education, at least until a separate institution could be furnished—which, if not a forerunner of the co-educational system now so much in vogue, at least foreshadowed the establishment of the Jacksonville Female Seminary, which soon followed the founding of the college. A few months after these preliminary steps were taken, Mr. Ellis was brought into communication with a group of young men at Yale College (see "*Illinois Band*") who had entered into a compact to devote their lives to the cause of educational and missionary work in the West, and out of the union of these two forces, soon afterwards effected, grew Illinois College. The organization of the "Illinois" or "Yale Band," was formally consummated in February, 1829, and before the close of the year a fund of \$10,000 for the purpose of laying the foundation of the proposed institution in Illinois had been pledged by friends of education in the East, a beginning had been made in the erection of buildings on the present site of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and, in December of the same year, the work of instruction of a preparatory class had been begun by Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant, who had taken the place of "avant-courier" of the movement. A year later (1831) Rev. Edward Beecher, the oldest son of the inde-

fatigable Lyman Beecher, and brother of Henry Ward—already then well known as a leader in the ranks of those opposed to slavery—had become identified with the new enterprise and assumed the position of its first President. Such was the prejudice against "Yankees" in Illinois at that time, and the jealousy of theological influence in education, that it was not until 1835 that the friends of the institution were able to secure a charter from the Legislature. An ineffectual attempt had been made in 1830, and when it was finally granted, it was in the form of an "omnibus bill" including three other institutions, but with restrictions as to the amount of real estate that might be held, and prohibiting the organization of theological departments, both of which were subsequently repealed. (See *Early Colleges*.) The same year the college graduated its first class, consisting of two members—Richard Yates, afterwards War Governor and United States Senator, and Rev. Jonathan Spillman, the composer of "Sweet Afton." Limited as was this first output of alumni, it was politically and morally strong. In 1843 a medical department was established, but it was abandoned five years later for want of adequate support. Dr. Beecher retired from the Presidency in 1844, when he was succeeded by Dr. Sturtevant, who continued in that capacity until 1876 (thirty-two years), when he became Professor Emeritus, remaining until 1885—his connection with the institution covering a period of fifty-six years. Others who have occupied the position of President include Rufus C. Crampton (acting), 1876-82; Rev. Edward A. Tanner, 1882-92; and Dr. John E. Bradley, the incumbent from 1892 to 1899. Among the earliest and influential friends of the institution, besides Judge Lockwood already mentioned, may be enumerated such names as Gov. Joseph Duncan, Thomas Mather, Winthrop S. Gilman, Frederick Collins and William H. Brown (of Chicago), all of whom were members of the early Board of Trustees. It was found necessary to maintain a preparatory department for many years to fit pupils for the college classes proper, and, in 1866, Whipple Academy was established and provided with a separate building for this purpose. The standard of admission to the college course has been gradually advanced, keeping abreast, in this respect, of other American colleges. At present the institution has a faculty of 15 members and an endowment of some \$150,000, with a library (1898) numbering over 15,000 volumes and property valued at \$360,000. Degrees are conferred in both classical and scientific

courses in the college proper. The list of alumni embraces some 750 names, including many who have been prominent in State and National affairs.

ILLINOIS COUNTY, the name given to the first civil organization of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, after its conquest by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778. This was done by act of the Virginia House of Delegates, passed in October of the same year, which, among other things, provided as follows: "The citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia, who are already settled, or shall hereafter settle, on the western side of the Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county which shall be called Illinois County; and the Governor of this commonwealth, with the advice of the Council, may appoint a County-Lieutenant or Commandant-in-chief of the county during pleasure, who shall take the oath of fidelity to this commonwealth and the oath of office according to the form of their own religion. And all civil offices to which the inhabitants have been accustomed, necessary for the preservation of the peace and the administration of justice, shall be chosen by a majority of the citizens of their respective districts, to be convened for that purpose by the County-Lieutenant or Commandant, or his deputy, and shall be commissioned by said County-Lieutenant." As the Commonwealth of Virginia, by virtue of Colonel Clark's conquest, then claimed jurisdiction over the entire region west of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, Illinois County nominally embraced the territory comprised within the limits of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, though the settlements were limited to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, Vincennes (in the present State of Indiana) and Detroit. Col. John Todd, of Kentucky, was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, the first Lieutenant-Commandant under this act, holding office two years. Out of Illinois County were subsequently organized the following counties by "order" of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, after his assumption of the duties of Governor, following the passage, by Congress, of the Ordinance of 1787, creating the Northwest Territory, viz.:

NAME	COUNTY-SEAT	DATE OF ORGANIZATION
Washington	Marion	July 27, 1788
Hamilton	Cincinnati	Jan. 4, 1790
	(Columbus)	
St. Clair	Peoria and Rocher	April 27, 1790
	Kaskaskia	
Knox	East of Vincennes	June 20, 1790
Randolph	Kaskaskia	Oct. 3, 1795

Washington, originally comprising the State of Ohio, was reduced, on the organization of Hamilton County, to the eastern portion, Hamilton

County embracing the west, with Cincinnati (originally called "Losantiville," near old Fort Washington) as the county-seat. St. Clair, the third county organized out of this territory, at first had virtually three county-seats, but divisions and jealousies among the people and officials in reference to the place of deposit for the records, resulted in the issue, five years later, of an order creating the new county of Randolph, the second in the "Illinois Country"—these (St. Clair and Randolph) constituting the two counties into which it was divided at the date of organization of Illinois Territory. Out of these events grew the title of "Mother of Counties" given to Illinois County as the original of all the counties in the five States northwest of the Ohio, while St. Clair County inherited the title as to the State of Illinois. (See *Illinois*; also *St. Clair*, *Arthur*, and *Todd*, (Col.) *John*.)

ILLINOIS FARMERS' RAILROAD. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway*.)

ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE, a flourishing institution for the education of women, located at Jacksonville and incorporated in 1847. While essentially unsectarian in teaching, it is controlled by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Its first charter was granted to the "Illinois Conference Female Academy" in 1847, but four years later the charter was amended and the name changed to the present cognomen. The cost of building and meager support in early years brought on bankruptcy. The friends of the institution rallied to its support, however, and the purchasers at the foreclosure sale (all of whom were friends of Methodist education) donated the property to what was technically a new institution. A second charter was obtained from the State in 1863, and the restrictions imposed upon the grant were such as to prevent alienation of title, by either conveyance or mortgage. While the college has only a small endowment fund (\$2,000) it owns \$60,000 worth of real property, besides \$9,000 invested in apparatus and library. Preparatory and collegiate departments are maintained, both classical and scientific courses being established in the latter. Instruction is also given in fine arts, elocution and music. The faculty (1898) numbers 15, and there are about 170 students.

ILLINOIS FEMALE REFORM SCHOOL. (See *Home for Female Offenders*.)

ILLINOIS INDIANS, a confederation belonging to the Algonquin family and embracing five tribes, viz.: the Cahokias, Kaskaskias, Mitchamies, Peorias and Tamaroas. They early occu-

pied Illinois, with adjacent portions of Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri. The name is derived from Illini, "man," the Indian plural "ek" being changed by the French to "ois." They were intensely warlike, being almost constantly in conflict with the Winnebagoes, the Iroquois, Sioux and other tribes. They were migratory and depended for subsistence largely on the summer and winter hunts. They dwelt in rudely constructed cabins, each accommodating about eight families. They were always faithful allies of the French, whom they heartily welcomed in 1673. French missionaries labored earnestly among them—notably Fathers Marquette, Allouez and Gravier—who reduced their language to grammatical rules. Their most distinguished Chief was Chicagou, who was sent to France, where he was welcomed with the honors accorded to a foreign prince. In their wars with the Foxes, from 1712 to 1719, they suffered severely, their numbers being reduced to 3,000 souls. The assassination of Pontiac by a Kaskaskian in 1765, was avenged by the lake tribes in a war of extermination. After taking part with the Miamis in a war against the United States, they participated in the treaties of Greenville and Vincennes, and were gradually removed farther and farther toward the West, the small remnant of about 175 being at present (1896) on the Quapaw reservation in Indian Territory. (See also *Cahokias; Foxes; Iroquois; Kaskaskias; Mitchagamies; Peorias; Tamaraos; and Winnebagoes.*)

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, located at Jacksonville. The institution had its inception in a school for the blind, opened in that town in 1847, by Samuel Bacon, who was himself blind. The State Institution was created by act of the Legislature, passed Jan. 13, 1849, which was introduced by Richard Yates, then a Representative, and was first opened in a rented house, early in 1850, under the temporary supervision of Mr. Bacon. Soon afterward twenty-two acres of ground were purchased in the eastern part of the city and the erection of permanent buildings commenced. By January, 1854, they were ready for use, but fifteen years later were destroyed by fire. Work on a new building was begun without unnecessary delay and the same was completed by 1874. Numerous additions of wings and shops have since been made, and the institution, in its buildings and appointments, is now one of the most complete in the country. Instruction (as far as practicable) is given in rudimentary English branches, and in such mechanical trades and

avocations as may best qualify the inmates to become self-supporting upon their return to active life.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME, an institution established in the city of Chicago under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity of Illinois, for the purpose of furnishing a home for the destitute children of deceased members of the Order. The total receipts of the institution, during the year 1895, were \$29,204.98, and the expenditures, \$27,258.70. The number of beneficiaries in the Home, Dec. 31, 1895, was 61. The institution owns real estate valued at \$75,000.

ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad.*)

ILLINOIS RIVER, the most important stream within the State; has a length of about 500 miles, of which about 245 are navigable. It is formed by the junction of the Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivers at a point in Grundy County, some 45 miles southwest of Chicago. Its course is west, then southwest, and finally south, until it empties into the Mississippi about 20 miles north of the mouth of the Missouri. The Illinois & Michigan Canal connects its waters with Lake Michigan. Marquette and Joliet ascended the stream in 1673 and were probably its first white visitants. Later (1679-82) it was explored by La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin and others.

ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois.*)

ILLINOIS SANITARY COMMISSION, a voluntary organization formed pursuant to a suggestion of Governor Yates, shortly after the battle of Fort Donelson (1862). Its object was the relief of soldiers in actual service, whether on the march, in camp, or in hospitals. State Agents were appointed for the distribution of relief, for which purpose large sums were collected and distributed. The work of the Commission was later formally recognized by the Legislature in the enactment of a law authorizing the Governor to appoint "Military State Agents," who should receive compensation from the State treasury. Many of these "agents" were selected from the ranks of the workers in the Sanitary Commission, and a great impetus was thereby imparted to its voluntary work. Auxiliary associations were formed all over the State, and funds were readily obtained, a considerable proportion of which was derived from "Sanitary Fairs."

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUAL TRAINING FOR BOYS, an institution for the training of dependent boys, organized under the act of March 28, 1895, which was in

effect a re-enactment of the statute approved in 1883 and amended in 1885. Its legally defined object is to provide a home and proper training for such boys as may be committed to its charge. Commitments are made by the County Courts of Cook and contiguous counties. The school is located at Glenwood, in the county of Cook, and was first opened for the reception of inmates in 1888. Its revenues are derived, in part, from voluntary contributions, and in part from payments by the counties sending boys to the institution, which payments are fixed by law at ten dollars per month for each boy, during the time he is actually an inmate. In 1898 nearly one-half of the entire income came from the former source, but the surplus remaining in the treasury at the end of any fiscal year is never large. The school is under the inspectional control of the State Commissioners of Public Charities, as though it were an institution founded and maintained by the State. The educational curriculum closely follows that of the ordinary grammar schools, pupils being trained in eight grades, substantially along the lines established in the public schools. In addition, a military drill is taught, with a view to developing physical strength, command of limbs, and a graceful, manly carriage. Since the Home was organized there have been received (down to 1899), 2,333 boys. The industrial training given the inmates is both agricultural and mechanical,—the institution owning a good, fairly-sized farm, and operating well equipped industrial shops for the education of pupils. A fair proportion of the boys devote themselves to learning trades, and not a few develop into excellent workmen. One of the purposes of the school is to secure homes for those thought likely to prove creditable members of respectable households. During the eleven years of its existence nearly 2,200 boys have been placed in homes, and usually with the most satisfactory results. The legal safeguards thrown around the ward are of a comprehensive and binding sort, so far as regards the parties who take the children for either adoption or apprenticeship—the welfare of the ward always being the object primarily aimed at. Adoption is preferred to institutional life by the administration, and the result usually justifies their judgment. Many of the pupils are returned to their families or friends, after a mild course of correctional treatment. The system of government adopted is analogous to that of the "cottage plan" employed in many reformatory institutions throughout the country. An "administration building" stands

in the center of a group of structures, each of which has its own individual name:—Clancy Hall, Wallace, Plymouth, Beecher, Pope, Windsor, Lincoln, Sunnyside and Sheridan. While never a suppliant for benefactions, the Home has always attracted the attention of philanthropists who are interested in the care of society's waifs. The average annual number of inmates is about 275.

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, the leading educational institution of the Methodist Church in Illinois, south of Chicago; incorporated in 1853 and located at Bloomington. It is co-educational, has a faculty of 34 instructors, and reports 1,106 students in 1896—458 male and 648 female. Besides the usual literary and scientific departments, instruction is given in theology, music and oratory. It also has preparatory and business courses. It has a library of 6,000 volumes and reports funds and endowment aggregating \$187,999, and property to the value of \$380,999.

ILLINOIS & INDIANA RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

ILLINOIS & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS & SOUTHERN IOWA RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD & COAL COMPANY. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (consolidated) Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS & WISCONSIN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

ILLIOPOLIS, a village in Sangamon County, on the Wabash Railway, 20 miles east of Springfield. It occupies a position nearly in the geographical center of the State and is in the heart of what is generally termed the corn belt of Central Illinois. It has banks, several churches, a graded school and three newspapers. Population (1880), 686; (1890), 689; (1900), 744.

INDIAN MOUNDS. (See *Mound-Builders, Works of The*.)

INDIAN TREATIES. The various treaties made by the General Government with the Indians, which affected Illinois, may be summarized as follows: Treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795—ceded 11,808,409 acres of land for the sum of \$210,000; negotiated by Gen. Anthony Wayne with the Delawares, Ottawas, Miamis, Wyandots, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, Kaskaskias, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Eel River Indians: First Treaty of Fort Wayne, June 7, 1803—ceded 2,038,400 acres in consideration of \$4,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Miamis, Pottawato-

mies, and Shawnees: First Treaty of Vincennes, August 13, 1803—ceded 8,911,850 acres for \$12,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Cahokias, Kaskaskias and Mitchagamies. First Treaty of St. Louis, Nov. 3, 1804—ceded 14,803,520 acres in consideration of \$22,234; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Sacs and Foxes: Second Treaty of Vincennes, Dec. 30, 1805—ceded 2,676,150 acres for \$4,100; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Piankeshaws: Second Treaty of Fort Wayne, Sept. 30, 1809—ceded 2,900,000 acres; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Delawares, Eel River, Miamis, Pottawatomes and Weas: Third Treaty of Vincennes, Dec. 9, 1809—ceded 138,240 acres for \$27,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Kickapoos: Second Treaty of St. Louis, Aug. 24, 1816—ceded 1,418,400 acres in consideration of \$12,000; negotiated by Governor Edwards, William Clark and A. Chouteau with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomes: Treaty of Edwardsville, Sept. 30, 1818—ceded 6,865,280 acres for \$6,400; negotiated by Governor Edwards and A. Chouteau with the Illinois and Peorias: Treaty of St. Mary's, Oct. 2, 1818—ceded 11,000,000 acres for \$33,000; negotiated by Gen. Lewis Cass and others with the Weas: Treaty of Fort Harrison, Aug. 30, 1819—negotiated by Benjamin Parke with the Kickapoos of the Vermilion, ceding 3,173,120 acres for \$23,000: Treaty of St. Joseph, Sept. 20, 1828—ceded 990,720 acres in consideration of \$189,795; negotiated by Lewis Cass and Pierre Menard with the Pottawatomes: Treaty of Prairie du Chien, Jan. 2, 1830—ceded 4,160,000 acres for \$390,601; negotiated by Pierre Menard and others with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomes: First Treaty of Chicago, Oct. 20, 1832—ceded 1,536,000 acres for \$460,348; negotiated with the Pottawatomes of the Prairie: Treaty of Tippecanoe, Oct. 27, 1832—by it the Pottawatomes of Indiana ceded 737,000 acres, in consideration of \$406,121: Second Treaty of Chicago, Sept. 26, 1833—by it the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomes ceded 5,104,960 acres for \$7,624,289: Treaties of Fort Armstrong and Prairie du Chien, negotiated 1829 and '32—by which the Winnebagoes ceded 10,346,000 acres in exchange for \$5,195,252: Second Treaty of St. Louis, Oct. 27, 1832—the Kaskaskias and Peorias ceding 1,900 acres in consideration of \$153,780. (See also *Greenville, Treaty of*.)

INDIAN TRIBES. (See *Algonquins; Illinois Indians; Kaskaskias; Kickapoos; Miamis; Outagamies; Piankeshaws; Pottawatomes; Sacs and Foxes; Weas; Winnebagoes*.)

INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN RAILWAY. The entire length of line is 152.5 miles, of which 75.75 miles (with yard-tracks and sidings amounting to 8.86 miles) lie within Illinois. It extends from Decatur almost due east to the Indiana State line, and has a single track of standard gauge, with a right of way of 100 feet. The rails are of steel, well adapted to the traffic, and the ballasting is of gravel, earth and cinders. The bridges (chiefly of wood) are of standard design and well maintained. The amount of capital stock outstanding (1898) is \$1,824,000, or 11,998 per mile; total capitalization (including stock and all indebtedness) 3,733,983. The total earnings and income in Illinois, \$240,850. (HISTORY.) The first organization of this road embraced two companies—the Indiana & Illinois and the Illinois & Indiana—which were consolidated, in 1853, under the name of the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad Company. In 1875 the latter was sold under foreclosure and organized as the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railway Company, at which time the section from Decatur to Montezuma, Ind., was opened. It was completed to Indianapolis in 1880. In 1882 it was leased to the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, and operated to 1885, when it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1887 and reorganized under the name of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western. Again, in 1889, default was made and the property, after being operated by trustees, was sold in 1894 to two companies called the Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company (in Indiana) and the Decatur & Eastern Railway Company (in Illinois). These were consolidated in July, 1895, under the present name (Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company). In December, 1895, the entire capital stock was purchased by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, and the line is now operated as a part of that system.

INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA RAILROAD. This line extends from Streator Junction 1.8 miles south of Streator, on the line of the Streator Division of the Wabash Railroad, easterly to the Indiana State Line. The total length of the line is 151.78 miles, of which 69.61 miles are in Illinois. Between Streator Junction and Streator, the line is owned by the Wabash Company, but this company pays rental for trackage facilities. About 75 per cent of the ties are of white-oak, the remainder being of cedar; the rails are 56-lb.

steel, and the ballasting is of broken stone, gravel, sand, cinders and earth. A policy of permanent improvements has been adopted, and is being carried forward. The principal traffic is the transportation of freight. The outstanding capital stock (June 30, 1898) was \$3,597,800; bonded debt, \$1,800,000; total capitalization, \$5,517,739; total earnings and income in Illinois for 1898, \$413,967; total expenditures in the State, \$303,344.—(HISTORY.) This road was chartered Dec. 27, 1881, and organized by the consolidation of three roads of the same name (Indiana, Illinois & Iowa, respectively), opened to Mokena, Ill., in 1882, and through its entire length, Sept. 15, 1883.

INDIANA & ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

INDIANA & ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

INDIANA & ILLINOIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad*.)

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*; also *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND, a State Institution designed to furnish the means of employment to dependent blind persons of both sexes, established under authority of an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1893. The institution is located at Douglas Park Boulevard and West Nineteenth Street, in the city of Chicago. It includes a four-story factory with steam-plant attached, besides a four-story building for residence purposes. It was opened in 1894, and, in December, 1897, had 62 inmates, of whom 12 were females. The Fortieth General Assembly appropriated \$13,900 for repairs, appliances, library, etc., and \$8,000 per annum for ordinary expenses.

INGERSOLL, Ebon C., Congressman, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1831. His first remove was to Paducah, Ky., where he completed his education. He studied law and was admitted to the bar; removing this time to Illinois and settling in Gallatin County, in 1842. In 1856 he was elected to represent Gallatin County

in the lower house of the General Assembly; in 1862 was the Republican candidate for Congress for the State-at-large, but defeated by J. C. Allen; and, in 1864, was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Owen Lovejoy, deceased, as Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, his term expiring, March 4, 1871. He was a brother of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and was, for some years, associated with him in the practice of law at Peoria, his home. Died, in Washington, May 31, 1879.

INGERSOLL, Robert Green, lawyer and soldier, was born at Dresden, Oneida County, N. Y., August 11, 1833. His father, a Congregational clergyman of pronounced liberal tendencies, removed to the West in 1843, and Robert's boyhood was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois. After being admitted to the bar, he opened an office at Shawneetown, in partnership with his brother Ebon, afterwards a Congressman from Illinois. In 1857 they removed to Peoria, and, in 1860, Robert G. was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress. In 1862 he was commissioned Colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, which had been mustered in in December, 1861, and, in 1864, identified himself with the Republican party. In February, 1867, he was appointed by Governor Oglesby the first Attorney-General of the State under the new law enacted that year. As a lawyer and orator he won great distinction. He nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency in the Republican Convention of 1876, at Cincinnati, in a speech that attracted wide attention by its eloquence. Other oratorical efforts which added greatly to his fame include "The Dream of the Union Soldier," delivered at a Soldiers' Reunion at Indianapolis, his eulogy at his brother Ebon's grave, and his memorial address on occasion of the death of Roscoe Conkling. For some twenty years he was the most popular stump orator in the West, and his services in political campaigns were in constant request throughout the Union. To the country at large, in his later years, he was known as an uncompromising assailant of revealed religion, by both voice and pen. Among his best-known publications are "The Gods" (Washington, 1878); "Ghosts" (1879); "Mistakes of Moses" (1879); "Prose Poems and Selections" (1884); "The Brain and the Bible" (Cincinnati, 1882). Colonel Ingersoll's home for some twenty years, in the later part of his life, was in the city of New York. Died, suddenly, from heart disease, at his summer home at Dobb's Ferry, Long Island, July 21, 1899.

INGLIS, Samuel M., Superintendent of Public Instruction, born at Marietta, Pa., August 13, 1838; received his early education in Ohio and, in 1856, came to Illinois, graduating with first honors from the Mendota Collegiate Institute in 1861. The following year he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry, but, having been discharged for disability, his place was filled by a brother, who was killed at Knoxville, Tenn. In 1865 he took charge of an Academy at Hillsboro, meanwhile studying law with the late Judge E. Y. Rice; in 1868 he assumed the superintendency of the public schools at Greenville, Bond County, remaining until 1883, when he became Professor of Mathematics in the Southern Normal University at Carbondale, being transferred, three years later, to the chair of Literature, Rhetoric and Elocution. In 1894 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, receiving a plurality at the November election of 123,593 votes over his Democratic opponent. Died, suddenly, at Kenosha, Wis., June 1, 1898.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT POLICY, a name given to a scheme or plan of internal improvement adopted by the Tenth General Assembly (1837), in compliance with a general wish of the people voiced at many public gatherings. It contemplated the construction of an extensive system of public works, chiefly in lines of railroad which were not demanded by the commerce or business of the State at the time, but which, it was believed, would induce immigration and materially aid in the development of the State's latent resources. The plan adopted provided for the construction of such works by the State, and contemplated State ownership and management of all the lines of traffic thus constructed. The bill passed the Legislature in February, 1837, but was disapproved by the Executive and the Council of Revision, on the ground that such enterprises might be more successfully undertaken and conducted by individuals or private corporations. It was, however, subsequently passed over the veto and became a law, the disastrous effects of whose enactment were felt for many years. The total amount appropriated by the act was \$10,200,000, of which \$400,000 was devoted to the improvement of waterways; \$250,000 to the improvement of the "Great Western Mail Route"; \$9,350,000 to the construction of railroads, and \$200,000 was given outright to counties not favored by the location of railroads or other improvements within their borders. In addition, the sale of \$1,000,000 worth of canal

lands and the issuance of \$500,000 in canal bonds were authorized, the proceeds to be used in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, \$500,000 of this amount to be expended in 1838. Work began at once. Routes were surveyed and contracts for construction let, and an era of reckless speculation began. Large sums were rapidly expended and nearly \$6,500,000 quickly added to the State debt. The system was soon demonstrated to be a failure and was abandoned for lack of funds, some of the "improvements" already made being sold to private parties at a heavy loss. This scheme furnished the basis of the State debt under which Illinois labored for many years, and which, at its maximum, reached nearly \$17,000,000. (See *Macallister & Stebbins Bonds; State Debt; Tenth General Assembly; Eleventh General Assembly.*)

INUNDATIONS, REMARKABLE. The most remarkable freshets (or floods) in Illinois history have been those occurring in the Mississippi River; though, of course, the smaller tributaries of that stream have been subject to similar conditions. Probably the best account of early floods has been furnished by Gov. John Reynolds in his "Pioneer History of Illinois,"—he having been a witness of a number of them. The first of which any historical record has been preserved, occurred in 1770. At that time the only white settlements within the present limits of the State were in the American Bottom in the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and there the most serious results were produced. Governor Reynolds says the flood of that year (1770) made considerable encroachments on the east bank of the river adjacent to Fort Chartres, which had originally been erected by the French in 1718 at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the main channel. The stream continued to advance in this direction until 1772, when the whole bottom was again inundated, and the west wall of the fort, having been undermined, fell into the river. The next extraordinary freshet was in 1784, when the American Bottom was again submerged and the residents of Kaskaskia and the neighboring villages were forced to seek a refuge on the bluffs—some of the people of Cahokia being driven to St. Louis, then a small French village on Spanish soil. The most remarkable flood of the present century occurred in May and June, 1844, as the result of extraordinary rains preceded by heavy winter snows in the Rocky Mountains and rapid spring thaws. At this time the American Bottom, opposite St. Louis, was inundated from bluff to bluff, and large steamers passed over the sub-

merged lands, gathering up cattle and other kinds of property and rescuing the imperiled owners. Some of the villages affected by this flood—as Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia—have never fully recovered from the disaster. Another considerable flood occurred in 1826, but it was inferior to those of 1784 and 1844. A notable flood occurred in 1851, when the Mississippi, though not so high opposite St. Louis as in 1844, is said to have been several feet higher at Quincy than in the previous year—the difference being due to the fact that the larger portion of the flood of 1844 came from the Missouri River, its effects being most noticeable below the mouth of that stream. Again, in 1868, a flood did considerable damage on the Upper Mississippi, reaching the highest point since 1851. Floods of a more or less serious character also occurred in 1876, 1880 and again in 1893. Although not so high as some of those previously named, the loss was proportionately greater owing to the larger area of improved lands. The flood of 1893 did a great deal of damage at East St. Louis to buildings and railroads, and in the destruction of other classes of property.—Floods in the Ohio River have been frequent and very disastrous, especially in the upper portions of that stream—usually resulting from sudden thaws and ice-gorges in the early spring. With one exception, the highest flood in the Ohio, during the present century, was that of February, 1832, when the water at Cincinnati reached an altitude of sixty-four feet three inches. The recorded altitudes of others of more recent occurrence have been as follows: Dec. 17, 1847—sixty-three feet seven inches; 1862—fifty-seven feet four inches; 1882—fifty-eight feet seven inches. The highest point reached at New Albany, Ind., in 1883, was seventy-three feet—or four feet higher than the flood of 1832. The greatest altitude reached in historic times, at Cincinnati, was in 1884—the recorded height being three-quarters of an inch in excess of seventy-one feet. Owing to the smaller area of cultivated lands and other improvements in the Ohio River bottoms within the State of Illinois, the loss has been comparatively smaller than on the Mississippi, although Cairo has suffered from both streams. The most serious disasters in Illinois territory from overflow of the Ohio, occurred in connection with the flood of 1883, at Shawneetown, when, out of six hundred houses, all but twenty-eight were flooded to the second story and water ran to a depth of fifteen feet in the main street. A levee, which had been constructed for the protection of the city at great

expense, was almost entirely destroyed, and an appropriation of \$60,000 was made by the Legislature to indemnify the corporation. On April 3, 1898, the Ohio River broke through the levee at Shawneetown, inundating the whole city and causing the loss of twenty-five lives. Much suffering was caused among the people driven from their homes and deprived of the means of subsistence, and it was found necessary to send them tents from Springfield and supplies of food by the State Government and by private contributions from the various cities of the State. The inundation continued for some two or three weeks.—Some destructive floods have occurred in the Chicago River—the most remarkable, since the settlement of the city of Chicago, being that of March 12, 1849. This was the result of an ice-gorge in the Des Plaines River, turning the waters of that stream across “the divide” into Mud Lake, and thence, by way of the South Branch, into the Chicago River. The accumulation of waters in the latter broke up the ice, which, forming into packs and gorges, deluged the region between the two rivers. When the superabundant mass of waters and ice in the Chicago River began to flow towards the lake, it bore before it not only the accumulated pack-ice, but the vessels which had been tied up at the wharves and other points along the banks for the winter. A contemporaneous history of the event says that there were scattered along the stream at the time, four steamers, six propellers, two sloops, twenty-four brigs and fifty-seven canal boats. Those in the upper part of the stream, being hemmed in by surrounding ice, soon became a part of the moving mass; chains and hawsers were snapped as if they had been whip-cord, and the whole borne lakeward in indescribable confusion. The bridges at Madison, Randolph and Wells Streets gave way in succession before the immense mass, adding, as it moved along, to the general wreck by falling spars, crushed keels and crashing bridge timbers. “Opposite Kinzie wharf,” says the record, “the river was choked with sailing-craft of every description, piled together in inextricable confusion.” While those vessels near the mouth of the river escaped into the lake with comparatively little damage, a large number of those higher up the stream were caught in the gorge and either badly injured or totally wrecked. The loss to the city, from the destruction of bridges, was estimated at \$20,000, and to vessels at \$88,000—a large sum for that time. The wreck of bridges compelled a return to the primitive system of ferries or extemporized bridges made

of boats, to furnish means of communication between the several divisions of the city—a condition of affairs which lasted for several months.—Floods about the same time did considerable damage on the Illinois, Fox and Rock Rivers, their waters being higher than in 1838 or 1833, which were memorable flood years on these interior streams. On the former, the village of Peru was partially destroyed, while the bridges on Rock River were all swept away. A flood in the Illinois River, in the spring of 1855, resulted in serious damage to bridges and other property in the vicinity of Ottawa, and there were extensive inundations of the bottom lands along that stream in 1859 and subsequent years.—In February, 1857, a second flood in the Chicago River, similar to that of 1849, caused considerable damage, but was less destructive than that of the earlier date, as the bridges were more substantially constructed.—One of the most extensive floods, in recent times, occurred in the Mississippi River during the latter part of the month of April and early in May, 1897. The value of property destroyed on the lower Mississippi was estimated at many millions of dollars, and many lives were lost. At Warsaw, Ill., the water reached a height of nineteen feet four inches above low-water mark on April 24, and, at Quincy, nearly nineteen feet on the 28th, while the river, at points between these two cities, was from ten to fifteen miles wide. Some 25,000 acres of farming lands between Quincy and Warsaw were flooded and the growing crops destroyed. At Alton the height reached by the water was twenty-two feet, but in consequence of the strength of the levees protecting the American Bottom, the farmers in that region suffered less than on some previous years.

IPAVA, a town in Fulton County, on one of the branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 10 miles west-southwest of Lewistown, and some 44 miles north of Jacksonville. The county abounds in coal, and coal-mining, as well as agriculture, is a leading industry in the surrounding country. Other industries are the manufacture of flour and woolen goods; two banks, four churches, a sanitarium, and a weekly newspaper are also located here. Population (1880), 675; (1890), 667; (1900), 749.

IRON MANUFACTURES. The manufacture of iron, both pig and castings, direct from the furnace, has steadily increased in this State. In 1880, Illinois ranked seventh in the list of States producing manufactured iron, while, in 1890, it had risen to fourth place, Pennsylvania (which

produces nearly fifty per cent of the total product of the country) retaining the lead, with Ohio and Alabama following. In 1890 Illinois had fifteen complete furnace stacks (as against ten in 1880), turning out 674,506 tons, or seven per cent of the entire output. Since then four additional furnaces have been completed, but no figures are at hand to show the increase in production. During the decade between 1880 and 1890, the percentage of increase in output was 616.53. The fuel used is chiefly the native bituminous coal, which is abundant and cheap. Of this, 674,506 tons were used; of anthracite coal, only 38,618 tons. Of the total output of pig-iron in the State, during 1890, 616,659 tons were of Bessemer. Charcoal pig is not made in Illinois.

IRON MOUNTAIN, CHESTER & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad.*)

IROQUOIS COUNTY, a large county on the eastern border of the State; area, 1,120 square miles; population (1900), 38,014. In 1830 two pioneer settlements were made almost simultaneously,—one at Bunkum (now Concord) and the other at Milford. Among those taking up homes at the former were Gurdon S. Hubbard, Benjamin Fry, and Messrs. Cartwright, Thomas, Newcomb, and Miller. At Milford located Robert Hill, Samuel Rush, Messrs. Miles, Pickell and Parker, besides the Cox, Moore and Stanley families. Iroquois County was set off from Vermilion and organized in 1833,—named from the Iroquois Indians, or Iroquois River, which flows through it. The Kickapoos and Pottawatomies did not remove west of the Mississippi until 1836-37, but were always friendly. The seat of government was first located at Montgomery, whence it was removed to Middleport, and finally to Watseka. The county is well timbered and the soil underlaid by both coal and building stone. Clay suitable for brick making and the manufacture of crockery is also found. The Iroquois River and the Sugar, Spring and Beaver Creeks thoroughly drain the county. An abundance of pure, cold water may be found anywhere by boring to the depth of from thirty to eighty feet, a fact which encourages grazing and the manufacture of dairy products. The soil is rich, and well adapted to fruit growing. The principal towns are Gilman (population 1,112), Watseka (2,017), and Milford (957).

IROQUOIS RIVER, (sometimes called Pickamink), rises in Western Indiana and runs westward to Watseka, Ill.; thence it flows northward through Iroquois and part of Kankakee

Counties, entering the Kankakee River some five miles southeast of Kankakee. It is nearly 120 miles long.

IRVING, a village in Montgomery County, on the line of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 54 miles east-northeast of Alton, and 17 miles east by north of Litchfield; has five churches, flouring and saw mills, creamery, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 630; (1900), 675.

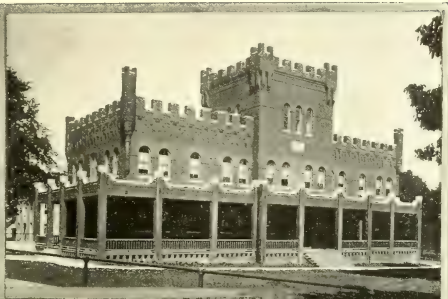
ISHAM, Edward S., lawyer, was born at Bennington, Vt., Jan. 15, 1836; educated at Lawrence Academy and Williams College, Mass., taking his degree at the latter in 1857; was admitted to the bar at Rutland, Vt., in 1858, coming to Chicago the same year. Mr. Isham was a Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly (1864-66) and, in 1881, his name was prominently considered for a position on the Supreme bench of the United States. He is the senior member of the firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, which has had the management of some of the most important cases coming before the Chicago courts.

JACKSON, Huntington Wolcott, lawyer, born in Newark, N. J., Jan. 28, 1841, being descended on the maternal side from Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; received his education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Princeton College, leaving the latter at the close of his junior year to enter the army, and taking part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, a part of the time being on the staff of Maj.-Gen. John Newton, and, later, with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, finally receiving the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious service. Returning to civil life in 1865, he entered Harvard Law School for one term, then spent a year in Europe, on his return resuming his legal studies at Newark, N. J.; came to Chicago in 1867, and the following year was admitted to the bar; has served as Supervisor of South Chicago, as President of the Chicago Bar Association, and (by appointment of the Comptroller of the Currency) as receiver and attorney of the Third National Bank of Chicago. Under the will of the late John Crerar he became an executor of the estate, and a trustee of the Crerar Library. Died at Newark, N. J., Jan. 3, 1901.

JACKSON COUNTY, organized in 1816, and named in honor of Andrew Jackson; area, 580 square miles; population (1900), 33,871. It lies in the southwest portion of the State, the Mississippi River forming its principal western

boundary. The bottom lands along the river are wonderfully fertile, but liable to overflow. It is crossed by a range of hills regarded as a branch of the Ozark range. Toward the east the soil is warm, and well adapted to fruit-growing. One of the richest beds of bituminous coal in the State crops out at various points, varying in depth from a few inches to four or five hundred feet below the surface. Valuable timber and good building stone are found and there are numerous saline springs. Wheat, tobacco and fruit are principal crops. Early pioneers, with the date of their arrival, were as follows: 1814, W. Boon; 1815, Joseph Duncan (afterwards Governor); 1817, Oliver Cross, Mrs. William Kimmel, S. Lewis, E. Harrold, George Butcher and W. Eakin; 1818, the Bysleys, Mark Bradley, James Hughes and John Barron. Brownsville was the first county-seat and an important town, but owing to a disastrous fire in 1843, the government was removed to Murphysboro, where Dr. Logan (father of Gen. John A. Logan) donated a tract of land for county-buildings. John A. Logan was born here. The principal towns (with their respective population, as shown by the United States Census of 1890), were: Murphysboro, 3,880; Carbondale, 2,382; and Grand Tower, 634.

JACKSONVILLE, the county-seat of Morgan County, and an important railroad center; population (1890) about 13,000. The town was laid out in 1825, and named in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson. The first court house was erected in 1826, and among early lawyers were Josiah Lam-born, John J. Hardin, Stephen A. Douglas, and later Richard Yates, afterwards the "War Governor" of Illinois. It is the seat of several important State institutions, notably the Central Hospital for the Insane, and Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind—besides private educational institutions, including Illinois College, Illinois Conference Female College (Methodist), Jacksonville Female Academy, a Business College and others. The city has several banks, a large woolen mill, carriage factories, brick yards, planing mills, and two newspaper establishments, each publishing daily and weekly editions. It justly ranks as one of the most attractive and interesting cities of the State, noted for the hospitality and intelligence of its citizens. Although immigrants from Kentucky and other Southern States predominated in its early settlement, the location there of Illinois College and the Jacksonville Female Academy, about 1830, brought to it many settlers of New England birth, so that it early came to be



INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, JACKSONVILLE.



Main Building and Girls' Cottage.
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, JACKSONVILLE.

regarded as more distinctively New England in the character of its population than any other town in Southern Illinois. Pop. (1900), 15,078.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY, an institution for the education of young ladies, at Jacksonville, the oldest of its class in the State. The initial steps for its organization were taken in 1830, the year after the establishment of Illinois College. It may be said to have been an offshoot of the latter, these two constituting the originals of that remarkable group of educational and State Institutions which now exist in that city. Instruction began to be given in the Academy in May, 1833, under the principalship of Miss Sarah C. Crocker, and, in 1835, it was formally incorporated by act of the Legislature, being the first educational institution to receive a charter from that body; though Illinois, McKendree and Shurtleff Colleges were incorporated at a later period of the same session. Among its founders appear the names of Gov. Joseph Duncan, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant (for fifty years the President or a Professor of Illinois College), John P. Wilkinson, Rev. John M. Ellis, David B. Ayers and Dr. Ero Chandler, all of whom, except the last, were prominently identified with the early history of Illinois College. The list of the alumnae embraces over five hundred names. The Illinois Conservatory of Music (founded in 1871) and a School of Fine Arts are attached to the Academy, all being under the management of Prof. E. F. Bullard, A.M.

JACKSONVILLE, LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway*.)

JACKSONVILLE, NORTH WESTERN & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway*.)

JACKSONVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. Originally chartered as the Illinois Farmers' Railroad, and constructed from Jacksonville to Waverly in 1870; later changed to the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern and track extended to Virden (31 miles); in 1879 passed into the hands of a new company under the title of the Jacksonville Southeastern, and was extended as follows: to Litchfield (1880), 23 miles; to Smithboro (1882), 29 miles; to Centralia (1883), 29 miles—total, 112 miles. In 1887 a section between Centralia and Driver's (16½ miles) was constructed by the Jacksonville Southeastern, and operated under lease by the successor to that line, but, in 1893, was separated from it under the name of the Louisville & St. Louis Railway. By the use of five miles of trackage on the Louis-

ville & Nashville Railroad, connection was obtained between Driver's and Mount Vernon. The same year (1887) the Jacksonville Southeastern obtained control of the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western Railroad, from Litchfield to Columbiana on the Illinois River, and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, embracing lines from Peoria to St. Louis, via Springfield and Jacksonville. The Jacksonville Southeastern was reorganized in 1890 under the name of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway, and, in 1893, was placed in the hands of a receiver. The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Divisions were subsequently separated from the Jacksonville line and placed in charge of a separate receiver. Foreclosure proceedings began in 1894 and, during 1896, the road was sold under foreclosure and reorganized under its present title. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway* of Illinois.) The capital stock of the Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway (June 30, 1897) was \$1,500,000; funded debt, \$2,300,000—total, \$3,800,000.

JAMES, Colin D., clergyman, was born in Randolph County, now in West Virginia, Jan. 15, 1808; died at Bonita, Kan., Jan. 30, 1888. He was the son of Rev. Dr. William B. James, a pioneer preacher in the Ohio Valley, who removed to Ohio in 1812, settling first in Jefferson County in that State, and later (1814) at Mansfield. Subsequently the family took up its residence at Helt's Prairie in Vigo (now Vermilion) County, Ind. Before 1830 Colin D. James came to Illinois, and, in 1834, became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, remaining in active ministerial work until 1871, after which he accepted a superannuated relation. During his connection with the church in Illinois he served as station preacher or Presiding Elder at the following points: Rock Island (1834); Platteville (1836); Apple River (1837); Paris (1838, '42 and '43); Eugene (1839); Georgetown (1840); Shelbyville (1841); Grafton (1844 and '45); Sparta District (1845-47); Lebanon District (1848-49); Alton District (1850); Bloomington District (1851-52); and later at Jacksonville, Winchester, Greenfield, Island Grove, Oldtown, Heyworth, Normal, Atlanta, McLean and Shirley. During 1861-62 he acted as agent for the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, and, in 1871, for the erection of a Methodist church at Normal. He was twice married. His first wife (Eliza A. Plasters of Livingston) died in 1849. The following year he married Amanda K. Casad, daughter of Dr. Anthony W. Casad. He removed from Normal to Evans-ton in 1876, and from the latter place to

Kansas in 1879. Of his surviving children, Edmund J. is (1898) Professor in the University of Chicago; John N. is in charge of the magnetic laboratory in the National Observatory at Washington, D. C.; Benjamin B. is Professor in the State Normal School at St. Cloud, Minn., and George F. is instructor in the Cambridge Preparatory School of Chicago.

JAMES, Edmund James, was born, May 21, 1855, at Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill., the fourth son of Rev. Colin Dew James of the Illinois Conference, grandson on his mother's side of Rev. Dr. Anthony Wayne Casad and great-grandson of Samuel Stites (all of whose sketches appear elsewhere in this volume); was educated in the Model Department of the Illinois State Normal School at Bloomington (Normal), from which he graduated in June, 1873, and entered the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., in November of the same year. On May 1, 1874, he was appointed Recorder on the United States Lake Survey, where he continued during one season engaged in work on the lower part of Lake Ontario and the upper St. Lawrence. He entered Harvard College, Nov. 2, 1874, but went to Europe in August, 1875, entering the University of Halle, Oct. 16, 1875, where he graduated, August 4, 1877, with the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. On his return to the United States he was elected Principal of the Public High School in Evanston, Ill., Jan. 1, 1878, but resigned in June, 1879, to accept a position in the Illinois State Normal School at Bloomington as Professor of Latin and Greek, and Principal of the High School Department in connection with the Model School. Resigning this position at Christmas time, 1882, he went to Europe for study; accepted a position in the University of Pennsylvania as Professor of Public Administration, in September, 1883, where he remained for over thirteen years. While here he was, for a time, Secretary of the Graduate Faculty and organized the instruction in this Department. He was also Director of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, the first attempt to organize a college course in the field of commerce and industry. During this time he officiated as editor of "The Political Economy and Public Law Series" issued by the University of Pennsylvania. Resigning his position in the University of Pennsylvania on Feb. 1, 1896, he accepted that of Professor of Public Administration and Director of the University Extension Division in the University of Chicago, where he has since continued. Professor James has been identified with the progress of economic

studies in the United States since the early eighties. He was one of the organizers and one of the first Vice-Presidents of the American Economic Association. On Dec. 14, 1889, he founded the American Academy of Political and Social Science with headquarters at Philadelphia, became its first President, and has continued such to the present time. He was also, for some years, editor of its publications. The Academy has now become the largest Association in the world devoted to the cultivation of economic and social subjects. He was one of the originators of, and one of the most frequent contributors to, "Lalor's Cyclopædia of Political Science"; was also the pioneer in the movement to introduce into the United States the scheme of public instruction known as University Extension; was the first President of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, under whose auspices the first effective extension work was done in this country, and has been Director of the Extension Division in the University of Chicago since February, 1896. He has been especially identified with the development of higher commercial education in the United States. From his position as Director of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy he has affected the course of instruction in this Department in a most marked way. He was invited by the American Bankers' Association, in the year 1892, to make a careful study of the subject of Commercial Education in Europe, and his report to this association on the Education of Business Men in Europe, republished by the University of Chicago in the year 1898, has become a standard authority on this subject. Owing largely to his efforts, departments similar to the Wharton School of Finance and Economy have been established under the title of College of Commerce, College of Commerce and Politics, and Collegiate Course in Commerce, in the Universities of California and Chicago, and Columbia University. He has been identified with the progress of college education in general, especially in its relation to secondary and elementary education, and was one of the early advocates of the establishment of departments of education in our colleges and universities, the policy of which is now adopted by nearly all the leading institutions. He was, for a time, State Examiner of High Schools in Illinois, and was founder of "The Illinois School Journal," long one of the most influential educational periodicals in the State, now changed in name to "School and Home." He has been especially active in the establishment of public kindergartens in different cities,

and has been repeatedly offered the headship of important institutions, among them being the University of Iowa, the University of Illinois, and the University of Cincinnati. He has served as Vice-President of the National Municipal League; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Economic Association, and of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library; is a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of the National Council of Education, and of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of the Committee of Thirteen of the National Teachers' Association on college entrance requirements; is a member of various patriotic and historical societies, including the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Colonial Wars, the Holland and the Huguenot Society. He is the author of more than one hundred papers and monographs on various economic, educational, legal and administrative subjects. Professor James was married, August 22, 1879, to Anna Margarethe Lange, of Halle, Prussia, daughter of the Rev. Wilhelm Roderich Lange, and granddaughter of the famous Professor Gerlach of the University of Halle.

JAMESON, John Alexander, lawyer and jurist, was born at Irasburgh, Vt., Jan. 25, 1824; graduated from the University of Vermont in 1846. After several years spent in teaching, he began the study of law, and graduated from the Dane Law School (of Harvard College) in 1853. Coming west the same year he located at Freeport, Ill., but removed to Chicago in 1856. In 1865 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Chicago, remaining in office until 1883. During a portion of this period he acted as lecturer in the Union College of Law at Chicago, and as editor of "The American Law Register." His literary labors were unceasing, his most notable work being entitled "Constitutional Conventions; their History, Power and Modes of Proceeding." He was also a fine classical scholar, speaking and reading German, French, Spanish and Italian, and was deeply interested in charitable and reformatory work. Died, suddenly, in Chicago, June 16, 1890.

JARROT, Nicholas, early French settler of St. Clair County, was born in France, received a liberal education and, on account of the disturbed condition there in the latter part of the last century, left his native country about 1790. After spending some time at Baltimore and New Orleans, he arrived at Cahokia, Ill., in 1794, and

became a permanent settler there. He early became a Major of militia and engaged in trade with the Indians, frequently visiting Prairie du Chien, St. Anthony's Falls (now Minneapolis) and the Illinois River in his trading expeditions, and, on one or two occasions, incurring great risk of life from hostile savages. He acquired a large property, especially in lands, built mills and erected one of the earliest and finest brick houses in that part of the country. He also served as Justice of the Peace and Judge of the County Court of St. Clair County. Died, in 1823.—Vital (Jarrot), son of the preceding, inherited a large landed fortune from his father, and was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen of St. Clair County during the last generation. He served as Representative from St. Clair County in the Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second General Assemblies, in the first being an associate of Abraham Lincoln and always his firm friend and admirer. At the organization of the Twenty-second General Assembly (1857), he received the support of the Republican members for Speaker of the House in opposition to Col. W. R. Morrison, who was elected. He sacrificed a large share of his property in a public-spirited effort to build up a rolling mill at East St. Louis, being reduced thereby from affluence to poverty. President Lincoln appointed him an Indian Agent, which took him to the Black Hills region, where he died, some years after, from toil and exposure, at the age of 73 years.

JASPER COUNTY, in the eastern part of Southern Illinois, having an area of 506 square miles, and a population (in 1900) of 20,160. It was organized in 1831 and named for Sergeant Jasper of Revolutionary fame. The county was placed under township organization in 1860. The first Board of County Commissioners consisted of B. Reynolds, W. Richards and George Mattingley. The Embarras River crosses the county. The general surface is level, although gently undulating in some portions. Manufacturing is carried on in a small way; but the people are principally interested in agriculture, the chief products consisting of wheat, potatoes, sorghum, fruit and tobacco. Wool-growing is an important industry. Newton is the county-seat, with a population (in 1890) of 1,428.

JAYNE, (Dr.) Gershom, early physician, was born in Orange County, N. Y., October, 1791; served as Surgeon in the War of 1812, and came to Illinois in 1819, settling in Springfield in 1821; was one of the Commissioners appointed to construct the

first State Penitentiary (1827), and one of the first Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. His oldest daughter (Julia Maria) became the wife of Senator Trumbull. Dr. Jayne died at Springfield, in 1867.—**Dr. William** (Jayne), son of the preceding, was born in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 8, 1826; educated by private tutors and at Illinois College, being a member of the class of 1847, later receiving the degree of A.M. He was one of the founders of the Phi Alpha Society while in that institution; graduated from the Medical Department of Missouri State University; in 1860 was elected State Senator for Sangamon County, and, the following year, was appointed by President Lincoln Governor of the Territory of Dakota, later serving as Delegate in Congress from that Territory. In 1869 he was appointed Pension Agent for Illinois, also served for four terms as Mayor of his native city, and is now Vice-President of the First National Bank, Springfield.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, a south-central county, cut off from Edwards and White Counties, in 1819, when it was separately organized, being named in honor of Thomas Jefferson. Its area is 580 square miles, and its population (1900), 28,133. The Big Muddy River, with one or two tributaries, flows through the county in a southerly direction. Along the banks of streams a variety of hardwood timber is found. The railroad facilities are advantageous. The surface is level and the soil rich. Cereals and fruit are easily produced. A fine bed of limestone (seven to fifteen feet thick) crosses the middle of the county. It has been quarried and found well adapted to building purposes. The county possesses an abundance of running water, much of which is slightly impregnated with salt. The upper coal measure underlies the entire county, but the seam is scarcely more than two feet thick at any point. The chief industry is agriculture, though lumber is manufactured to some extent. Mount Vernon, the county-seat, was incorporated as a city in 1872. Its population in 1890 was 3,233. It has several manufactories and is the seat of the Appellate Court for the Southern Judicial District of the State.

JEFFERY, Edward Turner, Railway President and Manager, born in Liverpool, Eng., April 6, 1843, his father being an engineer in the British navy; about 1850 came with his widowed mother to Wheeling, Va., and, in 1856, to Chicago, where he secured employment as office-boy in the machinery department of the Illinois Central Railroad. Here he finally became an apprentice and, passing through various grades of the me-

chanical department, in May, 1877, became General Superintendent of the Road, and, in 1885, General Manager of the entire line. In 1889 he withdrew from the Illinois Central and, for several years past, has been President and General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, with headquarters at Denver, Colo. Mr. Jeffery's career as a railway man has been one of the most conspicuous and successful in the history of American railroads.

JENKINS, Alexander M., Lieutenant-Governor (1834-36), came to Illinois in his youth and located in Jackson County, being for a time a resident of Brownsville, the first county-seat of Jackson County, where he was engaged in trade. Later he studied law and became eminent in his profession in Southern Illinois. In 1830 Mr. Jenkins was elected Representative in the Seventh General Assembly, was re-elected in 1832, serving during his second term as Speaker of the House, and took part the latter year in the Black Hawk War as Captain of a company. In 1834 Mr. Jenkins was elected Lieutenant-Governor at the same time with Governor Duncan, though on an opposing ticket, but resigned, in 1836, to become President of the first Illinois Central Railroad Company, which was chartered that year. The charter of the road was surrendered in 1837, when the State had in contemplation the policy of building a system of roads at its own cost. For a time he was Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Edwardsville, and, in 1847, was elected to the State Constitutional Convention of that year. Other positions held by him included that of Justice of the Circuit Court for the Third Judicial Circuit, to which he was elected in 1859, and re-elected in 1861, but died in office, February 13, 1864. Mr. Jenkins was an uncle of Gen. John A. Logan, who read law with him after his return from the Mexican War.

JENNEY, William Le Baron, engineer and architect, born at Fairhaven, Mass., Sept. 25, 1832; was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, graduating in 1849; at 17 took a trip around the world, and, after a year spent in the Scientific Department of Harvard College, took a course in the Ecole Centrale des Artes et Manufactures in Paris, graduating in 1856. He then served for a year as engineer on the Tehuantepec Railroad, and, in 1861, was made an Aid on the staff of General Grant, being transferred the next year to the staff of General Sherman, with whom he remained three years, participating in many of the most important battles of the war in the West. Later, he was engaged in the preparation

of maps of General Sherman's campaigns, which were published in the "Memoirs" of the latter. In 1868 he located in Chicago, and has since given his attention almost solely to architecture, the result being seen in some of Chicago's most noteworthy buildings.

JERSEY COUNTY, situated in the western portion of the middle division of the State, bordering on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Originally a part of Greene County, it was separately organized in 1839, with an area of 360 square miles. There were a few settlers in the county as early as 1816-17. Jerseyville, the county-seat, was platted in 1834, a majority of the early residents being natives of, or at least emigrants from, New Jersey. The mild climate, added to the character of the soil, is especially adapted to fruit-growing and stock-raising. The census of 1900 gave the population of the county as 14,612 and of Jerseyville, 3,517. Grafton, near the junction of the Mississippi with the Illinois, had a population of 927. The last mentioned town is noted for its stone quarries, which employ a number of men.

JERSEYVILLE, a city and county-seat of Jersey County, the point of junction of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railways, 19 miles north of Alton and 45 miles north of St. Louis, Mo. The city is in an agricultural district, but has manufactories of flour, plows, carriages and wagons, shoe factory and watch-making machinery. It contains a handsome courthouse, completed in 1894, nine churches, a graded public school, besides a separate school for colored children, a convent, library, telephone system, electric lights, artesian wells, and three papers. Population (1890), 3,207; (1900), 3,517; (1903, est.), 4,117.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY, situated in the northwest corner of the State; has an area of 663 square miles; population (1900), 24,533. It was first explored by Le Seuer, who reported the discovery of lead in 1700. Another Frenchman (Bouthillier) was the first permanent white settler, locating on the site of the present city of Galena in 1820. About the same time came several American families; a trading post was established, and the hamlet was known as Fredericks' Point, so called after one of the pioneers. In 1822 the Government reserved from settlement a tract 10 miles square along the Mississippi, with a view of controlling the mining interest. In 1823 mining privileges were granted upon a royalty of one-sixth, and the first smelting furnace was erected the same year. Immigration increased rapidly

and, inside of three years, the "Point" had a population of 150, and a post-office was established with a fortnightly mail to and from Vandalia, then the State capital. In 1827 county organization was effected, the county being named in honor of Gen. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who was killed in the Battle of Tippecanoe. The original tract, however, has been subdivided until it now constitutes nine counties. The settlers took an active part in both the Winnebago and Black Hawk Wars. In 1846-47 the mineral lands were placed on the market by the Government, and quickly taken by corporations and individuals. The scenery is varied, and the soil (particularly in the east) well suited to the cultivation of grain. The county is well wooded and well watered, and thoroughly drained by the Fever and Apple Rivers. The name Galena was given to the county-seat (originally, as has been said, Fredericks' Point) by Lieutenant Thomas, Government Surveyor, in 1827, in which year it was platted. Its general appearance is picturesque. Its early growth was extraordinary, but later (particularly after the growth of Chicago) it received a set-back. In 1841 it claimed 2,000 population and was incorporated; in 1870 it had about 7,000 population, and, in 1900, 5,005. The names of Grant, Rawlins and E. B. Washburne are associated with its history. Other important towns in the county are Warren (population 1,327), East Dubuque (1,146) and Elizabeth (659).

JOHNSON, Caleb C., lawyer and legislator, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., May 23, 1844, educated in the common schools and at the Military Academy at Fulton, Ill.; served during the Civil War in the Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Regiments Illinois Volunteers; in 1877 was admitted to the bar and, two years later, began practice. He has served upon the Board of Township Supervisors of Whiteside County; in 1884 was elected to the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, was re-elected in 1886, and again in 1896. He also held the position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for his District during the first Cleveland administration, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1888.

JOHNSON, (Rev.) Herrick, clergyman and educator, was born near Fonda, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1832; graduated at Hamilton College, 1857, and at Auburn Theological Seminary, 1860; held Presbyterian pastorates in Troy, Pittsburg and Philadelphia; in 1874 became Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in Auburn Theological

Seminary, and, in 1880, accepted a pastorate in Chicago, also becoming Lecturer on Sacred Rhetoric in McCormick Theological Seminary. In 1883 he resigned his pastorate, devoting his attention thereafter to the duties of his professorship. He was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Springfield, in 1882, and has served as President, for many years, of the Presbyterian Church Board of Aid for Colleges, and of the Board of Trustees of Lake Forest University. Besides many periodical articles, he has published several volumes on religious subjects.

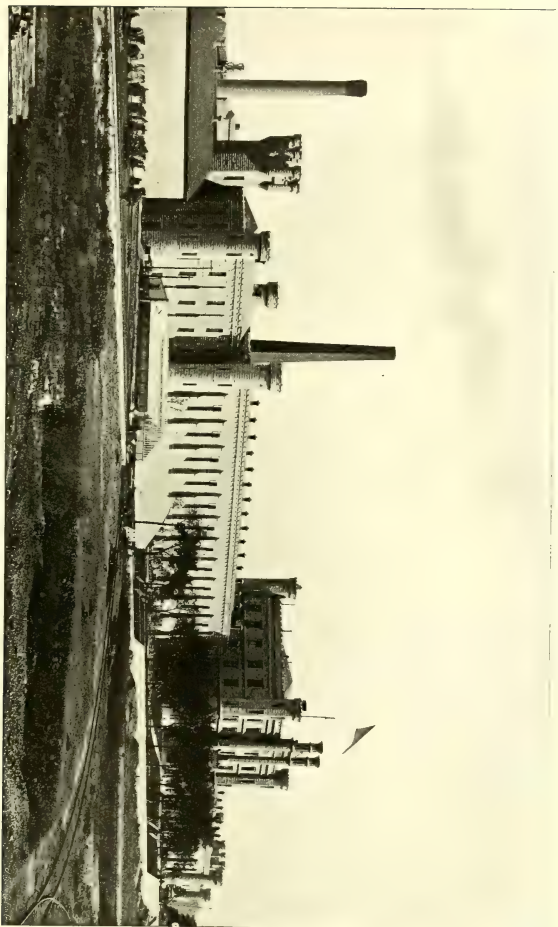
JOHNSON, Hosmer A., M.D., LL.D., physician, was born near Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1822; at twelve removed to a farm in Lapeer County, Mich. In spite of limited school privileges, at eighteen he secured a teachers' certificate, and, by teaching in the winter and attending an academy in the summer, prepared for college, entering the University of Michigan in 1846 and graduating in 1849. In 1850 he became a student of medicine at Rush Medical College in Chicago, graduating in 1852, and the same year becoming Secretary of the Cook County Medical Society, and, the year following, associate editor of "The Illinois Medical and Surgical Journal." For three years he was a member of the faculty of Rush, but, in 1858, resigned to become one of the founders of a new medical school, which has now become a part of Northwestern University. During the Civil War, Dr. Johnson was Chairman of the State Board of Medical Examiners; later serving upon the Board of Health of Chicago, and upon the National Board of Health. He was also attending physician of Cook County Hospital and consulting physician of the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. At the time of the great fire of 1871, he was one of the Directors of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. His connections with local, State and National Societies and organizations (medical, scientific, social and otherwise) were very numerous. He traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe, during his visits to the latter devoting much time to the study of foreign sanitary conditions, and making further attainments in medicine and surgery. In 1883 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Northwestern University. During his later years, Dr. Johnson was engaged almost wholly in consultations. Died, Feb. 26, 1891.

JOHNSON COUNTY, lies in the southern portion of the State, and is one of the smallest counties, having an area of only 340 square miles, and a population (1900) of 15,667—named for Col.

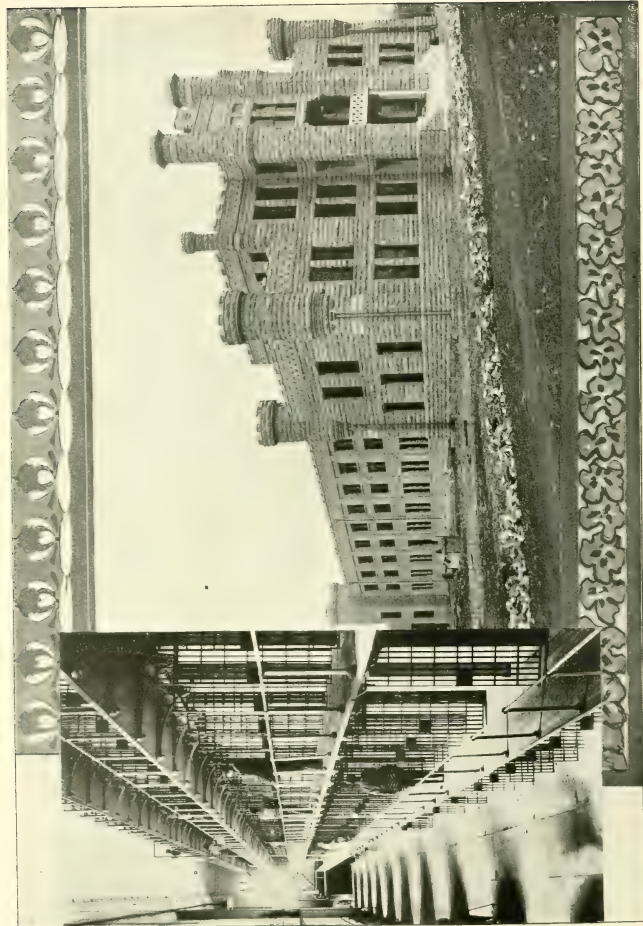
Richard M. Johnson. Its organization dates back to 1812. A dividing ridge (forming a sort of water shed) extends from east to west, the waters of the Cache and Bay Rivers running south, and those of the Big Muddy and Saline toward the north. A minor coal seam of variable thickness (perhaps a spur from the regular coal-measures) crops out here and there. Sandstone and limestone are abundant, and, under cliffs along the bluffs, saltpeter has been obtained in small quantities. Weak copperas springs are numerous. The soil is rich, the principal crops being wheat, corn and tobacco. Cotton is raised for home consumption and fruit-culture receives some attention. Vienna is the county-seat, with a population, in 1890, of 828.

JOHNSTON, Noah, pioneer and banker, was born in Hardy County, Va., Dec. 20, 1799, and, at the age of 12 years, emigrated with his father to Woodford County, Ky. In 1824 he removed to Indiana, and, a few years later, to Jefferson County, Ill., where he began farming. He subsequently engaged in merchandising, but proving unfortunate, turned his attention to politics, serving first as County Commissioner and then as County Clerk. In 1838 he was elected to the State Senate for the counties of Hamilton and Jefferson, serving four years; was Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate during the session of 1844-45, and, in 1846, elected Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly. The following year he was made Paymaster in the United States Army, serving through the Mexican War; in 1852 served with Abraham Lincoln and Judge Hugh T. Dickey of Chicago, on a Commission appointed to investigate claims against the State for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, in 1854, was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Third Division, being elected to the same position in 1861. Other positions held by him included those of Deputy United States Marshal under the administration of President Polk, Commissioner to superintend the construction of the Supreme Court Building at Mount Vernon, and Postmaster of that city. He was also elected Representative again in 1866. The later years of his life were spent as President of the Mount Vernon National Bank. Died, November, 1891, in his 92d year.

JOLIET, the county-seat of Will County, situated in the Des Plaines River Valley, 36 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the intersecting point of five lines of railway. A good quality of calcareous building stone underlies the entire region, and is exten-



ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET.



Cell House.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET.

Women's Prison.

sively quarried. Gravel, sand, and clay are also easily obtained in considerable quantities. Within twenty miles are productive coal mines. The Northern Illinois Penitentiary and a female penal institute stand just outside the city limits on the north. Joliet is an important manufacturing center, the census of 1900 crediting the city with 455 establishments, having \$15,452,196 capital, employing 6,523 hands, paying \$8,957,529 wages and \$17,891,836 for raw material, turning out an annual product valued at \$27,765,104. The leading industries are the manufacture of foundry and machine-shop products, engines, agricultural implements, pig-iron. Bessemer steel, steel bridges, rods, tin cans, wallpaper, matches, beer, saddles, paint, furniture, pianos, and stoves, besides quarrying and stone cutting. The Chicago Drainage Canal supplies valuable water-power. The city has many handsome public buildings and private residences, among the former being four high schools, Government postoffice building, two public libraries, and two public hospitals. It also has two public and two school parks. Population (1880), 11,657; (1890), 23,254, (including suburbs), 34,473; (1900), 29,353.

JOLIET, AURORA & NORTHERN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway.*)

JOLIET, Louis, a French explorer, born at Quebec, Canada, Sept. 21, 1645, educated at the Jesuits' College, and early engaged in the fur-trade. In 1669 he was sent to investigate the copper mines on Lake Superior, but his most important service began in 1673, when Frontenac commissioned him to explore. Starting from the missionary station of St. Ignace, with Father Marquette, he went up the Fox River within the present State of Wisconsin and down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, which he descended as far as the mouth of the Arkansas. He was the first to discover that the Mississippi flows to the Gulf rather than to the Pacific. He returned to Green Bay via the Illinois River, and (as believed) the sites of the present cities of Joliet and Chicago. Although later appointed royal hydrographer and given the island of Anticosti, he never revisited the Mississippi. Some historians assert that this was largely due to the influential jealousy of La Salle. Died, in Canada, in May, 1700.

JOLIET & BLUE ISLAND RAILWAY, constituting a part of and operated by the Calumet & Blue Island—a belt line, 21 miles in length, of standard gauge and laid with 60-lb. steel rails. The company provides terminal facilities at Joliet, although originally projected to merely run from that city to a connection with the Calumet &

Blue Island Railway. The capital stock authorized and paid in is \$100,000. The company's general offices are in Chicago.

JOLIET & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD, a road running from Lake, Ind., to Joliet, Ill., 45 miles (of which 29 miles are in Illinois), and leased in perpetuity, from Sept. 7, 1854 (the date of completion), to the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which owns nearly all its stock. Its capital stock is \$300,000, and its funded debt, \$80,000. Other forms of indebtedness swell the total amount of capital invested (1895) to \$1,143,201. Total earnings and income in Illinois in 1894, \$89,017; total expenditures, \$62,370. (See *Michigan Central Railroad.*)

JONES, Alfred M., politician and legislator, was born in New Hampshire, Feb. 5, 1837, brought to McHenry County, Ill., at 10 years of age, and, at 16, began life in the pineries and engaged in rafting on the Mississippi. Then, after two winters in school at Rockford, and a short season in teaching, he spent a year in the book and jewelry business at Warren, Jo Daviess County. The following year (1858) he made a trip to Pike's Peak, but meeting disappointment in his expectations in regard to mining, returned almost immediately. The next few years were spent in various occupations, including law and real estate business, until 1872, when he was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and re-elected two years later. Other positions successively held by him were those of Commissioner of the Joliet Penitentiary, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sterling District, and United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. He was, for fourteen years, a member of the Republican State Central Committee, during twelve years of that period being its chairman. Since 1885, Mr. Jones has been manager of the Bethesda Mineral Springs at Waukesha, Wis., but has found time to make his mark in Wisconsin politics also.

JONES, John Rice, first English lawyer in Illinois, was born in Wales, Feb. 11, 1759; educated at Oxford in medicine and law, and, after practicing the latter in London for a short time, came to America in 1784, spending two years in Philadelphia, where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Benjamin Rush and Benjamin Franklin; in 1786, having reached the Falls of the Ohio, he joined Col. George Rogers Clark's expedition against the Indians on the Wabash. This having partially failed through the discontent and desertion of the troops, he remained at Vincennes four years, part of the time as Commissary.

General of the garrison there. In 1790 he went to Kaskaskia, but eleven years later returned to Vincennes, being commissioned the same year by Gov. William Henry Harrison, Attorney-General of Indiana Territory, and, in 1805, becoming a member of the first Legislative Council. He was Secretary of the convention at Vincennes, in December, 1802, which memorialized Congress to suspend, for ten years, the article in the Ordinance of 1787 forbidding slavery in the Northwest Territory. In 1808 he removed a second time to Kaskaskia, remaining two years, when he located within the present limits of the State of Missouri (then the Territory of Louisiana), residing successively at St. Genevieve, St. Louis and Potosi, at the latter place acquiring large interests in mineral lands. He became prominent in Missouri politics, served as a member of the Convention which framed the first State Constitution, was a prominent candidate for United States Senator before the first Legislature, and finally elected by the same a Justice of the Supreme Court, dying in office at St. Louis, Feb. 1, 1824. He appears to have enjoyed an extensive practice among the early residents, as shown by the fact that, the year of his return to Kaskaskia, he paid taxes on more than 16,000 acres of land in Monroe County, to say nothing of his possessions about Vincennes and his subsequent acquisitions in Missouri. He also prepared the first revision of laws for Indiana Territory when Illinois composed a part of it.—**Rice** (Jones), son of the preceding by a first marriage, was born in Wales, Sept. 28, 1781; came to America with his parents, and was educated at Transylvania University and the University of Pennsylvania, taking a medical degree at the latter, but later studying law at Litchfield, Conn., and locating at Kaskaskia in 1806. Described as a young man of brilliant talents, he took a prominent part in politics and, at a special election held in September, 1808, was elected to the Indiana Territorial Legislature, by the party known as "Divisionists"—i. e., in favor of the division of the Territory—which proved successful in the organization of Illinois Territory the following year. Bitterness engendered in this contest led to a challenge from Shadrach Bond (afterwards first Governor of the State), which Jones accepted; but the affair was amicably adjusted on the field without an exchange of shots. One Dr. James Dunlap, who had been Bond's second, expressed dissatisfaction with the settlement; a bitter factional fight was maintained between the friends of the respective parties, ending in the assassination of Jones, who

was shot by Dunlap on the street in Kaskaskia, Dec. 7, 1808—Jones dying in a few minutes, while Dunlap fled, ending his days in Texas.—**Gen. John Rice** (Jones), Jr., another son, was born at Kaskaskia, Jan. 8, 1792, served under Capt. Henry Dodge in the War of 1812, and, in 1831, went to Texas, where he bore a conspicuous part in securing the independence of that State from Mexico, dying there in 1845—the year of its annexation to the United States.—**George Wallace** (Jones), fourth son of John Rice Jones (1st), was born at Vincennes, Indiana Territory, April 12, 1804; graduated at Transylvania University, in 1825; served as Clerk of the United States District Court in Missouri in 1826, and as Aid to Gen. Dodge in the Black Hawk War; in 1834 was elected Delegate in Congress from Michigan Territory (then including the present States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa), later serving two terms as Delegate from Iowa Territory, and, on its admission as a State, being elected one of the first United States Senators and re-elected in 1852; in 1859, was appointed by President Buchanan Minister to Bogota, Colombia, but recalled in 1861 on account of a letter to Jefferson Davis expressing sympathy with the cause of the South, and was imprisoned for two months in Fort Lafayette. In 1838 he was the second of Senator Cilley in the famous Cilley-Graves duel near Washington, which resulted in the death of the former. After his retirement from office, General Jones' residence was at Dubuque, Iowa, where he died, July 22, 1896, in the 93d year of his age.

JONES, Michael, early politician, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, who came to Illinois in Territorial days, and, as early as 1809, was Register of the Land Office at Kaskaskia; afterwards removed to Shawneetown and represented Gallatin County as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818 and as Senator in the first four General Assemblies, and also as Representative in the Eighth. He was a candidate for United States Senator in 1819, but was defeated by Governor Edwards, and was a Presidential Elector in 1820. He is represented to have been a man of considerable ability but of bitter passions, a supporter of the scheme for a pro-slavery constitution and a bitter opponent of Governor Edwards.

JONES, J. Russell, capitalist, was born at Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1823; after spending two years as clerk in a store in his native town, came to Chicago in 1838; spent the next two years at Rockton, when he accepted a

clerkship in a leading mercantile establishment at Galena, finally being advanced to a partnership, which was dissolved in 1856. In 1860 he was elected, as a Republican, Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly, and, in March following, was appointed by President Lincoln United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. In 1869, by appointment of President Grant, he became Minister to Belgium, remaining in office until 1875, when he resigned and returned to Chicago. Subsequently he declined the position of Secretary of the Interior, but was appointed Collector of the Port of Chicago, from which he retired in 1888. Mr. Jones served as member of the National Republican Committee for Illinois in 1868. In 1863 he organized the West Division Street Railway, laying the foundation of an ample fortune.

JONES, William, pioneer merchant, was born at Charlemont, Mass., Oct. 22, 1789, but spent his boyhood and early manhood in New York State, ultimately locating at Buffalo, where he engaged in business as a grocer, and also held various public positions. In 1831 he made a tour of observation westward by way of Detroit, finally reaching Fort Dearborn, which he again visited in 1832 and in '33, making small investments each time in real estate, which afterwards appreciated immensely in value. In 1834, in partnership with Byram King of Buffalo, Mr. Jones engaged in the stove and hardware business, founding in Chicago the firm of Jones & King, and the next year brought his family. While he never held any important public office, he was one of the most prominent of those early residents of Chicago through whose enterprise and public spirit the city was made to prosper. He held the office of Justice of the Peace, served in the City Council, was one of the founders of the city fire department, served for twelve years (1840-52) on the Board of School Inspectors (for a considerable time as its President), and contributed liberally to the cause of education, including gifts of \$50,000 to the old Chicago University, of which he was a Trustee and, for some time, President of its Executive Committee. Died, Jan. 18, 1868.—**Fernando** (Jones), son of the preceding, was born at Forestville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., May 26, 1820, having, for some time in his boyhood, Millard Fillmore (afterwards President) as his teacher at Buffalo, and, still later, Reuben E. Fenton (afterwards Governor and a United States Senator) as classmate. After coming to Chicago, in 1835, he was employed for some time as a clerk in Government offices and by the Trustees of the

Illinois & Michigan Canal; spent a season at Canandaigua Academy, N. Y.; edited a periodical at Jackson, Mich., for a year or two, but finally coming to Chicago, opened an abstract and title office, in which he was engaged at the time of the fire of 1871, and which, by consolidation with two other firms, became the foundation of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, which still plays an important part in the real-estate business of Chicago. Mr. Jones has held various public positions, including that of Trustee of the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, and has for years been a Trustee of the University of Chicago.—**Killer Kent** (Jones), another son, was one of the founders of "The Gem of the Prairies" newspaper, out of which grew "The Chicago Tribune"; was for many years a citizen of Quincy, Ill., and prominent member of the Republican State Central Committee, and, for a time, one of the publishers of "The Prairie Farmer." Died, in Quincy, August 20, 1886.

JONESBORO, the county-seat of Union County, situated about a mile west of the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is some 30 miles north of Cairo, with which it is connected by the Mobile & Ohio R. R. It stands in the center of a fertile territory, largely devoted to fruit-growing, and is an important shipping-point for fruit and early vegetables; has a silica mill, pickle factory and a bank. There are also four churches, and one weekly newspaper, as well as a graded school. Population (1900), 1,130.

JOSLYN, Merritt L., lawyer, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1827, came to Illinois in 1839, his father settling in McHenry County, where the son, on arriving at manhood, engaged in the practice of the law. The latter became prominent in political circles and, in 1856, was a Buchanan Presidential Elector. On the breaking out of the war he allied himself with the Republican party; served as a Captain in the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in 1864, was elected to the Twenty-fourth General Assembly from McHenry County, later serving as Senator during the sessions of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Assemblies (1876-80). After the death of President Garfield, he was appointed by President Arthur Assistant Secretary of the Interior, serving to the close of the administration. Returning to his home at Woodstock, Ill., he resumed the practice of his profession, and, since 1889, has discharged the duties of Master in Chancery for McHenry County.

JOUETT, Charles, Chicago's first lawyer, was born in Virginia in 1772, studied law at Charlottes-

ville in that State; in 1802 was appointed by President Jefferson Indian Agent at Detroit and, in 1805, acted as Commissioner in conducting a treaty with the Wyandottes, Ottawas and other Indians of Northwestern Ohio and Michigan at Maumee City, Ohio. In the fall of the latter year he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn, serving there until the year before the Fort Dearborn Massacre. Removing to Mercer County, Ky., in 1811, he was elected to a Judgeship there, but, in 1815, was reappointed by President Madison Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn, remaining until 1818, when he again returned to Kentucky. In 1819 he was appointed to a United States Judgeship in the newly organized Territory of Arkansas, but remained only a few months, when he resumed his residence in Kentucky, dying there, May 28, 1834.

JOURNALISM. (*See Newspapers, Early.*)

JUDD, Norman Buel, lawyer, legislator, Foreign Minister, was born at Rome, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1815, where he read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1836 he removed to Chicago and commenced practice in the (then) frontier settlement. He early rose to a position of prominence and influence in public affairs, holding various municipal offices and being a member of the State Senate from 1844 to 1860 continuously. In 1860 he was a Delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, and, in 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia, where he represented this country for four years. He was a warm personal friend of Lincoln, and accompanied him on his memorable journey from Springfield to Washington in 1861. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-first Congress. Died, at Chicago, Nov. 10, 1878.

JUDD, S. Corning, lawyer and politician, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., July 21, 1827; was educated at Aurora Academy, taught for a time in Canada and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1848; edited "The Syracuse Daily Star" in 1849, and, in 1850, accepted a position in the Interior Department in Washington. Later, he resumed his place upon "The Star," but, in 1854, removed to Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., and began practice with his brother-in-law, the late W. C. Goudy. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, entering into partnership with William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, son of Bishop Whitehouse, and became prominent in connection with some ecclesiastical trials which followed. In 1860 he was a Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector and, during the war, was a determined opponent of the war policy of the Government, as such mak-

ing an unsuccessful campaign for Lieutenant-Governor in 1864. In 1885 he was appointed Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving until 1889. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 22, 1895.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM, THE. The Constitution of 1818 vested the judicial power of the State in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Legislature might establish. The former consisted of one Chief Justice and three Associates, appointed by joint ballot of the Legislature; but, until 1825, when a new act went into effect, they were required to perform circuit duties in the several counties, while exercising appellate jurisdiction in their united capacity. In 1824 the Legislature divided the State into five circuits, appointing one Circuit Judge for each, but, two years later, these were legislated out of office, and circuit court duty again devolved upon the Supreme Judges, the State being divided into four circuits. In 1829 a new act authorized the appointment of one Circuit Judge, who was assigned to duty in the territory northwest of the Illinois River, the Supreme Justices continuing to perform circuit duty in the four other circuits. This arrangement continued until 1835, when the State was divided into six judicial circuits, and, five additional Circuit Judges having been elected, the Supreme Judges were again relieved from circuit court service. After this no material changes occurred except in the increase of the number of circuits until 1841, the whole number then being nine. At this time political reasons led to an entire reorganization of the courts. An act passed Feb. 10, 1841, repealed all laws authorizing the election of Circuit Judges, and provided for the appointment of five additional Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, making nine in all; and, for a third time, circuit duties devolved upon the Supreme Court Judges, the State being divided at the same time into nine circuits.

By the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 the judiciary system underwent an entire change, all judicial officers being made elective by the people. The Constitution provided for a Supreme Court, consisting of three Judges, Circuit Courts, County Courts, and courts to be held by Justices of the Peace. In addition to these, the Legislature had the power to create inferior civil and criminal courts in cities, but only upon a uniform plan. For the election of Supreme Judges, the State was divided into three Grand Judicial Divisions. The Legislature might, however, if it saw fit, provide for the election of all three Judges on a general ticket, to be voted throughout the State-at-large; but this power was never exer-

cised. Appeals lay from the Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court for the particular division in which the county might be located, although, by unanimous consent of all parties in interest, an appeal might be transferred to another district. Nine Circuit Courts were established, but the number might be increased at the discretion of the General Assembly. Availing itself of its constitutional power and providing for the needs of a rapidly growing community, the Legislature gradually increased the number of circuits to thirty. The term of office for Supreme Court Judges was nine, and, for Circuit Judges, six years. Vacancies were to be filled by popular election, unless the unexpired term of the deceased or retiring incumbent was less than one year, in which case the Governor was authorized to appoint. Circuit Courts were vested with appellate jurisdiction from inferior tribunals, and each was required to hold at least two terms annually in each county, as might be fixed by statute.

The Constitution of 1870, without changing the mode of election or term of office, made several changes adapted to altered conditions. As regards the Supreme Court, the three Grand Divisions were retained, but the number of Judges was increased to seven, chosen from a like number of districts, but sitting together to constitute a full court, of which four members constitute a quorum. A Chief Justice is chosen by the Court, and is usually one of the Judges nearing the expiration of his term. The minor officers include a Reporter of Decisions, and one Clerk in each Division. By an act passed in 1897, the three Supreme Court Divisions were consolidated in one, the Court being required to hold its sittings in Springfield, and hereafter only one Clerk will be elected instead of three as heretofore. The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are fixed by law at \$5,000 each.

The State was divided in 1873 into twenty-seven circuits (Cook County being a circuit by itself), and one or more terms of the circuit court are required to be held each year in each county in the State. The jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts is both original and appellate, and includes matters civil and criminal, in law and in equity. The Judges are elected by districts, and hold office for six years. In 1877 the State was divided into thirteen judicial circuits (exclusive of Cook County), but without reducing the number of Judges (twenty-six) already in office, and the election of one additional Judge (to serve two years) was ordered in each district, thus increas-

ing the number of Judges to thirty-nine. Again in 1897 the Legislature passed an act increasing the number of judicial circuits, exclusive of Cook County, to seventeen, while the number of Judges in each circuit remained the same, so that the whole number of Judges elected that year outside of Cook County was fifty-one. The salaries of Circuit Judges are \$3,500 per year, except in Cook County, where they are \$7,000. The Constitution also provided for the organization of Appellate Courts after the year 1874, having uniform jurisdiction in districts created for that purpose. These courts are a connecting link between the Circuit and the Supreme Courts, and greatly relieve the crowded calendar of the latter. In 1877 the Legislature established four of these tribunals: one for the County of Cook; one to include all the Northern Grand Division except Cook County; the third to embrace the Central Grand Division, and the fourth the Southern. Each Appellate Court is held by three Circuit Court Judges, named by the Judges of the Supreme Court, each assignment covering three years, and no Judge either allowed to receive extra compensation or sit in review of his own rulings or decisions. Two terms are held in each District every year, and these courts have no original jurisdiction.

COOK COUNTY.—The judicial system of Cook County is different from that of the rest of the State. The Constitution of 1870 made the county an independent district, and exempted it from being subject to any subsequent redistricting. The bench of the Circuit Court in Cook County, at first fixed at five Judges, has been increased under the Constitution to fourteen, who receive additional compensation from the county treasury. The Legislature has the constitutional right to increase the number of Judges according to population. In 1849 the Legislature established the Cook County Court of Common Pleas. Later, this became the Superior Court of Cook County, which now (1898) consists of thirteen Judges. For this court there exists the same constitutional provision relative to an increase of Judges as in the case of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

JUDY, Jacob, pioneer, a native of Switzerland, who, having come to the United States at an early day, remained some years in Maryland, when, in 1786, he started west, spending two years near Louisville, Ky., finally arriving at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1788. In 1792 he removed to New Design, in Monroe County, and, in 1800, located within the present limits of Madison

County, where he died in 1807.—**Samuel** (Judy), son of the preceding, born August 19, 1773, was brought by his father to Illinois in 1788, and afterwards became prominent in political affairs and famous as an Indian fighter. On the organization of Madison County he became one of the first County Commissioners, serving many years. He also commanded a body of "Rangers" in the Indian campaigns during the War of 1812, gaining the title of Colonel, and served as a member from Madison County in the Second Territorial Council (1814-15). Previous to 1811 he built the first brick house within the limits of Madison County, which still stood, not many years since, a few miles from Edwardsville. Colonel Judy died in 1838.—**Jacob** (Judy), eldest son of Samuel, was Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, 1845-49.—**Thomas** (Judy), younger son of Samuel, was born, Dec. 19, 1804, and represented Madison County in the Eighteenth General Assembly (1852-54). His death occurred Oct. 4, 1880.

JUDY, James William, soldier, was born in Clark County, Ky., May 8, 1822—his ancestors on his father's side being from Switzerland, and those on his mother's from Scotland; grew up on a farm and, in 1852, removed to Menard County, Ill., where he has since resided. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier, was elected Captain of his company, and, on its incorporation as part of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers at Camp Butler, was chosen Colonel by acclamation. The One Hundred and Fourteenth, as part of the Fifteenth Army Corps under command of that brilliant soldier, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, was attached to the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the entire siege of Vicksburg, from May, 1863, to the surrender on the 3d of July following. It also participated in the siege of Jackson, Miss., and numerous other engagements. After one year's service, Colonel Judy was compelled to resign by domestic affliction, having lost two children by death within eight days of each other, while others of his family were dangerously ill. On his retirement from the army, he became deeply interested in thorough-bred cattle, and is now the most noted stock auctioneer in the United States—having, in the past thirty years, sold more thorough-bred cattle than any other man living—his operations extending from Canada to California, and from Minnesota to Texas. Colonel Judy was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1874, and so remained continuously until 1896—except two years—also serving as President of the Board from 1894 to 1896. He

bore a conspicuous part in securing the location of the State Fair at Springfield in 1894, and the improvements there made under his administration have not been paralleled in any other State. Originally, and up to 1856, an old-line Whig, Colonel Judy has since been an ardent Republican; and though active in political campaigns, has never held a political office nor desired one, being content with the discharge of his duty as a patriotic private citizen.

KANAN, Michael F., soldier and legislator, was born in Essex County, N. Y., in November, 1837, at twenty years of age removed to Macon County, Ill., and engaged in farming. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Forty-first Illinois Volunteers (Col. I. C. Pugh's regiment), serving nearly four years and retiring with the rank of Captain. After the war he served six years as Mayor of the city of Decatur. In 1894 he was elected State Senator, serving in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies. Captain Kanan was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the first Post of the order ever established—that at Decatur.

KANE, a village of Greene County, on the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 40 miles south of Jacksonville. It has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 408; (1890), 551; (1900), 588.

KANE, Elias Kent, early United States Senator, is said by Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress" to have been born in New York, June 7, 1796. The late Gen. Geo. W. Smith, of Chicago, a relative of Senator Kane's by marriage, in a paper read before the Illinois State Bar Association (1895), rejecting other statements assigning the date of the Illinois Senator's birth to various years from 1786 to 1796, expresses the opinion, based on family letters, that he was really born in 1794. He was educated at Yale College, graduating in 1812, read law in New York, and emigrated to Tennessee in 1813 or early in 1814, but, before the close of the latter year, removed to Illinois, settling at Kaskaskia. His abilities were recognized by his appointment, early in 1818, as Judge of the eastern circuit under the Territorial Government. Before the close of the same year he served as a member of the first State Constitutional Convention, and was appointed by Governor Bond the first Secretary of State under the new State Government, but resigned on the accession of Governor Coles in 1822. Two years later he was elected to the General Assembly as Representative from Randolph County, but

resigned before the close of the year to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected in 1824, and re-elected in 1830. Before the expiration of his second term (Dec. 12, 1835), having reached the age of a little more than 40 years, he died in Washington, deeply mourned by his fellow-members of Congress and by his constituents. Senator Kane was a cousin of the distinguished Chancellor Kent of New York, through his mother's family, while, on his father's side, he was a relative of the celebrated Arctic explorer, Elisha Kent Kane.

KANE COUNTY, one of the wealthiest and most progressive counties in the State, situated in the northeastern quarter. It has an area of 540 square miles, and population (1900) of 78,792; was named for Senator Elias Kent Kane. Timber and water are abundant, Fox River flowing through the county from north to south. Immigration began in 1833, and received a new impetus in 1835, when the Pottawatomies were removed west of the Mississippi. A school was established in 1834, and a church organized in 1835. County organization was effected in June, 1836, and the public lands came on the market in 1842. The Civil War record of the county is more than creditable, the number of volunteers exceeding the assessed quota. Farming, grazing, manufacturing and dairy industries chiefly engage the attention of the people. The county has many flourishing cities and towns. Geneva is the county-seat. (See *Aurora, Dundee, Eldora, Elgin, Geneva and St. Charles.*)

KANGLEY, a village of La Salle County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, three miles northwest of Streator. There are several coal shafts here. Population (1900), 1,004.

KANKAKEE, a city and county-seat of Kankakee County, on Kankakee River and Ill. Cent. Railroad, at intersection of the "Big Four" with the Indiana, Ill. & Iowa Railroad, 56 miles south of Chicago. It is an agricultural and stock-raising region, near extensive coal fields and bog iron ore; has water-power, flour and paper mills, agricultural implement, furniture, and piano factories, knitting and novelty works, besides two quarries of valuable building stone. The Eastern Hospital for the Insane is located here. There are four papers, four banks, five schools, water-works, gas and electric light, electric car lines, and Government postoffice building. Population (1890), 9,025; (1900), 13,595.

KANKAKEE COUNTY, a wealthy and populous county in the northeast section of the State, having an area of 680 square miles—receiving its

name from its principal river. It was set apart from Will and Iroquois Counties under the act passed in 1851, the owners of the site of the present city of Kankakee contributing \$5,000 toward the erection of county buildings. Agriculture, manufacturing and coal-mining are the principal pursuits. The first white settler was one Noah Vasseur, a Frenchman, and the first American, Thomas Durham. Population (1880), 25,047; (1890), 28,732; (1900), 37,154.

KANKAKEE RIVER, a sluggish stream, rising in St. Joseph County, Ind., and flowing west-southwest through English Lake and a flat marshy region, into Illinois. In Kankakee County it unites with the Iroquois from the south and the Des Plaines from the north, after the junction with the latter, taking the name of the Illinois.

KANKAKEE & SENECA RAILROAD, a line lying wholly in Illinois, 42.08 miles in length. It has a capital stock of \$10,000, bonded debt of \$650,000 and other forms of indebtedness (1895) reaching \$557,629; total capitalization, \$1,217,629. This road was chartered in 1881, and opened in 1882. It connects with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and is owned jointly by these two lines, but operated by the former. (See *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.*)

KANSAS, a village in Edgar County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Chicago & Ohio River Railways, 156 miles northeast of St. Louis, 104 miles west of Indianapolis, 13 miles east of Charleston and 11 miles west-southwest of Paris. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising. Kansas has tile works, two grain elevators, a canning factory, and railway machine shops, beside four churches, a collegiate institute, a National bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 723; (1890), 1,037; (1900), 1,049.

KASKASKIA, a village of the Illinois Indians, and later a French trading post, first occupied in 1700. It passed into the hands of the British after the French-Indian War in 1765, and was captured by Col. George Rogers Clark, at the head of a force of Virginia troops, in 1778. (See *Clark, George Rogers.*) At that time the white inhabitants were almost entirely of French descent. The first exercise of the elective franchise in Illinois occurred here in the year last named, and, in 1804, the United States Government opened a land office there. For many years the most important commercial town in the Territory, it remained the Territorial and State capital down

to 1819, when the seat of government was removed to Vandalia. Originally situated on the west side of the Kaskaskia River, some six miles from the Mississippi, early in 1899 its site had been swept away by the encroachments of the latter stream, so that all that is left of the principal town of Illinois, in Territorial days, is simply its name.

KASKASKIA INDIANS, one of the five tribes constituting the Illinois confederation of Algonquin Indians. About the year 1700 they removed from what is now La Salle County, to Southern Illinois, where they established themselves along the banks of the river which bears their name. They were finally removed, with their brethren of the Illinois, west of the Mississippi, and, as a distinct tribe, have become extinct.

KASKASKIA RIVER, rises in Champaign County, and flows southwest through the counties of Douglas, Coles, Moultrie, Shelby, Fayette, Clinton and St. Clair, thence southward through Randolph, and empties into the Mississippi River near Chester. It is nearly 300 miles long, and flows through a fertile, undulating country, which forms part of the great coal field of the State.

KEITH, Edson, Sr., merchant and manufacturer, born at Barre, Vt., Jan. 28, 1833, was educated at home and in the district schools; spent 1850-54 in Montpelier, coming to Chicago the latter year and obtaining employment in a retail dry-goods store. In 1860 he assisted in establishing the firm of Keith, Faxon & Co., now Edson Keith & Co.; is also President of the corporation of Keith Brothers & Co., a Director of the Metropolitan National Bank, and the Edison Electric Light Company.—**Elbridge G. (Keith)**, banker, brother of the preceding, was born at Barre, Vt., July 16, 1840; attended local schools and Barre Academy; came to Chicago in 1857, the next year taking a position as clerk in the house of Keith, Faxon & Co., in 1865 becoming a partner and, in 1884, being chosen President of the Metropolitan National Bank, where he still remains. Mr. Keith was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1880, and belongs to several local literary, political and social clubs; was also one of the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1892-93.

KEITHSBURG, a town in Mercer County on the Mississippi River, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Iowa Central Railways; 100 miles west-northwest of Peoria. Principal industries are fisheries, shipping, manufacture of pearl buttons and oilers; has one paper. Pop. (1900), 1,566; (1903, est.), 2,000.

KELLOGG, Hiram Huntington, clergyman and educator, was born at Clinton (then Whites-town), N. Y., in February, 1803, graduated at Hamilton College and Auburn Seminary, after which he served for some years as pastor at various places in Central New York. Later, he established the Young Ladies' Domestic Seminary at Clinton, claimed to be the first ladies' seminary in the State, and the first experiment in the country uniting manual training of girls with scholastic instruction, antedating Mount Holyoke, Oberlin and other institutions which adopted this system. Color was no bar to admission to the institution, though the daughters of some of the wealthiest families of the State were among its pupils. Mr. Kellogg was a co-laborer with Gerritt Smith, Beriah Green, the Tappans, Garrison and others, in the effort to arouse public sentiment in opposition to slavery. In 1836 he united with Prof. George W. Gale and others in the movement for the establishment of a colony and the building up of a Christian and anti-slavery institution in the West, which resulted in the location of the town of Galesburg and the founding there of Knox College. Mr. Kellogg was chosen the first President of the institution and, in 1841, left his thriving school at Clinton to identify himself with the new enterprise, which, in its infancy, was a manual-labor school. In the West he soon became the ally and co-laborer of such men as Owen Lovejoy, Ichabod Coddington, Dr. C. V. Dyer and others, in the work of extirpating slavery. In 1843 he visited England as a member of the World's Peace Convention, remaining abroad about a year, during which time he made the acquaintance of Jacob Bright and others of the most prominent men of that day in England and Scotland. Resigning the Presidency of Knox College in 1847, he returned to Clinton Seminary, and was later engaged in various business enterprises until 1861, when he again removed to Illinois, and was engaged in preaching and teaching at various points during the remainder of his life, dying suddenly, at his home school at Mount Forest, Ill., Jan. 1, 1881.

KELLOGG, William Pitt, was born at Orvill, Vt., Dec. 8, 1831, removed to Illinois in 1848, studied law at Peoria, was admitted to the bar in 1854, and began practice in Fulton County. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1856 and 1860, being elected the latter year. Appointed Chief Justice of Nebraska in 1861, he resigned to accept the colonelcy of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. Failing health caused his retirement from the army



1.—Old Kaskaskia from Garrison Hill (1893). 2.—Kaskaskia Hotel where Lafayette was feted in 1825. 3.—First Illinois State House, 1818. 4.—Interior of Room (1893) where Lafayette banquet was held. 5.—Pierre Menard Mansion. 6.—House of Chief Ducoign, last of the Cascasquais (Kaskaskias).



1.—Remnant of Old Kaskaskia (1898). 2.—View on Principal Street (1891). 3.—Gen. John Edgar's House (1891). 4.—House of Gov. Bond (1891). 5.—"Chenu Mansion" where LaFayette was entertained, as it appeared in 1898. 6.—Old State House (1900).

after the battle of Corinth. In 1865 he was appointed Collector of the Port at New Orleans. Thereafter he became a conspicuous figure in both Louisiana and National politics, serving as United States Senator from Louisiana from 1868 to 1871, and as Governor from 1872 to 1876, during the stormiest period of reconstruction, and making hosts of bitter personal and political enemies as well as warm friends. An unsuccessful attempt was made to impeach him in 1876. In 1877 he was elected a second time to the United States Senate by one of two rival Legislatures, being awarded his seat after a bitter contest. At the close of his term (1883) he took his seat in the lower house to which he was elected in 1882, serving until 1885. While retaining his residence in Louisiana, Mr. Kellogg has spent much of his time of late years in Washington City.

KENDALL COUNTY, a northeastern county, with an area of 830 square miles and a population (1900) of 11,467. The surface is rolling and the soil fertile, although generally a light, sandy loam. The county was organized in 1841, out of parts of Kane and La Salle, and was named in honor of President Jackson's Postmaster-General. The Fox River (running southwestwardly through the county), with its tributaries, affords ample drainage and considerable water power; the railroad facilities are admirable; timber is abundant. Yorkville and Oswego have been rivals for the county-seat, the distinction finally resting with the former. Among the pioneers may be mentioned Messrs. John Wilson, Edward Ament, David Carpenter, Samuel Smith, the Wormley and Pierce brothers, and E. Morgan.

KENDRICK, Adin A., educator, was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1836; educated at Granville Academy, N. Y., and Middlebury College; removed to Janesville, Wis., in 1857, studied law and began practice at Monroe, in that State, a year later removing to St. Louis, where he continued practice for a short time. Then, having abandoned the law, after a course in the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., in 1861 he became pastor of the North Baptist Church in Chicago, but, in 1865, removed to St. Louis, where he remained in pastoral work until 1872, when he assumed the Presidency of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Ill.

KENNEY, a village and railway station in Dewitt County, at the intersection of the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroads, 36 miles northeast of Springfield. The town has two banks

and two newspapers; the district is agricultural. Population (1880), 418; (1890), 497; (1900), 584.

KENT, (Rev.) Aratus, pioneer and Congregational missionary, was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1794, educated at Yale and Princeton and, in 1829, as a Congregational missionary, came to the Galena lead mines—then esteemed "a place so hard no one else would take it." In less than two years he had a Sunday-school with ten teachers and sixty to ninety scholars, and had also established a day-school, which he conducted himself. In 1831 he organized the First Presbyterian Church of Galena, of which he remained pastor until 1848, when he became Agent of the Home Missionary Society. He was prominent in laying the foundations of Beloit College and Rockford Female Seminary, meanwhile contributing freely from his meager salary to charitable purposes. Died at Galena, Nov. 8, 1869.

KEOKUK, (interpretation, "The Watchful Fox"), a Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, born on Rock River, about 1780. He had the credit of shrewdness and bravery, which enabled him finally to displace his rival, Black Hawk. He always professed ardent friendship for the whites, although this was not infrequently attributed to a far-seeing policy. He earnestly dissuaded Black Hawk from the formation of his confederacy, and when the latter was forced to surrender himself to the United States authorities, he was formally delivered to the custody of Keokuk. By the Rock Island treaty, of September, 1832, Keokuk was formally recognized as the principal Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, and granted a reservation on the Iowa River, 40 miles square. Here he lived until 1845, when he removed to Kansas, where, in June, 1848, he fell a victim to poison, supposedly administered by some partisan of Black Hawk. (See *Black Hawk* and *Black Hawk War*.)

KERFOOT, Samuel H., real-estate operator, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 18, 1823, and educated under the tutorship of Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg at St. Paul's College, Flushing, Long Island, graduating at the age of 19. He was then associated with a brother in founding St. James College, in Washington County, Md., but, in 1848, removed to Chicago and engaged in the real-estate business, in which he was one of the oldest operators at the time of his death, Dec. 28, 1896. He was one of the founders and a life member of the Chicago Historical Society and of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and associated with other learned and social organizations. He was also a member of the original Real Estate

and Stock Board of Chicago and its first President.

KEWANEE, a city in Henry County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 131 miles southwest of Chicago. Agriculture and coal-mining are chief industries of the surrounding country. The city contains eighteen churches, six graded schools, a public library of 10,000 volumes, three national banks, one weekly and two daily papers. It has extensive manufactories employing four to five thousand hands, the output including tubing and soil-pipe, boilers, pumps and heating apparatus, agricultural implements, etc. Population (1890), 4,569; (1900), 8,882; (1903, est.), 10,000.

KEYES, Willard, pioneer, was born at Newfane, Windsor County, Vt., Oct. 28, 1792; spent his early life on a farm, enjoying only such educational advantages as could be secured by a few months' attendance on school in winter; in 1817 started west by way of Mackinaw and, crossing Wisconsin (then an unbroken wilderness), finally reached Prairie du Chien, after which he spent a year in the "pineries." In 1819 he descended the Mississippi with a raft, his attention en route being attracted by the present site of the city of Quincy, to which, after two years spent in extensive exploration of the "Military Tract" in the interest of certain owners of bounty lands, he again returned, finding it still unoccupied. Then, after two years spent in farming in Pike County, in 1824 he joined his friend, the late Gov. John Wood, who had built the first house in Quincy two years previous. Mr. Keyes thus became one of the three earliest settlers of Quincy, the other two being John Wood and a Major Rose. On the organization of Adams County, in January, 1825, he was appointed a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, which held its first meeting in his house. Mr. Keyes acquired considerable landed property about Quincy, a portion of which he donated to the Chicago Theological Seminary, thereby furnishing means for the erection of "Willard Hall" in connection with that institution. His death occurred in Quincy, Feb. 7, 1872.

KICKAPOOS, a tribe of Indians whose ethnology is closely related to that of the Mascoutins. The French orthography of the word was various, the early explorers designating them as "Kic-a-pous," "Kick-a-poux," "Kick-a-bou," and "Quick-a-pous." The significance of the name is uncertain, different authorities construing it to mean "the otter's foot" and the "rabbit's ghost," according to dialect. From 1602, when the tribe

was first visited by Samuel Champlain, the Kickapoos were noted as a nation of warriors. They fought against Christianization, and were, for some time, hostile to the French, although they proved efficient allies of the latter during the French and Indian War. Their first formal recognition of the authority of the United States was in the treaty of Edwardsville (1819), in which reference was made to the treaties executed at Vincennes (1805 and 1809). Nearly a century before, they had left their seats in Wisconsin and established villages along the Rock River and near Chicago (1712-15). At the time of the Edwardsville treaty they had settlements in the valleys of the Wabash, Embarras, Kaskaskia, Sangamon and Illinois Rivers. While they fought bravely at the battle of Tippecanoe, their chief military skill lay in predatory warfare. As compared with other tribes, they were industrious, intelligent and cleanly. In 1832-33 they were removed to a reservation in Kansas. Thence many of them drifted to the southwest, joining roving, plundering bands. In language, manners and customs, the Kickapoos closely resembled the Sacs and Foxes, with whom some ethnologists believe them to have been more or less closely connected.

KILPATRICK, Thomas M., legislator and soldier, was born in Crawford County, Pa., June 1, 1807. He learned the potter's trade, and, at the age of 27, removed to Scott County, Ill. He was a deep thinker, an apt and reflective student of public affairs, and naturally eloquent. He was twice elected to the State Senate (1840 and '44), and, in 1846, was the Whig candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Augustus C. French, Democrat. In 1850 he emigrated to California, but, after a few years, returned to Illinois and took an active part in the campaigns of 1858 and 1860. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, for which regiment he had recruited a company. He was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, while leading a charge.

KINDERHOOK, a village and railway station in Pike County, on the Hannibal Division of the Wabash Railway, 13 miles east of Hannibal. Population (1890), 473; (1900), 370.

KING, John Lyle, lawyer, was born in Madison, Ind., in 1825—the son of a pioneer settler who was one of the founders of Hanover College and of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary there, which afterwards became the "Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest,"

now the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago. After graduating at Hanover, Mr. King began the study of law with an uncle at Madison, and the following year was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature and, while a member of that body, acted as Chairman of the Committee to present Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot and exile, to the Legislature; also took a prominent part, during the next few years, in the organization of the Republican party. Removing to Chicago in 1856, he soon became prominent in his profession there, and, in 1860, was elected City Attorney over Col. James A. Mulligan, who became eminent a year or two later, in connection with the war for the Union. Having a fondness for literature, Mr. King wrote much for the press and, in 1878, published a volume of sporting experiences with a party of professional friends in the woods and waters of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, under the title, "Trouting on the Brule River, or Summer Wayfaring in the Northern Wilderness." Died in Chicago, April 17, 1892.

KING, William H., lawyer, was born at Clifton Park, Saratoga County, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1817; graduated from Union College in 1846, studied law at Waterford and, having been admitted to the bar the following year, began practice at the same place. In 1853 he removed to Chicago, where he held a number of important positions, including the Presidency of the Chicago Law Institute, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Board of Education, and the Union College Alumni Association of the Northwest. In 1870 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and, during the sessions following the fire of 1871 prepared the act for the protection of titles to real estate, made necessary by the destruction of the records in the Recorder's office. Mr. King received the degree of LL.D. from his Alma Mater in 1879. Died, in Chicago, Feb. 6, 1892.

KINGMAN, Martin, was born at Deer Creek, Tazewell County, Ill., April 1, 1844; attended school at Washington, Ill., then taught two or three years, and, in June, 1862, enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving three years without the loss of a day—a part of the time on detached service in charge of an ambulance corps and, later, as Assistant Quartermaster. Returning from the war with the rank of First Lieutenant, in August, 1865, he went to Peoria, where he engaged in business and has remained ever since. He is now connected with the following business concerns: Kingman & Co.,

manufacturers and dealers in farm machinery, buggies, wagons, etc.; The Kingman Plow Company, Bank of Illinois, Peoria Cordage Company, Peoria General Electric Company, and National Hotel Company, besides various outside enterprises—all large concerns in each of which he is a large stockholder and a Director. Mr. Kingman was Canal Commissioner for six years—this being his only connection with politics. During 1898 he was also chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the Peoria Provisional Regiment organized for the Spanish-American War. His career in connection with the industrial development of Peoria has been especially conspicuous and successful.

KINKADE (or Kinhead), William, a native of Tennessee, settled in what is now Lawrence County, in 1817, and was elected to the State Senate in 1822, but appears to have served only one session, as he was succeeded in the Fourth General Assembly by James Bird. Although a Tennessean by birth, he was one of the most aggressive opponents of the scheme for making Illinois a slave State, being the only man who made a speech against the pro-slavery convention resolution, though this was cut short by the determination of the pro-conventionists to permit no debate. Mr. Kinkade was appointed Postmaster at Lawrenceville by President John Quincy Adams, and held the position for many years. He died in 1846.

KINMUNDY, a city in Marion County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 229 miles south of Chicago and 24 miles northeast of Centralia. Agriculture, stock-raising, fruit-growing and coal-mining are the principal industries of the surrounding country. Kinmundy has flouring mills and brick-making plants, with other manufacturing establishments of minor importance. There are five churches, a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,096; (1890), 1,045; (1900), 1,221.

KINNEY, William, Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois from 1826 to 1830; was born in Kentucky in 1781 and came to Illinois early in life, finally settling in St. Clair County. Of limited educational advantages, he was taught to read by his wife after marriage. He became a Baptist preacher, was a good stump-orator; served two sessions in the State Senate (the First and Third), was a candidate for Governor in 1834, but was defeated by Joseph Duncan; in 1838 was elected by the Legislature a member of the Board of Public Works, becoming its President. Died in 1843.—**William C. (Kinney)**, son of the preceding, was born in Illinois, served as a member of

the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and as Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly (1855), and, in 1857, was appointed by Governor Bissell Adjutant-General of the State, dying in office the following year.

KINZIE, John, Indian-trader and earliest citizen of Chicago, was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1763. His father was a Scotchman named McKenzie, but the son dropped the prefix "Mc," and the name soon came to be spelled "Kinzie"—an orthography recognized by the family. During his early childhood his father died, and his mother gave him a stepfather by the name of William Forsythe. When ten years old he left home and, for three years, devoted himself to learning the jeweler's trade at Quebec. Fascinated by stories of adventure in the West, he removed thither and became an Indian-trader. In 1804 he established a trading post at what is now the site of Chicago, being the first solitary white settler. Later he established other posts on the Rock, Illinois and Kankakee Rivers. He was twice married, and the father of a numerous family. His daughter Maria married Gen. David Hunter, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. John H. Kinzie, achieved literary distinction as the authoress of "Wau Bun," etc. (N. Y. 1850.) Died in Chicago, Jan. 6, 1828.—**John Harris** (Kinzie), son of the preceding, was born at Sandwich, Canada, July 7, 1803, brought by his parents to Chicago, and taken to Detroit after the massacre of 1812, but returned to Chicago in 1816. Two years later his father placed him at Mackinac Agency of the American Fur Company, and, in 1824, he was transferred to Prairie du Chien. The following year he was Sub-Agent of Indian affairs at Fort Winnebago, where he witnessed several important Indian treaties. In 1830 he went to Connecticut, where he was married, and, in 1833, took up his permanent residence in Chicago, forming a partnership with Gen. David Hunter, his brother-in-law, in the forwarding business. In 1841 he was appointed Registrar of Public Lands by President Harrison, but was removed by Tyler. In 1848 he was appointed Canal Collector, and, in 1849, President Taylor commissioned him Receiver of Public Moneys. In 1861 he was commissioned Paymaster in the army by President Lincoln, which office he held until his death, which occurred on a railroad train near Pittsburgh, Pa., June 21, 1865.

KIRBY, Edward P., lawyer and legislator, was born in Putnam County, Ill., Oct. 28, 1834—the son of Rev. William Kirby, one of the founders and early professors of Illinois College at

Jacksonville; graduated at Illinois College in 1854, then taught several years at St. Louis and Jacksonville; was admitted to the bar in 1864, and, in 1873, was elected County Judge of Morgan County as a Republican; was Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County (1891-93); also served for several years as Trustee of the Central Hospital for the Insane and, for a long period, as Trustee and Treasurer of Illinois College.

KIRK, (Gen.) Edward N., soldier, was born of Quaker parentage in Jefferson County, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1828; graduated at the Friends' Academy, at Mount Pleasant in the same State, and, after teaching for a time, began the study of law, completing it at Baltimore, Md., where he was admitted to the bar in 1853. A year later he removed to Sterling, Ill., where he continued in his profession until after the battle of the first Bull Run, when he raised a regiment. The quota of the State being already full, this was not immediately accepted; but, after some delay, was mustered in in September, 1861, as the Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, with the subject of this sketch as Colonel. In the field he soon proved himself a brave and dashing officer; at the battle of Shiloh, though wounded through the shoulder, he refused to leave the field. After remaining with the army several days, inflammatory fever set in, necessitating his removal to the hospital at Louisville, where he lay between life and death for some time. Having partially recovered, in August, 1862, he set out to rejoin his regiment, but was stopped en route by an order assigning him to command at Louisville. In November following he was commissioned Brigadier-General for "heroic action, gallantry and ability" displayed on the field. In the last days of December, 1862, he had sufficiently recovered to take part in the series of engagements at Stone River, where he was again wounded, this time fatally. He was taken to his home in Illinois, and, although he survived several months, the career of one of the most brilliant and promising soldiers of the war was cut short by his death, July 21, 1863.

KIRKLAND, Joseph, journalist and author, was born at Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1830—the son of Prof. William Kirkland of Hamilton College; was brought by his parents to Michigan in 1835, where he remained until 1856, when he came to the city of Chicago. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry (three-months' men), was elected Second Lieutenant, but later became Aid-de-Camp on the staff of

General McClellan, serving there and on the staff of General Fitz-John Porter until the retirement of the latter, meanwhile taking part in the Peninsular campaign and in the battle of Antietam. Returning to Chicago he gave attention to some coal-mining property near Danville, but later studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880. A few years later he produced his first novel, and, from 1890, devoted his attention solely to literary pursuits, for several years being literary editor of "The Chicago Tribune." His works—several of which first appeared as serials in the magazines—include "Zury, the Meanest Man in Spring County" (1885); "The McVeys" (1887); "The Captain of Co. K." (1889), besides the "History of the Chicago Massacre of 1812," and "The Story of Chicago"—the latter in two volumes. At the time of his death he had just concluded, in collaboration with Hon. John Moses, the work of editing a two-volume "History of Chicago," published by Messrs. Munsell & Co. (1895). Died, in Chicago, April 29, 1894.—**Elizabeth Stansbury** (Kirkland), sister of the preceding—teacher and author—was born at Geneva, N. Y., came to Chicago in 1867 and, five years later, established a select school for young ladies, out of which grew what is known as the "Kirkland Social Settlement," which was continued until her death, July 30, 1896. She was the author of a number of volumes of decided merit, written with the especial object of giving entertainment and instruction to the young—including "Six Little Cooks," "Dora's Housekeeping," "Speech and Manners," a Child's "History of France," a "History of England," "History of English Literature," etc. At her death she left a "History of Italy" ready for the hands of the publishers.

KIRKPATRICK, John, pioneer Methodist preacher, was born in Georgia, whence he emigrated in 1802; located at Springfield, Ill., at an early day, where he built the first horse-mill in that vicinity; in 1829 removed to Adams County, and finally to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he died in 1845. Mr. Kirkpatrick is believed to have been the first local Methodist preacher licensed in Illinois. Having inherited three slaves (a woman and two boys) while in Adams County, he brought them to Illinois and gave them their freedom. The boys were bound to a man in Quincy to learn a trade, but mysteriously disappeared—presumably having been kidnapped with the connivance of the man in whose charge they had been placed.

KIRKWOOD, a city in Warren County, once known as "Young America," situated about six miles southwest of Monmouth, on the Chicago,

Burlington & Quincy Railroad; is a stock-shipping point and in an agricultural region. The town has two banks, five churches, and two weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 949; (1900), 1,008.

KISHWAUKEE RIVER, rises in McHenry County, runs west through Boone, and enters Rock River in Winnebago County, eight miles below Rockford. It is 75 miles long. An affluent called the South Kishwaukee River runs north-northeast and northwest through De Kalb County, and enters the Kiskaukee in Winnebago County, about eight miles southeast of Rockford.

KITCHELL, Wickliff, lawyer and Attorney-General of Illinois, was born in New Jersey, May 21, 1789. Feb. 29, 1812, he was married, at Newark, N. J., to Miss Elizabeth Ross, and the same year emigrated west, passing down the Ohio on a flat-boat from Pittsburg, Pa., and settled near Cincinnati. In 1814 he became a resident of Southern Indiana, where he was elected sheriff, studied law and was admitted to the bar, finally becoming a successful practitioner. In 1817 he removed to Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., where, in 1820, he was elected Representative in the Second General Assembly, and was also a member of the State Senate from 1828 to 1832. In 1838 he removed to Hillsboro, Montgomery County, was appointed Attorney-General in 1839, serving until near the close of the following year, when he resigned to take his seat as Representative in the Twelfth General Assembly. Between 1846 and 1854 he was a resident of Fort Madison, Iowa, but the latter year returned to Hillsboro. During his early political career Mr. Kittchell had been a Democrat; but, on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, became an earnest Republican. Public-spirited and progressive, he was in advance of his time on many public questions. Died, Jan. 2, 1869.—**Alfred** (Kitchell), son of the preceding, lawyer and Judge, born at Palestine, Ill., March 29, 1820; was educated at Indiana State University and Hillsboro Academy, admitted to the bar in 1841, and the following year, commenced practice at Olney; was elected State's Attorney in 1843, through repeated re-elections holding the office ten years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and, in 1849, was elected Judge of Richland County; later assisted in establishing the first newspaper published in Olney, and in organizing the Republican party there in 1856; in 1859 was elected Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, serving one term. He was also influential in procuring a charter for

the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and in the construction of the line, being an original corporator and subsequently a Director of the Company. Later he removed to Galesburg, where he died, Nov. 11, 1876.—**Edward** (Kitchell), another son, was born at Palestine, Ill., Dec. 21, 1829; was educated at Hillsboro Academy until 1846, when he removed with his father's family to Fort Madison, Iowa, but later returned to Hillsboro to continue his studies; in 1852 made the trip across the plains to California to engage in gold mining, but the following year went to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, where he opened a law office; in 1854 returned to Illinois, locating at Olney, Richland County, forming a partnership with Horace Hayward, a relative, in the practice of law. Here, having taken position against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he became, in 1856, the editor of the first Republican newspaper published in that part of Illinois known as "Egypt," with his brother, Judge Alfred Kitchell, being one of the original thirty-nine Republicans in Richland County. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers at Centralia, which, in the following year having been mounted, became a part of the famous "Wilder Brigade." At first he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, but succeeded to the command of the regiment after the wounding of Colonel Funkhouser at Chickamauga in September, 1863; was finally promoted to the colonelcy in July, 1865, and mustered out with the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. Resuming the practice of his profession at Olney, he was, in 1866, the Republican candidate for Congress in a district strongly Democratic; also served as Collector of Internal Revenue for a short time and, in 1868, was Presidential Elector for the same District. Died, at Olney, July 11, 1869.—**John Wickliff** (Kitchell), youngest son of Wickliff Kitchell, was born at Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., May 30, 1835, educated at Hillsboro, read law at Fort Madison, Iowa, and admitted to the bar in that State. At the age of 19 years he served as Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives at Springfield, and was Reading Clerk of the same body at the session of 1861. Previous to the latter date he had edited "The Montgomery County Herald," and later, "The Charleston Courier." Resigning his position as Reading Clerk in 1861, he enlisted under the first call of President Lincoln in the Ninth Illinois Volunteers, served as Adjutant of the regiment and afterwards as Captain of his company. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he established

"The Union Monitor" at Hillsboro, which he conducted until drafted into the service in 1864, serving until the close of the war. In 1866 he removed to Pana (his present residence), resuming practice there; was a candidate for the State Senate the same year, and, in 1870, was the Republican nominee for Congress in that District.

KNICKERBOCKER, Joshua C., lawyer, was born in Gallatin, Columbia County, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1827; brought by his father to Alden, McHenry County, Ill., in 1844, and educated in the common schools of that place; removed to Chicago in 1860, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1862; served on the Board of Supervisors and in the City Council and, in 1868, was elected Representative in the General Assembly, serving one term. He was also a member of the State Board of Education from 1875 to '77, and the latter year was elected Probate Judge for Cook County, serving until his death, Jan. 5, 1890.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, a secret semi-military and benevolent association founded in the City of Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1864, Justus H. Rathbone (who died Dec. 9, 1889) being its recognized founder. The order was established in Illinois, May 4, 1869, by the organization of "Welcome Lodge, No. 1," in the city of Chicago. On July 1, 1869, this Lodge had nineteen members. At the close of the year four additional Lodges had been instituted, having an aggregate membership of 245. Early in the following year, on petition of these five Lodges, approved by the Grand Chancellor, a Grand Lodge of the Order for the State of Illinois was instituted in Chicago, with a membership of twenty-nine Past Chancellors as representatives of the five subordinate Lodges—the total membership of these Lodges at that date being 382. December 31, 1870, the total membership in Illinois had increased to 850. June 30, 1895, the total number of Lodges in the State was 525, and the membership 38,441. The assets belonging to the Lodges in Illinois, on Jan. 1, 1894, amounted to \$418,151.77.

KNOWLTON, Dexter A., pioneer and banker, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 3, 1812, taken to Chautauqua County in infancy and passed his childhood and youth on a farm. Having determined on a mercantile career, he entered an academy at Fredonia, paying his own way; in 1838 started on a peddling tour for the West, and, in the following year, settled at Freeport, Ill., where he opened a general store; in 1843 began investments in real estate, finally laying off sundry additions to the city of Freeport, from which he realized large profits. He

was also prominently connected with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad and, in 1850, became a Director of the Company, remaining in office some twelve years. In 1853 he was the Free-Soil candidate for Governor of Illinois, but a few years later became extensively interested in the Congress & Empire Spring Company at Saratoga, N. Y.; then, after a four years' residence in Brooklyn, returned to Freeport in 1870, where he engaged in banking business, dying in that city, March 10, 1876.

KNOX, Joseph, lawyer, was born at Blanford, Mass., Jan. 11, 1805; studied law with his brother, Gen. Alanson Knox, in his native town, was admitted to the bar in 1828, subsequently removing to Worcester, in the same State, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1837 he removed west, locating at Stephenson, now Rock Island, Ill., where he continued in practice for twenty-three years. During the greater part of that time he was associated with Hon. John W. Drury, under the firm name of Knox & Drury, gaining a wide reputation as a lawyer throughout Northern Illinois. Among the important cases in which he took part during his residence in Rock Island was the prosecution of the murderers of Colonel Davenport in 1845. In 1852 he served as a Democratic Presidential Elector, but in the next campaign identified himself with the Republican party as a supporter of John C. Fremont for the Presidency. In 1860 he removed to Chicago and, two years later, was appointed State's Attorney by Governor Yates, remaining in office until succeeded by his partner, Charles H. Reed. After coming to Chicago he was identified with a number of notable cases. His death occurred, August 6, 1881.

KNOX COLLEGE, a non-sectarian institution for the higher education of the youth of both sexes, located at Galesburg, Knox County. It was founded in 1837, fully organized in 1841, and graduated its first class in 1846. The number of graduates from that date until 1894, aggregated 867. In 1893 it had 663 students in attendance, and a faculty of 20 professors. Its library contains about 6,000 volumes. Its endowment amounts to \$300,000 and its buildings are valued at \$150,000. Dr. Newton Bateman was at its head for more than twenty years, and, on his resignation (1893), John H. Finley, Ph.D., became its President, but resigned in 1899.

KNOX COUNTY, a wealthy interior county west of the Illinois River, having an area of 720 square miles and a population (1900) of 43,612. It was named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox. Its

territorial limits were defined by legislative enactment in 1825, but the actual organization dates from 1830, when Riggs Pennington, Philip Hash and Charles Hansford were named the first Commissioners. Knoxville was the first county-seat selected, and here (in the winter of 1830-31) was erected the first court house, constructed of logs, two stories in height, at a cost of \$192. The soil is rich, and agriculture flourishes. The present county-seat (1899) is Galesburg, well known for its educational institutions, the best known of which are Knox College, founded in 1837, and Lombard University, founded in 1851. A flourishing Episcopal Seminary is located at Knoxville, and Hedding College at Abingdon.

KNOXVILLE, a city in Knox County, on the Galesburg-Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 50 miles west of Peoria, and 5 miles east of Galesburg; was formerly the county-seat, and still contains the fair grounds and almshouse. The municipal government is composed of a mayor, six aldermen, with seven heads of departments. It has electric lighting and street-car service, good water-works, banks, numerous churches, three public schools, and is the seat of St. Mary's school for girls, and St. Alban's, for boys. Population (1890), 1,728; (1900), 1,857.

KOERNER, Gustavus, lawyer and Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Germany in 1809, and received a university education. He was a lawyer by profession, and emigrated to Illinois in 1833, settling finally at Belleville. He at once affiliated with the Democratic party, and soon became prominent in politics. In 1842 he was elected to the General Assembly, and three years later was appointed to the bench of the State Supreme Court. In 1852 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket headed by Joel A. Matteson; but, at the close of his term, became identified with the Republican party and was a staunch Union man during the Civil War, serving for a time as Colonel on General Fremont's and General Halleck's staffs. In 1862 President Lincoln made him Minister to Spain, a post which he resigned in January, 1865. He was a member of the Chicago Convention of 1860 that nominated Lincoln for the Presidency; was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention of 1872 that named Horace Greeley for the Presidency. In 1867 he served as President of the first Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and, in 1870, was elected to the Legislature a second time. The

following year he was appointed a member of the first Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and served as its President. He is the author of "Collection of the Important General Laws of Illinois, with Comments" (in German, St. Louis, 1838); "From Spain" (Frankfort on-the-Main, 1866); "Das Deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten" (Cincinnati, 1880; second edition, New York, 1885); and a number of monographs. Died, at Belleville, April 9, 1896.

KOHLSAAT, Christian C., Judge of United States Court, was born in Edwards County, Ill., Jan. 8, 1844—his father being a native of Germany who settled in Edwards County in 1825, while his mother was born in England. The family removed to Galena in 1854, where young Kohlsaatt attended the public schools, later taking a course in Chicago University, after which he began the study of law. In 1867 he became a reporter on "The Chicago Evening Journal," was admitted to the bar in the same year, and, in 1868, accepted a position in the office of the County Clerk, where he kept the records of the County Court under Judge Bradwell's administration. During the sessions of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1871-72), he served as First Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the House, after which he began practice; in 1881 was the Republican nominee for County Judge, but was defeated by Judge Prendergast; served as member of the Board of West Side Park Commissioners, 1884-90; in 1890 was appointed Probate Judge of Cook County (as successor to Judge Knickerbocker, who died in January of that year), and was elected to the office in November following, and re-elected in 1894, as he was again in 1898. Early in 1899 he was appointed, by President McKinley, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, as successor to Judge Grosscup, who had been appointed United States Circuit Judge in place of Judge Showalter, deceased.

KOHLSAAT, Herman H., editor and newspaper publisher, was born in Edwards County, Ill., March 22, 1853, and taken the following year to Galena, where he remained until 12 years of age, when the family removed to Chicago. Here, after attending the public schools some three years, he became a cash-boy in the store of Carson, Pirie & Co., a year later rising to the position of cashier, remaining two years. Then, after having been connected with various business concerns, he became the junior member of the firm of Blake, Shaw & Co., for whom he had been a traveling salesman some five years. In 1880 he

became associated with the Dake Bakery, in connection with which he laid the foundation of an extensive business by establishing a system of restaurants and lunch counters in the business portions of the city. In 1891, after a somewhat protracted visit to Europe, Mr. Kohlsaatt bought a controlling interest in "The Chicago Inter Ocean," but withdrew early in 1894. In April, 1895, he became principal proprietor of "The Chicago Times-Herald," as the successor of the late James W. Scott, who died suddenly in New York, soon after effecting a consolidation of Chicago's two Democratic papers, "The Times" and "Herald," in one concern. Although changing the political status of the paper from Democratic to Independent, Mr. Kohlsaatt's liberal enterprise has won for it an assured success. He is also owner and publisher of "The Chicago Evening Post." His whole business career has been one of almost phenomenal success attained by vigorous enterprise and high-minded, honorable methods. Mr. Kohlsaatt is one of the original incorporators of the University of Chicago, of which he continues to be one of the Trustees.

KROME, William Henry, lawyer, born of German parentage, in Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1842; in 1851 was brought by his father to Madison County, Ill., where he lived and worked for some years on a farm. He acquired his education in the common schools and at McKendree College, graduating from the latter in 1863. After spending his summer months in farm labor and teaching school during the winter, for a year or two, he read law for a time with Judge M. G. Dale of Edwardsville, and, in 1866, entered the law department of Michigan University, graduating in 1869, though admitted the year previous to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Krome has been successively the partner of Judge John G. Irwin, Hon. W. F. L. Hadley (late Congressman from the Eighteenth District) and C. W. Terry. He has held the office of Mayor of Edwardsville (1873), State Senator (1874-78), and, in 1893, was a prominent candidate before the Democratic judicial convention for the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Scholfeld, deceased. He is also President of the Madison County State Bank.

KUEFFNER, William C., lawyer and soldier, was born in Germany and came to St. Clair County, Ill., in 1861. Early in 1865 he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Fortyninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, one of the latest regiments organized for the Civil War, and was soon after promoted to the rank of Brevet

Brigadier-General, serving until January, 1866. Later, General Kueffner studied law at St. Louis, and having graduated in 1871, established himself in practice at Belleville, where he has since resided. He was a successful contestant for a seat in the Republican National Convention of 1880 from the Seventeenth District.

KUYKENDALL, Andrew J., lawyer and legislator, was born of pioneer parents in Gallatin (now Hardin) County, Ill., March 3, 1815; was self-educated chiefly, but in his early manhood adopted the law as a profession, locating at Vienna in Johnson County, where he continued to reside to the end of his life. In 1842 he was elected a Representative in the Thirteenth General Assembly, and re-elected two years later; in 1850 became State Senator, serving continuously in the same body for twelve years; in 1861 enlisted, and was commissioned Major, in the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers (Gen. John A. Logan's regiment), but was compelled to resign, in May following, on account of impaired health. Two years later (1864) he was elected Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving one term; and, after several years in private life, was again returned to the State Senate in 1878, serving in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies. In all, Major Kuykendall saw twenty years' service in the State Legislature, of which sixteen were spent in the Senate and four in the House, besides two years in Congress. A zealous Democrat previous to the war, he was an ardent supporter of the war policy of the Government, and, in 1864, presided over the "Union" (Republican) State Convention of that year. He was also a member of the Senate Finance Committee in the session of 1859, which had the duty of investigating the Matteson "canal scrip fraud." Died, at Vienna, Ill., May 11, 1891.

LABOR TROUBLES. 1. **THE RAILROAD STRIKE OF 1877.**—By this name is generally characterized the labor disturbances of 1877, which, beginning at Pittsburgh in July, spread over the entire country, interrupting transportation, and, for a time, threatening to paralyze trade. Illinois suffered severely. The primary cause of the troubles was the general prostration of business resulting from the depression of values, which affected manufacturers and merchants alike. A reduction of expenses became necessary, and the wages of employes were lowered. Dissatisfaction and restlessness on the part of the latter ensued, which found expression in the ordering of a strike among railroad operatives on a larger scale than

had ever been witnessed in this country. In Illinois, Peoria, Decatur, Braidwood, East St. Louis, Galesburg, La Salle and Chicago were the principal points affected. In all these cities angry, excited men formed themselves into mobs, which tore up tracks, took possession of machine shops, in some cases destroyed roundhouses, applied the torch to warehouses, and, for a time, held commerce by the throat, not only defying the law, but even contending in arms against the military sent to disperse them. The entire force of the State militia was called into service, Major-General Arthur C. Ducat being in command. The State troops were divided into three brigades, commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals Torrence, Bates and Pavey. General Ducat assumed personal command at Braidwood, where were sent the Third Regiment and the Tenth Battalion, who suppressed the riots at that point with ease. Col. Joseph W. Stambaugh and Lieut.-Col. J. B. Parsons were the respective regimental commanders. Generals Bates and Pavey were in command at East St. Louis, where the excitement was at fever heat, the mobs terrorizing peaceable citizens and destroying much property. Governor Cullom went to this point in person. Chicago, however, was the chief railroad center of the State, and only prompt and severely repressive measures held in check one of the most dangerous mobs which ever threatened property and life in that city. The local police force was inadequate to control the rioters, and Mayor Heath felt himself forced to call for aid from the State. Brig.-Gen. Joseph T. Torrence then commanded the First Brigade, I. N. G., with headquarters at Chicago. Under instructions from Governor Cullom, he promptly and effectively co-operated with the municipal authorities in quelling the uprising. He received valuable support from volunteer companies, some of which were largely composed of Union veterans. The latter were commanded by such experienced commanders as Generals Reynolds, Martin Beem, and O. L. Mann, and Colonel Owen Stuart. General Lieb also led a company of veterans enlisted by himself, and General Shaffner and Major James H. D. Daly organized a cavalry force of 150 old soldiers, who rendered efficient service. The disturbance was promptly subdued, transportation resumed, and trade once more began to move in its accustomed channels.

2. **THE STRIKE OF 1894.**—This was an uprising which originated in Chicago and was incited by a comparatively young labor organization called the American Railway Union. In its inception it

was sympathetic, its ostensible motive, at the outset, being the righting of wrongs alleged to have been suffered by employes of the Pullman Palace Car Company. The latter quit work on May 11, and, on June 22, the American Railway Union ordered a general boycott against all railroad companies hauling Pullman cars after June 26. The General Managers of the lines entering Chicago took prompt action (June 25) looking toward mutual protection, protesting against the proposed boycott, and affirming their resolution to adhere to existing contracts, any action on the part of the strikers to the contrary notwithstanding. Trouble began on the 26th. The hauling of freight was necessarily soon discontinued; suburban traffic was interrupted; switching had to be done by inexperienced hands under police or military protection (officials and clerks sometimes throwing the levers), and in the presence of large crowds of law-defying hoodlums gathered along the tracks, avowedly through sympathy with the strikers, but actually in the hope of plunder. Trains were sidetracked, derailed, and, in not a few instances, valuable freight was burned. Passengers were forced to undergo the inconvenience of being cooped up for hours in crowded cars, in transit, without food or water, sometimes almost within sight of their destination, and sometimes threatened with death should they attempt to leave their prison houses. The mobs, intoxicated by seeming success, finally ventured to interfere with the passage of trains carrying the United States mails, and, at this juncture, the Federal authorities interfered. President Cleveland at once ordered the protection of all mail trains by armed guards, to be appointed by the United States Marshal. An additional force of Deputy Sheriffs was also sworn in by the Sheriff of Cook County, and the city police force was augmented. The United States District Court also issued a restraining order, directed against the officers and members of the American Railway Union, as well as against all other persons interfering with the business of railroads carrying the mails. Service was readily accepted by the officers of the Union, but the copies distributed among the insurgent mob were torn and trampled upon. Thereupon the President ordered Federal troops to Chicago, both to protect Government property (notably the Subtreasury) and to guard mail trains. The Governor (John P. Altgeld) protested, but without avail. A few days later, the Mayor of Chicago requested the State Executive to place a force of State militia at his control for the protection of

property and the prevention of bloodshed. General Wheeler, with the entire second division of the I. N. G., at once received orders to report to the municipal authorities. The presence of the militia greatly incensed the turbulent crowds, yet it proved most salutary. The troops displayed exemplary firmness under most trying circumstances, dispersing jeering and threatening crowds by physical force or bayonet charges, the rioters being fired upon only twice. Gradually order was restored. The disreputable element subsided, and wiser and more conservative counsels prevailed among the ranks of the strikers. Impediments to traffic were removed and trains were soon running as though no interruption had occurred. The troops were withdrawn (first the Federal and afterwards those of the State), and the courts were left to deal with the subject in accordance with the statutes. The entire executive board of the American Railway Union were indicted for conspiracy, but the indictments were never pressed. The officers, however, were all found guilty of contempt of court in having disobeyed the restraining order of the Federal court, and sentenced to terms in the county jail. Eugene V. Debs, the President of the Union, was convicted on two charges and given a sentence of six months on each, but the two sentences were afterward made concurrent. The other members of the Board received a similar sentence for three months each. All but the Vice-President, George W. Howard, served their terms at Woodstock, McHenry County. Howard was sent to the Will County jail at Joliet.

LACEY, Lyman, lawyer and jurist, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., May 6, 1832. In 1837 his parents settled in Fulton County, Ill. He graduated from Illinois College in 1855 and was admitted to the bar in 1856, commencing practice at Havana, Mason County, the same year. In 1862 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the counties of Mason and Menard in the lower house of the Legislature; was elected to the Circuit Court bench in 1873, and re-elected in 1879, '85 and '91; also served for several years upon the bench of the Appellate Court.

LACON, a city and county-seat of Marshall County, situated on the Illinois River, and on the Dwight and Lacon branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 130 miles southwest of Chicago. A pontoon bridge connects it with Sparland on the opposite bank of the Illinois. The surrounding country raises large quantities of grain, for which Lacon is a shipping point. The river is navigable by steamboats to this point. The city

has grain elevators, woolen mills, marble works, a carriage factory and a national bank. It also has water works, an excellent telephone system, good drainage, and is lighted by electricity. There are seven churches, a graded school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,814; (1890), 1,649, (1900), 1,601.

LA FAYETTE (Marquis de), **VISIT OF.** An event of profound interest in the history of Illinois, during the year 1825, was the visit to the State by the Marquis de La Fayette, who had been the ally of the American people during their struggle for independence. The distinguished Frenchman having arrived in the country during the latter part of 1824, the General Assembly in session at Vandalia, in December of that year, adopted an address inviting him to visit Illinois. This was communicated to La Fayette by Gov. Edward Coles, who had met the General in Europe seven years before. Governor Coles' letter and the address of the General Assembly were answered with an acceptance by La Fayette from Washington, under date of Jan. 16, 1825. The approach of the latter was made by way of New Orleans, the steamer *Natchez* (by which General La Fayette ascended the Mississippi) arriving at the old French village of Carondelet, below St. Louis, on the 28th of April. Col. William S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, and at that time a Representative in the General Assembly from Sangamon County, as well as an Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Coles, was dispatched from the home of the latter at Edwardsville, to meet the distinguished visitor, which he did at St. Louis. On Saturday, April 30, the boat bearing General La Fayette, with a large delegation of prominent citizens of Missouri, left St. Louis, arriving at Kaskaskia, where a reception awaited him at the elegant residence of Gen. John Edgar, Governor Coles delivering an address of welcome. The presence of a number of old soldiers, who had fought under La Fayette at Brandywine and Yorktown, constituted an interesting feature of the occasion. This was followed by a banquet at the tavern kept by Colonel Sweet, and a closing reception at the house of William Morrison, Sr., a member of the celebrated family of that name, and one of the leading merchants of Kaskaskia. Among those participating in the reception ceremonies, who were then, or afterwards became, prominent factors in State history, appear the names of Gen. John Edgar, ex-Governor Bond, Judge Nathaniel Pope, Elias Kent Kane, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Menard, Col. Thomas Mather and Sidney Breese,

a future United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court. The boat left Kaskaskia at midnight for Nashville, Tenn., Governor Coles accompanying the party and returning with it to Shawneetown, where an imposing reception was given and an address of welcome delivered by Judge James Hall, on May 14, 1825. A few hours later General La Fayette left on his way up the Ohio.

LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Lake Erie & Western Railroad.*)

LAFIN, Matthew, manufacturer, was born at Southwick, Hampden County, Mass., Dec. 16, 1803; in his youth was clerk for a time in the store of Lafin & Loomis, powder manufacturers, at Lee, Mass., later becoming a partner in the Canton Powder Mills. About 1832 he engaged in the manufacture of axes at Saugerties, N. Y., which proving a failure, he again engaged in powder manufacture, and, in 1837, came to Chicago, where he finally established a factory—his firm, in 1840, becoming Lafin & Smith, and, later, Lafin, Smith & Co. Becoming largely interested in real estate, he devoted his attention chiefly to that business after 1849, with great success, not only in Chicago but elsewhere, having done much for the development of Waukesha, Wis., where he erected one of the principal hotels—the "Fountain Spring House"—also being one of the original stockholders of the Elgin Watch Company. Mr. Lafin was a zealous supporter of the Government during the war for the preservation of the Union, and, before his death, made a donation of \$75,000 for a building for the Chicago Academy of Sciences, which was erected in the western part of Lincoln Park. Died, in Chicago, May 20, 1897.

LA GRANGE, a village in Cook County, and one of the handsomest suburbs of Chicago, from which it is distant 15 miles, south-southwest, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The streets are broad and shaded and there are many handsome residences. The village is lighted by electricity, and has public water-works, seven churches, a high school and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 531; (1890), 2,314; (1900), 3,969.

LA HARPE, a city in Hancock County, on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, 70 miles west by south from Peoria and 20 miles south-south-east of Burlington, Iowa. Brick, tile and cigars constitute the manufactured output. La Harpe has two banks, five churches, a graded and a high school, a seminary, and two newspapers. Population (1880), 958; (1890), 1,113; (1900), 1,591.

LAKE COUNTY, in the extreme northeast corner of the State, having an area of 490 square miles, and a population (1900) of 34,504. It was cut off from McHenry County and separately organized in 1839. Pioneer settlers began to arrive in 1839, locating chiefly along the Des Plaines River. The Indians vacated the region the following year. The first County Commissioners (E. E. Hunter, William Brown and E. C. Berrey) located the county-seat at Libertyville, but, in 1841, it was removed to Little Fort, now Waukegan. The county derives its name from the fact that some forty small lakes are found within its limits. The surface is undulating and about equally divided between sand, prairie and second-growth timber. At Waukegan there are several manufacturing establishments, and the Glen Flora medicinal spring attracts many invalids. Highland Park and Lake Forest are residence towns of great beauty situated on the lake bluff, populated largely by the families of Chicago business men.

LAKE ERIE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

(See *Lake Erie & Western Railroad.*)

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD. Of the 710.61 miles which constitute the entire length of this line, only 118.6 are within Illinois. This portion extends from the junction of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, on the east side of the Illinois River opposite Peoria, to the Indiana State line. It is a single-track road of standard gauge. About one-sixth of the line in Illinois is level, the grade nowhere exceeding 40 feet to the mile. The track is of 56 and 60-pound steel rails, and lightly ballasted. The total capital of the road (1898)—including \$23,680,000 capital stock, \$10,875,000 bonded debt and a floating debt of \$1,479,809—was \$36,034,809, or \$50,-708 per mile. The total earnings and income in Illinois for 1898 were \$559,743, and the total expenditures for the same period, \$457,713.—(HISTORY.) The main line of the Illinois Division of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad was acquired by consolidation, in 1880, of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad (81 miles in length), which had been opened in 1871, with certain Ohio and Indiana lines. In May, 1885, the line thus formed was consolidated, without change of name, with the Lake Erie & Mississippi Railroad, organized to build an extension of the Lake Erie & Western from Bloomington to Peoria (43 miles). The road was sold under foreclosure in 1886, and the present company organized, Feb. 9, 1887.

LAKE FOREST, a city in Lake County, on Lake Michigan and Chicago & Northwestern Rail-

way, 28 miles north by west from Chicago. It is the seat of Lake Forest University; has four schools, five churches, one bank, gas and electric light system, electric car line, water system, fire department and hospital. Population (1890), 1,203; (1900), 2,215; (1904, est.), 2,800.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, an institution of learning comprising six distinct schools, viz.: Lake Forest Academy, Ferry Hall Seminary, Lake Forest College, Rush Medical College, Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and the Chicago College of Law. The three first named are located at Lake Forest, while the three professional schools are in the city of Chicago. The college charter was granted in 1857, but the institution was not opened until nineteen years later, and the professional schools, which were originally independent, were not associated until 1887. In 1894 there were 316 undergraduates at Lake Forest, in charge of forty instructors. During the same year there were in attendance at the professional schools, 1,557 students, making a total enrollment in the University of 1,873. While the institution is affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination, the Board of Trustees is self-perpetuating. The Academy and Seminary are preparatory schools for the two sexes, respectively. Lake Forest College is co-educational and organized upon the elective plan, having seventeen departments, a certain number of studies being required for graduation, and work upon a major subject being required for three years. The schools at Lake Forest occupy fifteen buildings, standing within a campus of sixty-five acres.

LAKE MICHIGAN, one of the chain of five great northern lakes, and the largest lake lying wholly within the United States. It lies between the parallels of 41° 35' and 46° North latitude, its length being about 335 miles. Its width varies from 50 to 88 miles, its greatest breadth being opposite Milwaukee. Its surface is nearly 600 feet above the sea-level and its maximum depth is estimated at 840 feet. It has an area of about 20,000 square miles. It forms the eastern boundary of Wisconsin, the western boundary of the lower peninsula of Michigan and a part of the northern boundary of Illinois and Indiana. Its waters find their outlet into Lake Huron through the straits of Mackinaw, at its northeast extremity, and are connected with Lake Superior by the Sault Ste. Marie River. It contains few islands, and these mainly in its northern part, the largest being some fifteen miles long. The principal rivers which empty into this lake are the Fox,

Menominee, Manistee, Muskegon, Kalamazoo, Grand and St. Joseph. Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine and Manitowoc are the chief cities on its banks.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY. The main line extends from Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., a distance of 539 miles, with various branches of leased and proprietary lines located in the States of Michigan, New York and Ohio, making the mileage of lines operated 1,415.63 miles, of which 862.15 are owned by the company—only 14 miles being in Illinois. The total earnings and income in Illinois, in 1898, were \$453,946, and the expenditures for the same period, \$360,971.—(HISTORY.) The company was formed in 1869, from the consolidation of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, and the Buffalo & Erie Railroad Companies. The proprietary roads have been acquired since the consolidation.

LAMB, James L., pioneer merchant, was born in Connellsville, Pa., Nov. 7, 1800; at 12 years of age went to Cincinnati to serve as clerk in the store of a distant relative, came to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1820, and soon after engaged in mercantile business with Thomas Mather, who had come to Illinois two years earlier. Later, the firm established a store at Chester and shipped the first barrels of pork from Illinois to the New Orleans market. In 1831 Mr. Lamb located in Springfield, afterwards carrying on merchandising and pork-packing extensively; also established an iron foundry, which continued in operation until a few years ago. Died, Dec. 3, 1873.

LAMB, Martha J. R. N., magazine editor and historian, was born (Martha Joan Reade Nash) at Plainfield, Mass., August 13, 1829, received a thorough education and, after her marriage in 1852 to Charles A. Lamb, resided for eight years in Chicago, Ill., where she was one of the principal founders of the Home for the Friendless and Half Orphan Asylum, and Secretary of the Sanitary Fair of 1863. In 1866 she removed to New York and gave her after life to literary work, from 1883 until her death being editor of "The Magazine of American History," besides furnishing numerous papers on historical and other subjects; also publishing some sixteen volumes, one of her most important works being a "History of New York City," in two volumes. She was a member of nearly thirty historical and other learned societies. Died, Jan. 2, 1893.

LAMBORN, Josiah, early lawyer and Attorney-General; born in Washington County, Ky.,

and educated at Transylvania University; was Attorney-General of the State by appointment of Governor Carlin, 1840-43, at that time being a resident of Jacksonville. He is described by his contemporaries as an able and brilliant man, but of convivial habits and unscrupulous to such a degree that his name was mixed up with a number of official scandals. Separated from his family, he died of delirium tremens, at Whitehall, Greene County.

LA MOILLE, a village of Bureau County, on the Mendota-Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 9 miles northwest of Mendota; in rich farming and stock-raising region; has a bank, three churches, fine school-building, and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 516; (1900), 576.

LAMON, Ward Hill, lawyer, was born at Mill Creek, Frederick County, W. Va., Jan. 6, 1828; received a common school education and was engaged in teaching for a time; also began the study of medicine, but relinquished it for the law. About 1847-48 he located at Danville, Ill., subsequently read law with the late Judge Oliver L. Davis, attending lectures at the Louisville Law School, where he had Gen. John A. Logan for a class-mate. On admission to the bar, he became the Danville partner of Abraham Lincoln—the partnership being in existence as early as 1852. In 1859 he removed to Bloomington, and, in the Presidential campaign of 1860, was a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln. In February, 1861, he was chosen by Mr. Lincoln to accompany him to Washington, making the perilous night journey through Baltimore in Mr. Lincoln's company. Being a man of undoubted courage, as well as almost giant stature, he soon received the appointment of Marshal of the District of Columbia, and, in the first weeks of the new administration, made a confidential visit to Colonel Anderson, then in command at Fort Sumter, to secure accurate information as to the situation there. In May, 1861, he obtained authority to raise a regiment, of which he was commissioned Colonel, remaining in the field to December, when he returned to the discharge of his duties as Marshal at Washington, but was absent from Washington on the night of the assassination—April 14, 1865. Resigning his office after this event, he entered into partnership for the practice of law with the late Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania. Some years later he published the first volume of a proposed Life of Lincoln, using material which he obtained from Mr. Lincoln's Springfield partner, William H. Herndon, but the second volume was never issued. His death occurred at Martins-

burg, W. Va., not far from his birthplace, May 7, 1893. Colonel Lamon married a daughter of Judge Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield.

LANARK, a city in Carroll County, 19 miles by rail southwest of Freeport, and 7 miles east of Mount Carroll. The surrounding country is largely devoted to grain-growing, and Lanark has two elevators and is an important shipping-point. Manufacturing of various descriptions is carried on. The city has two banks (one National and one State), eight churches, a graded and high school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,198; (1890), 1,295; (1900), 1,306.

LANDES, Silas Z., ex-Congressman, was born in Augusta County, Va., May 15, 1842. In early youth he removed to Illinois, and was admitted to the bar of this State in August, 1863, and has been in active practice at Mount Carmel since 1864. In 1872 he was elected State's Attorney for Waoash County, was re-elected in 1876, and again in 1880. He represented the Sixteenth Illinois District in Congress from 1885 to 1889, being elected on the Democratic ticket.

LANDRIGAN, John, farmer and legislator, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1832, and brought to America at one year of age, his parents stopping for a time in New Jersey. His early life was spent at Lafayette, Ind. After completing his education in the seminary there, he engaged in railroad and canal contracting. Coming to Illinois in 1858, he purchased a farm near Albion, Edwards County, where he has since resided. He has been twice elected as a Democrat to the House of Representatives (1868 and '74) and twice to the State Senate (1870 and '96), and has been, for over twenty years, a member of the State Agricultural Society—for four years of that time being President of the Board, and some sixteen years Vice-President.

LANE, Albert Grannis, educator, was born in Cook County, Ill., March 15, 1841, and educated in the public schools, graduating with the first class from the Chicago High School in 1858. He immediately entered upon the business of teaching as Principal, but, in 1869, was elected Superintendent of Schools for Cook County. After three years' service as cashier of a bank, he was elected County Superintendent, a second time, in 1877, and regularly every four years thereafter until 1890. In 1891 he was chosen Superintendent of Schools for the city of Chicago, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Superintendent Howland—a position which he continued to fill until the appointment of E. B. Andrews,

Superintendent, when he became First Assistant Superintendent.

LANE, Edward, ex-Congressman, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1842, and became a resident of Illinois at the age of 16. After receiving an academic education he studied law and was admitted to the Illinois bar in February, 1865. Since then he has been a successful practitioner at Hillsboro. From 1869 to 1873 he served as County Judge. In 1886 he was the successful Democratic candidate for Congress from the Seventeenth Illinois District and re-elected for three successive terms, but was defeated by Frederick Remann (Republican) in 1894, and again by W. F. L. Hadley, at a special election, in 1895, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Remann.

LANPHER, Charles H., journalist, was born at Alexandria, Va., April 14, 1820; from 4 years of age lived in Washington City; in 1836 entered the office as an apprentice of "The State Register" at Vandalia, Ill., (then owned by his brother-in-law, William Walters). Later, the paper was removed to Springfield, and Walters, having enlisted for the Mexican war in 1846, died at St. Louis, en route to the field. Lanphier, having thus succeeded to the management, and, finally, to the proprietorship of the paper, was elected public printer at the next session of the Legislature, and, in 1847, took into partnership George Walker, who acted as editor until 1858. Mr. Lanphier continued the publication of the paper until 1863, and then sold out. During the war he was one of the State Board of Army Auditors appointed by Governor Yates; was elected Circuit Clerk in 1864 and re-elected in 1868, and, in 1872, was Democratic candidate for County Treasurer but defeated with the rest of his party.

LARCOM, Lucy, author and teacher, born at Beverly, Mass., in 1826; attended a grammar school and worked in a cotton mill at Lowell, becoming one of the most popular contributors to "The Lowell Offering," a magazine conducted by the factory girls, thereby winning the acquaintance and friendship of the poet Whittier. In 1846 she came to Illinois and, for three years, was a student at Monticello Female Seminary, near Alton, meanwhile teaching at intervals in the vicinity. Returning to Massachusetts she taught for six years; in 1865 established "Our Young Folks," of which she was editor until 1874. Her books, both poetical and prose, have taken a high rank for their elevated literary and moral tone. Died, in Boston, April 17, 1893.

LARNED, Edward Channing, lawyer, was born in Providence, R. I., July 14, 1820; graduated at Brown University in 1840; was Professor of Mathematics one year in Kemper College, Wis., then studied law and, in 1847, came to Chicago. He was an earnest opponent of slavery and gained considerable deserved celebrity by a speech which he delivered in 1851, in opposition to the fugitive slave law. He was a warm friend of Abraham Lincoln and, in 1860, made speeches in his support; was an active member of the Union Defense Committee of Chicago during the war, and, in 1861, was appointed by Mr. Lincoln United States District Attorney of the Northern District of Illinois, but compelled to resign by failing health. Being absent in Europe at the time of the fire of 1871, he returned immediately and devoted his attention to the work of the Relief and Aid Society. Making a second visit to Europe in 1872-73, he wrote many letters for the press, also doing much other literary work in spite of declining health. Died at Lake Forest, Ill., September, 1884.

LA SALLE, a city in La Salle County, 99 miles southwest of Chicago, situated on the Illinois River at southern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and at intersection of three trunk lines of railroads. Bituminous coal abounds and is extensively mined; zinc smelting and the manufacture of glass and hydraulic and Portland cement are leading industries; also has a large ice trade with the South annually. It is connected with adjacent towns by electric railways, and with Peoria by daily river packets. Population (1890), 9,855; (1900), 10,446.

LA SALLE, Reni Robert Cavelier, Sieur de, a famous explorer, born at Rouen, France, in 1643; entered the Jesuit order, but conceiving that he had mistaken his vocation, came to America in 1666. He obtained a grant of land about the Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence, above Montreal. It was probably his intention to settle there as a grand seigneur; but, becoming interested in stories told him by some Seneca Indians, he started two years later in quest of a great waterway, which he believed led to the South Sea (Pacific Ocean) and afforded a short route to China. He passed through Lake Ontario, and is believed to have discovered the Ohio. The claim that he reached the Illinois River at this time has been questioned. Having re-visited France in 1677 he was given a patent of nobility and extensive land-grants in Canada. In 1679 he visited the Northwest and explored the great lakes, finally reaching the head of Lake Michi-

gan and erecting a fort near the mouth of the St. Joseph River. From there he made a portage to the Illinois, which he descended early in 1680 to Lake Peoria, where he began the erection of a fort to which, in consequence of the misfortunes attending the expedition, was given the name of Creve-Cœur. Returning from here to Canada for supplies, in the following fall he again appeared in Illinois, but found his fort at Lake Peoria a ruin and his followers, whom he had left there, gone. Compelled again to return to Canada, in the latter part of 1681 he set out on his third expedition to Illinois, and making the portage by way of the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers, reached "Starved Rock," near the present city of Ottawa, where his lieutenant, Tonty, had already begun the erection of a fort. In 1682, accompanied by Tonty, he descended the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, reaching the Gulf of Mexico on April 9. He gave the region the name of Louisiana. In 1683 he again returned to France and was commissioned to found a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi, which he unsuccessfully attempted to do in 1684, the expedition finally landing about Matagorda Bay in Texas. After other fruitless attempts (death and desertions having seriously reduced the number of his colonists), while attempting to reach Canada, he was murdered by his companions near Trinity River in the present State of Texas, March 19, 1687. Another theory regarding La Salle's ill-starred Texas expedition is, that he intended to establish a colony west of the Mississippi, with a view to contesting with the Spaniards for the possession of that region, but that the French government failed to give him the support which had been promised, leaving him to his fate.

LA SALLE COUNTY, one of the wealthiest counties in the northeastern section, being second in size and in population in the State. It was organized in 1831, and has an area of 1,152 square miles; population (1900), 87,776. The history of this region dates back to 1675, when Marquette established a mission at an Indian village on the Illinois River about where Utica now stands, eight miles west of Ottawa. La Salle (for whom the county is named) erected a fort here in 1682, which was, for many years, the headquarters for French missionaries and traders. Later, the Illinois Indians were well-nigh exterminated by starvation, at the same point, which has become famous in Western history as "Starved Rock." The surface of the county is undulating and slopes toward the Illinois River. The soil is rich, and timber abounds on the bluffs and

along the streams. Water is easily procured. Four beds of coal underlie the entire county, and good building stone is quarried at a depth of 150 to 200 feet. Excellent hydraulic cement is made from the calciferous deposit, Utica being especially noted for this industry. The First American settlers came about the time of Captain Long's survey of a canal route (1816). The Illinois & Michigan Canal was located by a joint corps of State and National engineers in 1830. (See *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.) During the Black Hawk War, La Salle County was a prominent base of military operations.

LATHROP, William, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., April 17, 1825. His early education was acquired in the common schools. Later he read law and was admitted to the bar, commencing practice in 1851, making his home in Central New York until his removal to Illinois. In 1856 he represented the Rockford District in the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1876, was elected, as a Republican, to represent the (then) Fourth Illinois District in Congress.

LA VANTUM, the name given, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, to the principal village of the Illinois Indians, situated on the Illinois River, near the present town of Utica, in La Salle County. (See *Starved Rock*.)

LAWLER, Frank, was born at Rochester, N. Y., June 25, 1842. His first active occupation was as a news-agent on railroads, which business he followed for three years. He learned the trade of a ship-calker, and was elected to the Presidency of the Ship-Carpenters' and Ship-Calkers' Association. While yet a young man he settled in Chicago and, in 1869, was appointed to a clerical position in the postoffice in that city; later, served as a letter-carrier, and as a member of the City Council (1876-84). In 1884 he was elected to Congress from the Second District, which he represented in that body for three successive terms. While serving his last year in Congress (1890) he was an unsuccessful candidate on the Democratic ticket for Sheriff of Cook County; in 1893 was an unsuccessful applicant for the Chicago postmastership, was defeated as an Independent-Democrat for Congress in 1894, but, in 1895, was elected Alderman for the Nineteenth Ward of the city of Chicago. Died, Jan. 17, 1896.

LAWLER, (Gen.) Michael K., soldier, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1814, brought to the United States in 1816, and, in 1819, to Gallatin County, Ill., where his father began

farming. The younger Lawler early evinced a military taste by organizing a military company in 1842, of which he served as Captain three or four years. In 1846 he organized a company for the Mexican War, which was attached to the Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Colonel Forman's), and, at the end of its term of enlistment, raised a company of cavalry, with which he served to the end of the war—in all, seeing two and a half years' service. He then resumed the peaceful life of a farmer; but, on the breaking out of the rebellion, again gave proof of his patriotism by recruiting the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—the first regiment organized in the Eighteenth Congressional District—of which he was commissioned Colonel, entering into the three years' service in May, 1861. His regiment took part in most of the early engagements in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, including the capture of Fort Donelson, where it lost heavily, Colonel Lawler himself being severely wounded. Later, he was in command, for some time, at Jackson, Tenn., and, in November, 1862, was commissioned Brigadier-General "for gallant and meritorious service." He was also an active participant in the operations against Vicksburg, and was thanked on the field by General Grant for his service at the battle of Big Black, pronounced by Charles A. Dana (then Assistant Secretary of War) "one of the most splendid exploits of the war." After the fall of Vicksburg he took part in the siege of Jackson, Miss., and in the campaigns on the Teche and Red River, and in Texas, also being in command, for six months, at Baton Rouge, La. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Major-General, and mustered out, January, 1866, after a service of four years and seven months. He then returned to his Gallatin County farm, where he died, July 26, 1882.

LAWLER, Thomas G., soldier and Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Liverpool, Eng., April 7, 1844; was brought to Illinois by his parents in childhood, and, at 17 years of age, enlisted in the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, serving first as a private, then as Sergeant, later being elected First Lieutenant, and (although not mustered in, for two months) during the Atlanta campaign being in command of his company, and placed on the roll of honor by order of General Rosecrans. He participated in every battle in which his regiment was engaged, and, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, was the first man of his command over the enemy's works. After the war he became prominent as an officer

of the Illinois National Guard, organizing the Rockford Rifles, in 1876, and serving as Colonel of the Third Regiment for seven years; was appointed Postmaster at Rockford by President Hayes, but removed by Cleveland in 1885; re-appointed by Harrison and again displaced on the accession of Cleveland. He was one of the organizers of G. L. Nevius Post, G. A. R., of which he served as Commander twenty-six years; in 1882 was elected Department Commander for the State of Illinois and, in 1894, Commander-in-Chief, serving one year.

LAWRENCE, Charles B., jurist, was born at Vergennes, Vt., Dec. 17, 1820. After two years spent at Middlebury College, he entered the junior class at Union College, graduating from the latter in 1841. He devoted two years to teaching in Alabama, and began reading law at Cincinnati in 1843, completing his studies at St. Louis, where he was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1844. The following year he removed to Quincy, Ill., where he was a prominent practitioner for ten years. The years 1856-58 he spent in foreign travel, with the primary object of restoring his impaired health. On his return home he began farming in Warren County, with the same end in view. In 1861 he accepted a nomination to the Circuit Court bench and was elected without opposition. Before the expiration of his term, in 1864, he was elected a Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division, and, in 1870, became Chief Justice. At this time his home was at Galesburg. Failing of a re-election in 1873, he removed to Chicago, and at once became one of the leaders of the Cook County bar. Although persistently urged by personal and political friends, to permit his name to be used in connection with a vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, he steadfastly declined. In 1877 he received the votes of the Republicans in the State Legislature for United States Senator against David Davis, who was elected. Died, at Decatur, Ala., April 9, 1883.

LAWRENCE COUNTY, one of the eastern counties in the "southern tier," originally a part of Edwards, but separated from the latter in 1821, and named for Commodore Lawrence. In 1900 its area was 360 square miles, and its population, 16,523. The first English speaking settlers seem to have emigrated from the colony at Vincennes, Ind. St. Francisville, in the southeastern portion, and Allison prairie, in the northeast, were favored by the American pioneers. Settlement was more or less desultory until after the

War of 1812. Game was abundant and the soil productive. About a dozen negro families found homes, in 1819, near Lawrenceville, and a Shaker colony was established about Charlottesville the same year. Among the best remembered pioneers are the families of Lautermann, Chubb, Kincaid, Buchanan and Laus—the latter having come from South Carolina. Toussaint Dubois, a Frenchman and father of Jesse K. Dubois, State Auditor (1857-64), was a large land proprietor at an early day, and his house was first utilized as a court house. The county is richer in historic associations than in populous towns. Lawrenceville, the county-seat, was credited with 865 inhabitants by the census of 1890. St. Francisville and Sumner are flourishing towns.

LAWRENCEVILLE, the county-seat of Lawrence County, is situated on the Embarras River, at the intersection of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 9 miles west of Vincennes, Ind., and 139 miles east of St. Louis. It has a courthouse, four churches, a graded school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 865; (1900), 1,300; (1903, est.), 1,600.

LAWSON, Victor F., journalist and newspaper proprietor, was born in Chicago, of Scandinavian parentage, Sept. 9, 1850. After graduating at the Chicago High School, he prosecuted his studies at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Harvard University. In August, 1876, he purchased an interest in "The Chicago Daily News," being for some time a partner of Melville E. Stone, but became sole proprietor in 1888, publishing morning and evening editions. He reduced the price of the morning edition to one cent, and changed its name to "The Chicago Record." He has always taken a deep interest in the cause of popular education, and, in 1888, established a fund to provide for the distribution of medals among public school children of Chicago, the award to be made upon the basis of comparative excellence in the preparation of essays upon topics connected with American history.

LEBANON, a city in St. Clair County, situated on Silver Creek, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 11 miles northeast of Belleville and 24 miles east of St. Louis; is located in an agricultural and coal-mining region. Its manufacturing interests are limited, a flouring mill being the chief industry of this character. The city has electric lights and electric trolley line connecting with Belleville and St. Louis; also has a bank, eight churches, two

newspapers and is an important educational center, being the seat of McKendree College, founded in 1828. Population (1890), 1,636; (1900), 1,812.

LEE COUNTY, one of the third tier of counties south of the Wisconsin State line; named for Richard Henry Lee of Revolutionary fame; area, 740 square miles; population (1900), 29,894. It was cut off from Ogle County, and separately organized in 1839. In 1840 the population was but little over 2,000. Charles F. Ingals, Nathan R. Whitney and James P. Dixon were the first County-Commissioners. Agriculture is the principal pursuit, although stone quarries are found here and there, notably at Ashton. The county-seat is Dixon, where, in 1828, one Ogee, a half-breed, built a cabin and established a ferry across the Rock River. In 1830, John Dixon, of New York, purchased Ogee's interest for \$1,800. Settlement and progress were greatly retarded by the Black Hawk War, but immigration fairly set in in 1838. The first court house was built in 1840, and the same year the United States Land Office was removed from Galena to Dixon, Colo., John Dement, an early pioneer, being appointed Receiver. Dixon was incorporated as a city in 1859, and, in 1900, had a population of 7,917.

LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENT. (See *Apportionment, Legislative.*)

LEGISLATURE. (See *General Assemblies.*)

LELAND, a village of La Salle County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 29 miles southwest of Aurora. Population (1900), 634.

LELAND, Edwin S., lawyer and Judge, was born at Dennyville, Me., August 28, 1812, and admitted to the bar at Dedham, Mass., in 1834. In 1835 he removed to Ottawa, Ill., and, in 1839, to Oregon, Ogle County, where he practiced for four years. Returning to Ottawa in 1843, he rapidly rose in his profession, until, in 1852, he was elected to the Circuit Court bench to fill the unexpired term of Judge T. Lyle Dickey, who had resigned. In 1866 Governor Oglesby appointed him Circuit Judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Hollister. He was elected by popular vote in 1867, and re-elected in 1873, being assigned to the Appellate Court of the Second District in 1877. He was prominently identified with the genesis of the Republican party, whose tenets he zealously championed. He was also prominent in local affairs, having been elected the first Republican Mayor of Ottawa (1856), President of the Board of Education and County Treasurer. Died, June 24, 1889.

LEMEN, James, Sr., pioneer, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Nov. 20, 1760; served as a soldier

in the War of the Revolution, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781; in 1786 came to Illinois, settling at the village of New Design, near the present site of Waterloo, in Monroe County. He was a man of enterprise and sterling integrity, and ultimately became the head of one of the most prominent and influential families in Southern Illinois. He is said to have been the first person admitted to the Baptist Church by immersion in Illinois, finally becoming a minister of that denomination. Of a family of eight children, four of his sons became ministers. Mr. Lemen's prominence was indicated by the fact that he was approached by Aaron Burr, with offers of large rewards for his influence in founding that ambitious schemer's projected Southwestern Empire, but the proposals were indignantly rejected and the scheme denounced. Died, at Waterloo, Jan. 8, 1822.—**Robert** (Lemen), oldest son of the preceding, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Sept. 25, 1783; came with his father to Illinois, and, after his marriage, settled in St. Clair County. He held a commission as magistrate and, for a time, was United States Marshal for Illinois under the administration of John Quincy Adams. Died in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, August 24, 1860.—**Rev. Joseph** (Lemen), the second son, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Sept. 8, 1785, brought to Illinois in 1786, and, on reaching manhood, married Mary Kinney, a daughter of Rev. William Kinney, who afterwards became Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Joseph Lemen settled in Ridge Prairie, in the northern part of St. Clair County, and for many years supplied the pulpit of the Bethel Baptist church, which had been founded in 1809 on the principle of opposition to human slavery. His death occurred at his home, June 29, 1861.—**Rev. James** (Lemen), Jr., the third son, was born in Monroe County, Ill., Oct. 8, 1787; early united with the Baptist Church and became a minister—assisting in the ordination of his father, whose sketch stands at the head of this article. He served as a Delegate from St. Clair County in the first State Constitutional Convention (1818), and as Senator in the Second, Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies. He also preached extensively in Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, and assisted in the organization of many churches, although his labors were chiefly within his own. Mr. Lemen was the second child of American parents born in Illinois—Enoch Moore being the first. Died, Feb. 8, 1870.—**William** (Lemen), the fourth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., in 1791; served as a soldier in the Black Hawk War. Died in Monroe

County, in 1857.—**Rev. Josiah (Lemen)**, the fifth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., August 15, 1794; was a Baptist preacher. Died near Duquoin, July 11, 1867.—**Rev. Moses (Lemen)**, the sixth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., in 1797; became a Baptist minister early in life, served as Representative in the Sixth General Assembly (1828-30) for Monroe County. Died, in Montgomery County, Ill., March 5, 1859.

LEMONT, a city in Cook County, 25 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Des Plaines River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad. A thick vein of Silurian limestone (Athens marble) is extensively quarried here, constituting the chief industry. Owing to the number of industrial enterprises, Lemont is at times the temporary home of a large number of workmen. The city has a bank, electric lights, six churches, two papers, five public and four private schools, one business college, aluminum and concrete works. Population of the township (1890), 5,539; (1900), 4,441.

LE MOYNE, John V., ex-Congressman, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1828, and graduated from Washington College, Pa., in 1847. He studied law at Pittsburg, where he was admitted to the bar in 1852. He at once removed to Chicago, where he continued a permanent resident and active practitioner. In 1872 he was a candidate for Congress on the Liberal Republican ticket, but was defeated by Charles B. Farwell, Republican. In 1874 he was again a candidate against Mr. Farwell. Both claimed the election, and a contest ensued which was decided by the House in favor of Mr. Le Moyne.

LENA, a village in Stephenson County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 13 miles northwest of Freeport and 38 miles east of Galena. It is in a farming and dairying district, but has some manufactures, the making of caskets being the principal industry in this line. There are six churches, two banks, and two newspapers. Population (1890), 1,270; (1900), 1,252.

LEONARD, Edward F., Railway President, was born in Connecticut in 1836; graduated from Union College, N. Y., was admitted to the bar and came to Springfield, Ill., in 1858; served for several years as clerk in the office of the State Auditor, was afterwards connected with the construction of the "St. Louis Short Line" (now a part of the Illinois Central Railway), and was private secretary of Governor Cullom during his first term. For several years he has been President of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, with headquarters at Peoria.

LEROY, a city in McLean County, 15 miles southwest of Bloomington; has two banks, several churches, a graded school and a plow factory. Two weekly papers are published there. Population (1880), 1,068; (1890), 1,258; (1900), 1,629.

LEVERETT, Washington and Warren, educators and twin-brothers, whose careers were strikingly similar; born at Brookline, Mass., Dec. 19, 1805, and passed their boyhood on a farm; in 1827 began a preparatory course of study under an elder brother at Roxbury, Mass., entered Brown University as freshmen, the next year, and graduated in 1832. Warren, being in bad health, spent the following winter in South Carolina, afterwards engaging in teaching, for a time, and in study in Newton Theological Seminary, while Washington served as tutor two years in his Alma Mater and in Columbian College in Washington, D. C., then took a course at Newton, graduating there in 1836. The same year he accepted the chair of Mathematics in Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, remaining, with slight interruption, until 1868. Warren, after suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, came west in the fall of 1837, and, after teaching for a few months at Greenville, Bond County, in 1839 joined his brother at Shurtleff College as Principal of the preparatory department, subsequently being advanced to the chair of Ancient Languages, which he continued to occupy until June, 1868, when he retired in the same year with his brother. After resigning he established himself in the book business, which was continued until his death, Nov. 8, 1872. Washington, the surviving brother, continued to be a member of the Board of Trustees of Shurtleff College, and to discharge the duties of Librarian and Treasurer of the institution. Died, Dec. 13, 1889.

LEWIS INSTITUTE, an educational institution based upon a bequest of Allen C. Lewis, in the city of Chicago, established in 1895. It maintains departments in law, the classics, preparatory studies and manual training, and owns property valued at \$1,600,000, with funds and endowment amounting to \$1,100,000. No report is made of the number of pupils.

LEWIS, John H., ex-Congressman, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., July 21, 1830. When six years old he accompanied his parents to Knox County, Ill., where he attended the public schools, read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. The same year he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Knox County. In 1874 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1880, was the successful Repub-

lican candidate for Congress from the old Ninth District. In 1882, he was a candidate for reelection from the same district (then the Tenth), but was defeated by Nicholas E. Worthington, his Democratic opponent.

LEWISTOWN, the county-seat of Fulton County, located on two lines of railway, fifty miles southwest of Peoria and sixty miles northwest of Springfield. It contains flour and saw-mills, carriage and wagon, can-making, duplex-scales and evenner factories, six churches and four newspapers, one issuing a daily edition; also excellent public schools. Population (1880), 1,771; (1890), 2,166; (1900), 2,504.

LEXINGTON, a city in McLean County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 110 miles south of Chicago and 16 miles northeast of Bloomington. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising, and the town has a flourishing trade in horses and other live-stock. Tile is manufactured here, and the town has two banks, five churches, a high school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,187; (1900), 1,415.

LIBERTYVILLE, a village of Lake County, on the main line of the Chicago & Madison Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 35 miles north-northwest of Chicago. The region is agricultural. The town has some manufactures, two banks and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 550; (1900), 864.

LIBRARIES. (STATISTICAL).—A report of the Commissioner of Education for 1895-96, on the subject of "Public, Society and School Libraries in the United States," presents some approximate statistics of libraries in the several States, based upon the reports of librarians, so far as they could be obtained in reply to inquiries sent out from the Bureau of Education in Washington. As shown by the statistical tables embodied in this report, there were 348 libraries in Illinois reporting 300 volumes and over, of which 134 belonged to the smallest class noted, or those containing less than 1,000 volumes. The remaining 214 were divided into the following classes:

Containing 300,000 and less than 500,000 volumes	1
" 100,000 " " 300,000 "	2
" 50,000 " " 100,000 "	1
" 25,000 " " 50,000 "	5
" 10,000 " " 25,000 "	27
" 5,000 " " 10,000 "	34
" 1,000 " " 5,000 "	144

A general classification of libraries of 1,000 volumes and over, as to character, divides them into, General, 91; School, 36; College, 42; College Society, 7; Law, 3; Theological, 7; State, 2; Asy-

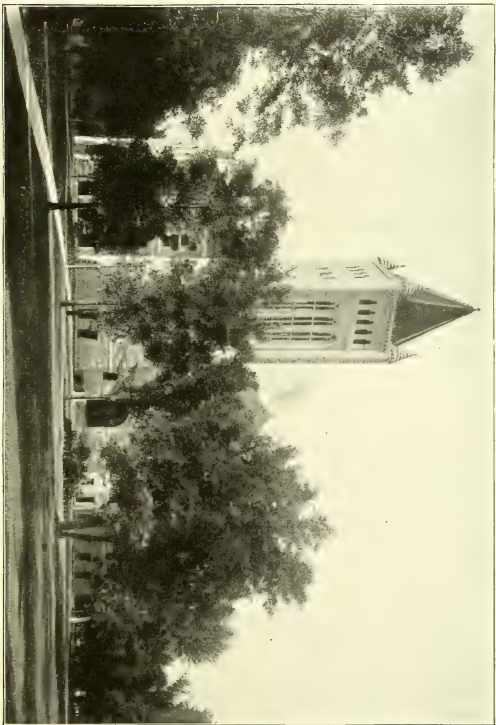
lum and Reformatory, 4; Young Men's Christian Association, 2; Scientific, 6; Historical, 3; Society, 8; Medical, Odd Fellows and Social, 1 each. The total number of volumes belonging to the class of 1,000 volumes and over was 1,822,580 with 447,168 pamphlets; and, of the class between 300 and 1,000 volumes, 66,992—making a grand total of 1,889,572 volumes. The library belonging to the largest (or 300,000) class, is that of the University of Chicago, reporting 305,000 volumes, with 180,000 pamphlets, while the Chicago Public Library and the Newberry Library belong to the second class, reporting, respectively, 217,065 volumes with 42,000 pamphlets, and 135,244 volumes and 35,654 pamphlets. (The report of the Chicago Public Library for 1898 shows a total, for that year, of 235,885 volumes and 44,069 pamphlets.)

As to sources of support or method of administration, 42 of the class reporting 1,000 volumes and over, are supported by taxation; 27, by appropriations by State, County or City; 20, from endowment funds; 54, from membership fees and dues; 16, from book-rents; 26, from donations, leaving 53 to be supported from sources not stated. The total income of 131 reporting on this subject is \$787,262; the aggregate endowment of 17 of this class is \$2,283,197, and the value of buildings belonging to 36 is estimated at \$2,981,575. Of the 214 libraries reporting 1,000 volumes and over, 88 are free, 28 are reference, and 158 are both circulating and reference.

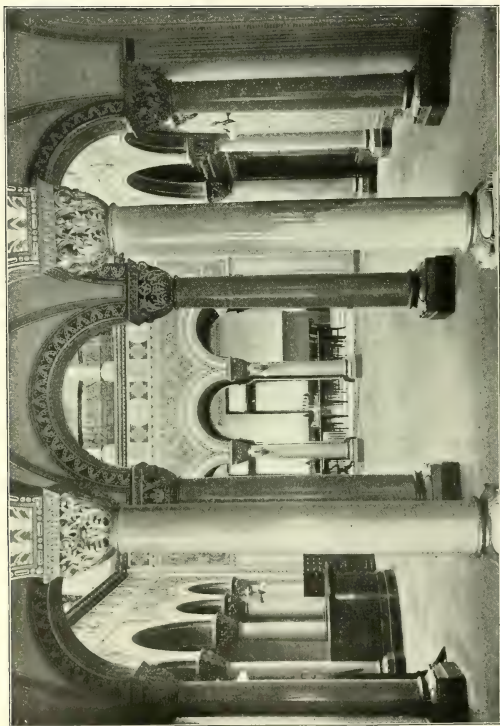
The free public libraries in the State containing 3,000 volumes and over, in 1896, amounted to 39. The following list includes those of this class containing 10,000 volumes and over:

Chicago, Public Library	(1896)	217,065
Peoria, " " " " " "		57,604
Springfield, " " " " " "		28,639
Rockford, " " " " " "		28,000
Quincy, " " " and Reading Room		19,400
Galesburg, " " " " " "		18,469
Elgin, Gail Borden Public Library		17,000
Bloomington, Withers " " " "		16,068
Evanston, Free " " " " " "		15,515
Decatur, " " " " " "		14,766
Belleville, " " " " " "		14,511
Aurora, " " " " " "		14,350
Rock Island, " " " " " "		12,634
Joliet, " " " " " "		22,325

The John Crerar Library (a scientific reference library)—established in the City of Chicago in 1894, on the basis of a bequest of the late John Crerar, estimated as amounting to fully \$3,000,000—is rapidly adding to its resources, having, in the four years of its history, acquired over 40,000 volumes. With its princely endowment,



LIBRARY BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



LIBRARY BUILDING (MAIN FLOOR). UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

it is destined, in the course of a few years, to be reckoned one of the leading libraries of its class in the United States, as it is one of the most modern and carefully selected.

The Newberry and Chicago Historical Society Libraries fill an important place for reference purposes, especially on historical subjects. A tardy beginning has been made in building up a State Historical Library in Springfield; but, owing to the indifference of the Legislature and the meager support it has received, the State which was, for nearly a hundred years, the theater of the most important events in the development of the Mississippi Valley, has, as yet, scarcely accomplished anything worthy of its name in collecting and preserving the records of its own history.

In point of historical origin, next to the Illinois State Library, which dates from the admission of the State into the Union in 1818, the oldest library in the State is that of the McCormick Theological Seminary, which is set down as having had its origin in 1825, though this occurred in another State. The early State College Libraries follow next in chronological order: Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, 1827; Illinois College, at Jacksonville, 1829; McKendree College, at Lebanon, 1834; Rockford College, 1849; Lombard University, at Galesburg, 1852. In most cases, however, these are simply the dates of the establishment of the institution, or the period at which instruction began to be given in the school which finally developed into the college.

The school library is constantly becoming a more important factor in the liberal education of the youth of the State. Adding to this the "Illinois Pupils' Reading Circle," organized by the State Teachers' Association some ten years ago, but still in the experimental stage, and the system of "traveling libraries," set on foot at a later period, there is a constant tendency to enlarge the range of popular reading and bring the public library, in some of its various forms, within the reach of a larger class.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY LAW OF ILLINOIS.—The following history and analysis of the Free Public Library Law of Illinois is contributed, for the "Historical Encyclopedia," by E. S. Wilcox, Librarian of the Peoria Public Library:

The Library Law passed by the Legislature of Illinois in 1872 was the first broadly planned, comprehensive and complete Free Public Library Law placed on the statute book of any State in the Union. It is true, New Hampshire, in 1849, and Massachusetts, in 1851, had taken steps in this direction, with three or four brief sections of laws, permissive in their

character rather than directive, but lacking the vitalizing qualities of our Illinois law, in that they provided no sufficiently specific working method—no sailing directions—for starting and administering such free public libraries. They seem to have had no influence on subsequent library legislation, while, to quote the language of Mr. Fletcher in his "Public Libraries in America," "the wisdom of the Illinois law, in this regard, is probably the reason why it has been so widely copied in other States."

By this law of 1872 Illinois placed herself at the head of her sister States in encouraging the spread of general intelligence among the people; but it is also a record to be equally proud of, that, within less than five years after her admission to the Union, Dec. 3, 1818—that is, at the first session of her Third General Assembly—a general Act was passed and approved, Jan. 31, 1823, entitled: "An act to incorporate such persons as may associate for the purpose of procuring and erecting public libraries in this State," with the following preamble:

"WHEREAS, a disposition for improvement in useful knowledge has manifested itself in various parts of this State, by associating for procuring and erecting public libraries; and, whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the public that the sources of information should be multiplied, and institutions for that purpose encouraged and promoted: Sec. 1. Be it enacted," etc.

Then follow ten sections, covering five and a half pages of the published laws of that session, giving explicit directions as to the organizing and maintaining of such Associations, with provisions as enlightened and liberal as we could ask for to-day. The libraries contemplated in this act are, of course, subscription libraries, the only kind known at that time, free public libraries supported by taxation not having come into vogue in that early day.

It is the one vivifying quality of the Illinois law of 1872, that it showed how to start a free public library, how to manage it when started and how to provide it with the necessary funds. It furnished a full and minute set of sailing directions for the ship it launched, and, moreover, was not loaded down with useless limitations.

With a few exceptions—notably the Boston Public Library, working under a special charter, and an occasional endowed library, like the Astor Library—all public libraries in those days were subscription libraries, like the great Mercantile Libraries of New York, St. Louis and Cincinnati, with dues of from \$3 to \$10 from each member per year. With dues at \$4 a year, our Peoria Mercantile Library, at its best, never had over 286 members in any one year. Compare this with our present public membership of 6,500, and it will be seen that some kind of a free public library law was needed. That was the conclusion I, as one of the Directors of the Peoria Mercantile Library, came to in 1869. We had tried every expedient for years, in the way of lecture courses, concerts, spelling matches, "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," and begging, to increase our membership and revenue. So far, and no farther, seemed to be the rule with all subscription libraries. They did not reach the masses who needed them most. And, for this manifest rea-

son: the necessary cost of annual dues stood in the way; the women and young people who wanted something to read, who thirsted for knowledge, and who are the principal patrons of the free public library to-day, did not hold the family purse-strings; while the men, who did hold the purse-strings, did not particularly care for books.

It was my experience, derived as a Director in the Peoria Mercantile Library when it was still a small, struggling subscription library, that suggested the need of a State law authorizing cities and towns to tax themselves for the support of public libraries, as they already did for the support of public schools. When, in 1870, I submitted the plan to some of my friends, they pronounced it Quixotic—the people would never consent to pay taxes for libraries. To which I replied, that, until sometime in the '50's, we had no free public schools in this State.

I then drew up the form of a law, substantially as it now stands; and, after submitting it to Justin Winsor, then of the Boston Public Library; William F. Poole, then in Cincinnati, and William T. Harris, then in St. Louis, I placed it in the hands of my friend, Mr. Samuel Caldwell, in December, 1870, who took it with him to Springfield, promising to do what he could to get it through the Legislature, of which he was a member from Peoria. The bill was introduced by Mr. Caldwell, March 23, 1871, as House bill No. 563, and as House bill No. 563 it finally received the Governor's signature and became a law, March 7, 1872.

The essential features of our Illinois law are:

I. The power of initiative in starting a free public library lies in the City Council, and not in an appeal to the voters of the city at a general election.

It is a weak point in the English public libraries act that this initiative is left to the electors or voters of a city, and, in several London and provincial districts, the proposed law has been repeatedly voted down by the very people it was most calculated to benefit, from fear of a little extra taxation.

II. The amount of tax to be levied is permissive, not mandatory.

We can trust to the public spirit of our city authorities, supported by an intelligent public sentiment, to provide for the library needs. A mandatory law, requiring the levying of a certain fixed percentage of the city's total assessment, might invite extravagance, as it has in several instances where a mandatory law is in force.

III. The Library Board has exclusive control of library appropriations.

This is to be interpreted that Public Library Boards are separate and distinct departments of the city administration; and experience has shown that they are as capable and honest in handling money as School Boards or City Councils.

IV. Library Boards consist of nine members to serve for three years.

V. The members of the Board are appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the City Council, from the citizens at large with reference to their fitness for such office.

VI. An annual report is to be made by the Board to the City Council, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June of each year.

This, with slight modifications adapting it to villages, towns and townships, is, in substance, the Free Public Library Law of Illinois. Under its beneficent operation flourishing free public libraries have been established in the principal cities and towns of our State—slowly, at first, but, of late years, more rapidly as their usefulness has become apparent.

No argument is now needed to show the importance—the imperative necessity—of the widest possible diffusion of intelligence among the people of a free State. Knowledge and ignorance—the one means civilization, the other, barbarism. Give a man the taste for good books and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a better, happier man and a wiser citizen. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history; you set before him nobler examples to imitate and safer paths to follow.

We have no way of foretelling how many and how great benefits will accrue to society and the State, in the future, from the comparatively modern introduction of the free public library into our educational system; but when some youthful Abraham Lincoln, poring over *Æsop's Fables*, Weems' *Life of Washington* and a *United States History*, by the flickering light of a pine-knot in a log-cabin, rises at length to be the hope and bulwark of a nation, then we learn what the world may owe to a taste for books. In the general spread of intelligence through our free schools, our free press and our free libraries, lies our only hope that our free American institutions shall not decay and perish from the earth.

“ Knowledge is the only good, ignorance the only evil.”

“ Let knowledge grow from more to more.”

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor, created by the Constitution of 1818, has been retained in each of the subsequent Constitutions, being elective by the people at the same time with that of Governor. The following is a list of the Lieutenant-Governors of the State, from the date of its admission into the Union to the present time (1899), with the date and length of each incumbent's term: Pierre Menard, 1818-22; Adolphus Frederick Hubbard, 1822-26; William Kinney, 1826-30; Zadoc Casey, 1830-33; William Lee D. Ewing (succeeded to the office as President of the Senate), 1833-34; Alexander M. Jenkins, 1834-36; William H. Davidson (as President of the Senate), 1836-38; Stinson H. Anderson, 1838-42; John Moore, 1842-46; Joseph B. Wells, 1846-49; William McMurtry, 1849-53; Gustavus Koerner, 1853-57; John Wood, 1857-60; Thomas A. Marshall (as President of the Senate), Jan. 7-14, 1861; Francis A. Hoffman, 1861-65; William Bross, 1865-69; John Dougherty, 1869-73; John L.

Beveridge, Jan. 13-23, 1873; John Early (as President of the Senate), 1873-75; Archibald A. Glenn (as President of the Senate), 1875-77; Andrew Shuman, 1877-81; John M. Hamilton, 1881-83; William J. Campbell (as President of the Senate), 1883-85; John C. Smith, 1885-89; Lyman B. Ray, 1889-93; Joseph B. Gill, 1893-97; William A. Northcott, 1897 —.

LIMESTONE. Illinois ranks next to Pennsylvania in its output of limestone, the United States Census Report for 1890 giving the number of quarries as 104, and the total value of the product as \$2,190,604. In the value of stone used for building purposes Illinois far exceeds any other State, the greater proportion of the output in Pennsylvania being suitable only for flux. Next to its employment as building stone, Illinois limestone is chiefly used for street-work, a small percentage being used for flux, and still less for bridge-work, and but little for burning into lime. The quarries in this State employ 3,383 hands, and represent a capital of \$3,316,616, in the latter particular also ranking next to Pennsylvania. The quarries are found in various parts of the State, but the most productive and most valuable are in the northern section.

LINCOLN, an incorporated city, and county-seat of Logan County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Champaign and Havana and the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Divisions of the Illinois Central Railroad; is 28 miles northeast of Springfield, and 157 miles southwest of Chicago. The surrounding country is devoted to agriculture, stock-raising and coal-mining. Considerable manufacturing is carried on, among the products being flour, brick and drain tile. The city has water-works, fire department, gas and electric lighting plant, telephone system, machine shops, eighteen churches, good schools, three national banks, a public library, electric street railways, and several newspapers. Besides possessing good schools, it is the seat of Lincoln University (a Cumberland Presbyterian institution, founded in 1865). The Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home and the Illinois (State) Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children are also located here. Population (1890), 6,725; (1900), 8,962; (1903, est.), 12,000.

LINCOLN, Abraham, sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809, of Quaker-English descent, his grandfather having emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about 1780, where he was killed by the Indians in 1784. Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham, settled in Indiana in 1816, and removed

to Macon County in 1830. Abraham was the issue of his father's first marriage, his mother's maiden name being Nancy Hanks. The early occupations of the future President were varied. He served at different times as farm-laborer, flat-boatman, country salesman, merchant, surveyor, lawyer, State legislator, Congressman and President. In 1832 he enlisted for the Black Hawk War, and was chosen Captain of his company — was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature the same year, but elected two years later. About this time he turned his attention to the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and, one year later, began practice at Springfield. By successive re-elections he served in the House until 1842, when he declined a re-election. In 1838, and again in 1840, he was the Whig candidate for Speaker of the House, on both occasions being defeated by William L. D. Ewing. In 1841 he was an applicant to President William Henry Harrison for the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office, the appointment going to Justin Butterfield. His next official position was that of Representative in the Thirtieth Congress (1847-49). From that time he gave his attention to his profession until 1855, when he was a leading candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to the principles of the Nebraska Bill, but failed of election, Lyman Trumbull being chosen. In 1856, he took a leading part in the organization of the Republican party at Bloomington, and, in 1858, was formally nominated by the Republican State Convention for the United States Senate, later engaging in a joint debate with Senator Douglas on party issues, during which they delivered speeches at seven different cities of the State. Although he again failed to secure the prize of an election, owing to the character of the legislative apportionment then in force, which gave a majority of the Senators and Representatives to a Democratic minority of the voters, his burning, incisive utterances on the subject of slavery attracted the attention of the whole country, and prepared the way for the future triumph of the Republican party. Previous to this he had been four times (1840, '44, '52, and '56) on the ticket of his party as candidate for Presidential Elector. In 1860, he was the nominee of the Republican party for the Presidency and was chosen by a decisive majority in the Electoral College, though receiving a minority of the aggregate popular vote. Unquestionably his candidacy was aided by internal dissensions in the Democratic party. His election and his inauguration (on March 4, 1861) were

made a pretext for secession, and he met the issue with promptitude and firmness, tempered with kindness and moderation towards the secessionists. He was re-elected to the Presidency in 1864, the vote in the Electoral College standing 212 for Lincoln to 21 for his opponent, Gen. George B. McClellan. The history of Mr. Lincoln's life in the Presidential chair is the history of the whole country during its most dramatic period. Next to his success in restoring the authority of the Government over the whole Union, history will, no doubt, record his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation of January, 1863, as the most important and far-reaching act of his administration. And yet to this act, which has embalmed his memory in the hearts of the lovers of freedom and human justice in all ages and in all lands, the world over, is due his death at the hands of the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth, in Washington City, April 15, 1865, as the result of an assault made upon him in Ford's Theater the evening previous—his death occurring one week after the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army—just as peace, with the restoration of the Union, was assured. A period of National mourning ensued, and he was accorded the honor of a National funeral, his remains being finally laid to rest in a mausoleum in Springfield. His profound sympathy with every class of sufferers during the War of the Rebellion; his forbearance in the treatment of enemies; his sagacity in giving direction to public sentiment at home and in dealing with international questions abroad; his courage in preparing the way for the removal of slavery—the bone of contention between the warring sections—have given him a place in the affections of the people beside that of Washington himself, and won for him the respect and admiration of all civilized nations.

LINCOLN, Robert Todd, lawyer, member of the Cabinet and Foreign Minister, the son of Abraham Lincoln, was born in Springfield, Ill., August 1, 1843, and educated in the homeschools and at Harvard University, graduating from the latter in 1864. During the last few months of the Civil War, he served on the staff of General Grant with the rank of Captain. After the war he studied law and, on his admission to the bar, settled in Chicago, finally becoming a member of the firm of Lincoln & Isham. In 1880, he was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in March following, appointed Secretary of War by President Garfield, serving to the close of the term. In 1889 he became Minister to England by appointment of President Harrison,

gaining high distinction as a diplomatist. This was the last public office held by him. After the death of George M. Pullman he became Acting President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, later being formally elected to that office, which (1899) he still holds. Mr. Lincoln's name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for the Presidency, but its use has not been encouraged by him.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS DEBATE, a name popularly given to a series of joint discussions between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, held at different points in the State during the summer and autumn of 1858, while both were candidates for the position of United States Senator. The places and dates of holding these discussions were as follows: At Ottawa, August 21; at Freeport, August 27; at Jonesboro, Sept. 15; at Charleston, Sept. 18; at Galesburg, Oct. 7; at Quincy, Oct. 13; at Alton, Oct. 15. Immense audiences gathered to hear these debates, which have become famous in the political history of the Nation, and the campaign was the most noted in the history of any State. It resulted in the securing by Douglas of a re-election to the Senate; but his answers to the shrewdly-couched interrogatories of Lincoln led to the alienation of his Southern following, the disruption of the Democratic party in 1860, and the defeat of his Presidential aspirations, with the placing of Mr. Lincoln prominently before the Nation as a sagacious political leader, and his final election to the Presidency.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, an institution located at Lincoln, Logan County, Ill., incorporated in 1865. It is co-educational, has a faculty of eleven instructors and, for 1896-8, reports 209 pupils—ninety-one male and 118 female. Instruction is given in the classics, the sciences, music, fine arts and preparatory studies. The institution has a library of 3,000 volumes, and reports funds and endowment amounting to \$60,000, with property valued at \$55,000.

LINDER, Usher F., lawyer and politician, was born in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Ky. (ten miles from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln), March 20, 1809; came to Illinois in 1835, finally locating at Charleston, Coles County; after traveling the circuit a few months was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly (1836), but resigned before the close of the session to accept the office of Attorney-General, which he held less than a year and a half, when he resigned that also. Again, in 1846, he was elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly and re-elected to the

Sixteenth and Seventeenth, afterwards giving his attention to the practice of his profession. Mr. Linder, in his best days, was a fluent speaker with some elements of eloquence which gave him a wide popularity as a campaign orator. Originally a Whig, on the dissolution of that party he became a Democrat, and, in 1860, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C., and at Baltimore. During the last four years of his life he wrote a series of articles under the title of "Reminiscences of the Early Bench and Bar of Illinois," which was published in book form in 1876. Died in Chicago, June 5, 1876.

LINEGAR, David T., legislator, was born in Ohio, Feb. 12, 1830; came to Spencer County, Ind., in 1840, and to Wayne County, Ill., in 1858, afterward locating at Cairo, where he served as Postmaster during the Civil War; was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1872, but afterwards became a Democrat, and served as such in the lower branch of the General Assembly (1880-86). Died at Cairo, Feb. 2, 1886.

LIPPINCOTT, Charles E., State Auditor, was born at Edwardsville, Ill., Jan. 26, 1825; attended Illinois College at Jacksonville, but did not graduate; in 1849 graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and began the practice of medicine at Chandlerville, Cass County. In 1852 he went to California, remaining there five years, taking an active part in the anti-slavery contest, and serving as State Senator (1853-55). In 1857, having returned to Illinois, he resumed practice at Chandlerville, and, in 1861, under authority of Governor Yates, recruited a company which was attached to the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry as Company K, and of which he was commissioned Captain, having declined the lieutenant-colonelcy. Within twelve months he became Colonel, and, on Sept. 16, 1865, was mustered out as brevet Brigadier-General. In 1866 he reluctantly consented to lead the Republican forlorn hope as a candidate for Congress in the (then) Ninth Congressional District, largely reducing the Democratic majority. In 1867 he was elected Secretary of the State Senate, and the same year chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Washington. In 1868 he was elected State Auditor, and re-elected in 1873; also served as Permanent President of the Republican State Convention of 1878. On the establishment of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, he became its first Superintendent, assuming his duties in March, 1887, but died Sept. 13, following, as a result of injuries received from a runaway team

while driving through the grounds of the institution a few days previous. — **Emily Webster Chandler** (Lippincott), wife of the preceding, was born March 13, 1833, at Chandlerville, Cass County, Ill., the daughter of Dr. Charles Chandler, a prominent physician widely known in that section of the State; was educated at Jacksonville Female Academy, and married, Dec. 25, 1851, to Dr. (afterwards General) Charles E. Lippincott. Soon after the death of her husband, in September, 1887, Mrs. Lippincott, who had already endeared herself by her acts of kindness to the veterans in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, was appointed Matron of the institution, serving until her death, May 21, 1895. The respect in which she was held by the old soldiers, to whose comfort and necessities she had ministered in hospital and elsewhere, was shown in a most touching manner at the time of her death, and on the removal of her remains to be laid by the side of her husband, in Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield.

LIPPINCOTT, (Rev.) Thomas, early clergyman, was born in Salem, N. J., in 1791; in 1817 started west, arriving in St. Louis in February, 1818; the same year established himself in mercantile business at Milton, then a place of some importance near Alton. This place proving unhealthy, he subsequently removed to Edwardsville, where he was for a time employed as clerk in the Land Office. He afterwards served as Secretary of the Senate (1822-23). That he was a man of education and high intelligence, as well as a strong opponent of slavery, is shown by his writings, in conjunction with Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, George Churchill and others, in opposition to the scheme for securing the adoption of a pro-slavery Constitution in Illinois in 1824. In 1825 he purchased from Hooper Warren "The Edwardsville Spectator," which he edited for a year or more, but soon after entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church and became an influential factor in building up that denomination in Illinois. He was also partly instrumental in securing the location of Illinois College at Jacksonville. He died at Pana, Ill., April 13, 1869. Gen. Charles E. Lippincott, State Auditor (1869-77), was a son of the subject of this sketch.

LIQUOR LAWS. In the early history of the State, the question of the regulation of the sale of intoxicants was virtually relegated to the control of the local authorities, who granted license, collected fees, and fixed the tariff of charges. As early as 1851, however, the General Assembly, with a view to mitigating what it was felt had

become a growing evil, enacted a law popularly known as the "quart law," which, it was hoped, would do away with the indiscriminate sale of liquor by the glass. The law failed to meet the expectation of its framers and supporters, and, in 1855, a prohibitory law was submitted to the electors, which was rejected at the polls. Since that date a general license system has prevailed, except in certain towns and cities where prohibitory ordinances were adopted. The regulations governing the traffic, therefore, have been widely variant in different localities. The Legislature, however, has always possessed the same constitutional power to regulate the sale of intoxicants, as aconite, henbane, strychnine, or other poisons. In 1879 the Woman's Christian Temperance Union began the agitation of the license question from a new standpoint. In March of that year, a delegation of Illinois women, headed by Miss Frances E. Willard, presented to the Legislature a monster petition, signed by 80,000 voters and 100,000 women, praying for the amendment of the State Constitution, so as to give females above the age of 21 the right to vote upon the granting of licenses in the localities of their residences. Miss Willard and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, addressed the House in its favor, and Miss Willard spoke to the Senate on the same lines. The measure was defeated in the House by a vote of fifty-five to fifty-three, and the Senate took no action. In 1881 the same bill was introduced anew, but again failed of passage. Nevertheless, persistent agitation was not without its results. In 1883 the Legislature enacted what is generally termed the "High License Law," by the provisions of which a minimum license of \$500 per annum was imposed for the sale of alcoholic drinks, and \$150 for malt liquors, with the authority on the part of municipalities to impose a still higher rate by ordinance. This measure was made largely a partisan issue, the Republicans voting almost solidly for it, and the Democrats almost solidly opposing it. The bill was promptly signed by Governor Hamilton. The liquor laws of Illinois, therefore, at the present time are based upon local option, high license and local supervision. The criminal code of the State contains the customary provisions respecting the sale of stimulants to minors and other prohibited parties, or at forbidden times, but, in the larger cities, many of the provisions of the State law are rendered practically inoperative by the municipal ordinances, or absolutely nullified by the indifference or studied neglect of the local officials.

LITCHFIELD, the principal city of Montgomery County, at the intersection of Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the Wabash and the Illinois Central, with three other short-line railways, 43 miles south of Springfield and 47 miles northeast of St. Louis. The surrounding country is fertile, undulating prairie, in which are found coal, oil and natural gas. A coal mine is operated within the corporate limits. Grain is extensively raised, and Litchfield has several elevators, flouring mills, a can factory, briquette works, etc. The output of the manufacturing establishments also includes foundry and machine shop products, brick and tile, brooms, ginger ale and cider. The city is lighted by both gas and electricity, and has a Holly water-works system, a public library and public parks, two banks, twelve churches, high and graded schools, and an Ursuline convent, a Catholic hospital, and two monthly, two weekly, and two daily periodicals. Population (1890), 5,811; (1900), 5,918; (1903, est.), 7,000.

LITCHFIELD, CARROLLTON & WESTERN RAILROAD, a line which extends from Columbiana, on the Illinois River, to Barnett, Ill., 51.5 miles; is of standard gauge, the track being laid with fifty-six pound steel rails. It was opened for business, in three different sections, from 1883 to 1887, and for three years was operated in connection with the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway. In May, 1890, the latter was sold under foreclosure, and, in November, 1893, the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western reverted to the former owners. Six months later it passed into the hands of a receiver, by whom (up to 1898) it has since been operated. The general offices are at Carlinville.

LITTLE, George, merchant and banker, was born in Columbia, Pa., in 1808; came to Rushville, Ill., in 1836, embarking in the mercantile business, which he prosecuted sixty years. In 1865 he established the Bank of Rushville, of which he was President, in these two branches of business amassing a large fortune. Died, March 5, 1896.

LITTLE VERMILION RIVER rises in Vermilion County, Ill., and flows eastwardly into Indiana, emptying into the Wabash in Vermilion County, Ind.

LITTLE WABASH RIVER, rises in Effingham and Cumberland Counties, flows east and south through Clay, Wayne and White, and enters the Wabash River about 8 miles above the mouth of the latter. Its estimated length is about 180 miles.

LITTLER, David T., lawyer and State Senator, was born at Clifton, Greene County, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1836; was educated in the common schools in his native State and, at twenty-one, removed to Lincoln, Ill., where he worked at the carpenter's trade for two years, meanwhile studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, soon after was elected a Justice of the Peace, and later appointed Master in Chancery. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District, but resigned in 1868, removing to Springfield the same year, where he entered into partnership with the late Henry S. Greene, Milton Hay being admitted to the firm soon after, the partnership continuing until 1881. In 1882 Mr. Littler was elected Representative in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly from Sangamon County, was re-elected in 1886, and returned to the Senate in 1894, serving in the latter body four years. In both Houses Mr. Littler took a specially prominent part in legislation on the revenue question.

LIVERMORE, Mary Ashton, reformer and philanthropist, was born (Mary Ashton Rice) in Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, 1821; taught for a time in a female seminary in Charlestown, and spent two years as a governess in Southern Virginia; later married Rev. Daniel P. Livermore, a Universalist minister, who held pastorates at various places in Massachusetts and at Quincy, Ill., becoming editor of "The New Covenant" at Chicago, in 1857. During this time Mrs. Livermore wrote much for denominational papers and in assisting her husband; in 1862 was appointed an agent, and traveled extensively in the interest of the United States Sanitary Commission, visiting hospitals and camps in the Mississippi Valley; also took a prominent part in the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair at Chicago in 1863. Of late years she has labored and lectured extensively in the interest of woman suffrage and temperance, besides being the author of several volumes, one of these being "Pen Pictures of Chicago" (1865). Her home is in Boston.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, situated about midway between Chicago and Springfield. The surface is rolling toward the east, but is level in the west; area, 1,026 square miles; population (1900), 42,035, named for Edward Livingston. It was organized in 1837, the first Commissioners being Robert Breckenridge, Jonathan Moon and Daniel Rockwood. Pontiac was selected as the county-seat, the proprietors donating ample lands and \$3,000 in cash for the erection of public buildings. Vermilion River and Indian Creek are the prin-

cipal streams. Coal underlies the entire county, and shafts are in successful operation at various points. It is one of the chief agricultural counties of the State, the yield of oats and corn being large. Stock-raising is also extensively carried on. The development of the county really dates from the opening of the Chicago & Alton Railroad in 1854, since which date it has been crossed by numerous other lines. Pontiac, the county-seat, is situated on the Vermilion, is a railroad center and the site of the State Reform School. Its population in 1890 was 2,784. Dwight has attained a wide reputation as the seat of the parent "Keeley" Institute for the cure of the liquor habit.

LOCKPORT, a village in Will County, laid out in 1837 and incorporated in 1853; situated 33 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Des Plaines River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago & Alton Railroads. The surrounding region is agricultural; limestone is extensively quarried. Manufactures are flour, oatmeal, brass goods, paper and strawboard. It has ten churches, a public and high school, parochial schools, a bank, gas plant, electric car lines, and one weekly paper. The controlling works of the Chicago Drainage Canal and offices of the Illinois & Michigan Canal are located here. Population (1890), 2,449; (1900), 2,659.

LOCKWOOD, Samuel Drake, jurist, was born at Poundridge, Westchester County, N. Y., August 2, 1789; left fatherless at the age of ten, after a few months at a private school in New Jersey, he went to live with an uncle (Francis Drake) at Waterford, N. Y., with whom he studied law, being admitted to the bar at Batavia, N. Y., in 1811. In 1813 he removed to Auburn, and later became Master in Chancery. In 1818 he descended the Ohio River upon a flat-boat in company with William H. Brown, afterwards of Chicago, and walking across the country from Shawneetown, arrived at Kaskaskia in December, but finally settled at Carmi, where he remained a year. In 1821 he was elected Attorney-General of the State, but resigned the following year to accept the position of Secretary of State, to which he was appointed by Governor Coles, and which he filled only three months, when President Monroe made him Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville. About the same time he was also appointed agent of the First Board of Canal Commissioners. The Legislature of 1824-25 elected him Judge of the Supreme Court, his service extending until the adoption

of the Constitution of 1848, which he assisted in framing as a Delegate from Morgan County. In 1851 he was made State Trustee of the Illinois Central Railroad, which office he held until his death. He was always an uncompromising antagonist of slavery and a leading supporter of Governor Coles in opposition to the plan to secure a pro-slavery Constitution in 1824. His personal and political integrity was recognized by all parties. From 1828 to 1853 Judge Lockwood was a citizen of Jacksonville, where he proved himself an efficient friend and patron of Illinois College, serving for over a quarter of a century as one of its Trustees, and was also influential in securing several of the State charitable institutions there. His later years were spent at Batavia, where he died, April 23, 1874, in the 85th year of his age.

LODA, a village of Iroquois County, on the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central Railway, 4 miles north of Paxton. The region is agricultural, and the town has considerable local trade. It also has a bank and one weekly paper. Population (1880), 635; (1890), 598; (1900), 668.

LOGAN, Cornelius Ambrose, physician and diplomatist, born at Deerfield, Mass., August 6, 1836, the son of a dramatist of the same name; was educated at Auburn Academy and served as Medical Superintendent of St. John's Hospital, Cincinnati, and, later, as Professor in the Hospital at Leavenworth, Kan. In 1873 he was appointed United States Minister to Chili, afterwards served as Minister to Guatemala, and again (1881) as Minister to Chili, remaining until 1883. He was for twelve years editor of "The Medical Herald," Leavenworth, Kan., and edited the works of his relative, Gen. John A. Logan (1886), besides contributing to foreign medical publications and publishing two or three volumes on medical and sanitary questions. Resides in Chicago.

LOGAN, John, physician and soldier, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1809; at six years of age was taken to Missouri, his family settling near the Grand Tower among the Shawnee and Delaware Indians. He began business as clerk in a New Orleans commission house, but returning to Illinois in 1830, engaged in the blacksmith trade for two years; in 1831 enlisted in the Ninth Regiment Illinois Militia and took part in the Indian troubles of that year and the Black Hawk War of 1832, later being Colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment State Militia. At the close of the Black Hawk War he settled in Carlinville, and having graduated in medicine,

engaged in practice in that place until 1861. At the beginning of the war he raised a company for the Seventh Illinois Volunteers, but the quota being already full, it was not accepted. He was finally commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-second Illinois Volunteers, and reported to General Grant at Cairo, in January, 1862, a few weeks later taking part in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson. Subsequently he had command of the Fourth Division of the Army of the Tennessee under General Hurlbut. His regiment lost heavily at the battle of Shiloh, he himself being severely wounded and compelled to leave the field. In December, 1864, he was discharged with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. In 1866 Colonel Logan was appointed by President Johnson United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until 1870, when he resumed the practice of his profession at Carlinville. Originally a Democrat, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, serving as a delegate to the first Republican State Convention at Bloomington in 1856. He was a man of strong personal characteristics and an earnest patriot. Died at his home at Carlinville, August 24, 1885.

LOGAN, John Alexander, soldier and statesman, was born at old Brownsville, the original county-seat of Jackson County, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826, the son of Dr. John Logan, a native of Ireland and an early immigrant into Illinois, where he attained prominence as a public man. Young Logan volunteered as a private in the Mexican War, but was soon promoted to a lieutenancy, and afterwards became Quartermaster of his regiment. He was elected Clerk of Jackson County in 1849, but resigned the office to prosecute his law studies. Having graduated from Louisville University in 1851, he entered into partnership with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins; was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat in 1852, and again in 1856, having been Prosecuting Attorney in the interim. He was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1856, was elected to Congress in 1858, and again in 1860, as a Douglas Democrat. During the special session of Congress in 1861, he left his seat, and fought in the ranks at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he organized the Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was commissioned by Governor Yates its Colonel. His military career was brilliant, and he rapidly rose to be Major-General. President Johnson tendered him the mission to Mexico, which he declined. In 1866 he was elected as a Republican to Con-

gress for the State-at-large, and acted as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of the President; was twice re-elected and, in 1871, was chosen United States Senator, as he was again in 1879. In 1884 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidential nomination at the Republican Convention in Chicago, but was finally placed on the ticket for the Vice-Presidency with James G. Blaine, the ticket being defeated in November following. In 1885 he was again elected Senator, but died during his term at Washington, Dec. 26, 1886. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy" and of "The Volunteer Soldier of America." In 1897 an equestrian statue was erected to his memory on the Lake Front Park in Chicago.

LOGAN, Stephen Trigg, eminent Illinois jurist, was born in Franklin County, Ky., Feb. 24, 1800; studied law at Glasgow, Ky., and was admitted to the bar before attaining his majority. After practicing in his native State some ten years, in 1832 he emigrated to Illinois, settling in Sangamon County, one year later opening an office at Springfield. In 1835 he was elevated to the bench of the First Judicial Circuit; resigned two years later, was re-commissioned in 1839, but again resigned. In 1842, and again in 1844 and 1846, he was elected to the General Assembly; also served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Between 1841 and 1844 he was a partner of Abraham Lincoln. In 1854 he was again chosen a member of the lower house of the Legislature, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860, and, in 1861, was commissioned by Governor Yates to represent Illinois in the Peace Conference, which assembled in Washington. Soon afterward he retired to private life. As an advocate his ability was widely recognized. Died at Springfield, July 17, 1880.

LOGAN COUNTY, situated in the central part of the State, and having an area of about 620 square miles. Its surface is chiefly a level or moderately undulating prairie, with some high ridges, as at Elkhart. Its soil is extremely fertile and well drained by numerous creeks. Coal-mining is successfully carried on. The other staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle and pork. Settlers began to locate in 1819-22, and the county was organized in 1839, being originally cut off from Sangamon. In 1840 a portion of Tazewell was added and, in 1845, a part of De Witt County. It was named in honor of Dr. John Logan, father of Senator John A. Logan. Postville was the first county-seat, but,

in 1847, a change was made to Mount Pulaski, and, later, to Lincoln, which is the present capital. Population (1890), 25,489; (1900), 28,680.

LOMBARD, a village of Dupage County, on the Chicago & Great Western and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways. Population (1880), 378; (1890), 515; (1900), 590.

LOMBARD UNIVERSITY, an institution at Galesburg under control of the Universalist denomination, founded in 1851. It has preparatory, collegiate and theological departments. The collegiate department includes both classical and scientific courses, with a specially arranged course of three years for young women, who constitute nearly half the number of students. The University has an endowment of \$200,000, and owns additional property, real and personal, of the value of \$100,000. In 1898 it reported a faculty of thirteen professors, with an attendance of 191 students.

LONDON MILLS, a village and railway station of Fulton County, on the Fulton Narrow Gauge and Iowa Central Railroads, 19 miles southeast of Galesburg. The district is agricultural; the town has two banks and a weekly newspaper; fine brick clay is mined. Pop. (1900), 528.

LONG, Stephen Harriman, civil engineer, was born in Hopkinton, N. H., Dec. 30, 1784; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, and, after teaching some years, entered the United States Army in December, 1814, as a Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, acting as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point; in 1816 was transferred to the Topographical Engineers with the brevet rank of Major. From 1818 to 1823 he had charge of explorations between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and, in 1823-24, to the sources of the Mississippi. One of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains was named in his honor. Between 1827 and 1830 he was employed as a civil engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and from 1837 to 1840, as Engineer-in-Chief of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, in Georgia, where he introduced a system of curves and a new kind of truss bridge afterwards generally adopted. On the organization of the Topographical Engineers as a separate corps in 1838, he became Major of that body, and, in 1861, chief, with the rank of Colonel. An account of his first expedition to the Rocky Mountains (1819-20) by Dr. Edwin James, was published in 1823, and the following year appeared "Long's Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake of the Woods, Etc." He was a member of the American Philosophical Society and the author of the

first original treatise on railroad building ever published in this country, under the title of "Railroad Manual" (1829). During the latter days of his life his home was at Alton, Ill., where he died, Sept. 4, 1864. Though retired from active service in June, 1863, he continued in the discharge of important duties up to his death.

LONGENECKER, Joel M., lawyer, was born in Crawford County, Ill., June 12, 1847; before reaching his eighteenth year he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. After attending the high school at Robinson and teaching for some time, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Olney in 1870; served two years as City Attorney and four (1877-81) as Prosecuting Attorney, in the latter year removing to Chicago. Here, in 1884, he became the assistant of Luther Lafin Mills in the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Cook County, retaining that position with Mr. Mills' successor, Judge Grinnell. On the promotion of the latter to the bench, in 1886, Mr. Longenecker succeeded to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, continuing in that position until 1892. While in this office he conducted a large number of important criminal cases, the most important, perhaps, being the trial of the murderers of Dr. Cronin, in which he gained a wide reputation for skill and ability as a prosecutor in criminal cases.

LOOMIS, (Rev.) Hubbell, clergyman and educator, was born in Colchester, Conn., May 31, 1775; prepared for college in the common schools and at Plainfield Academy, in his native State, finally graduating at Union College, N. Y., in 1799—having supported himself during a considerable part of his educational course by manual labor and teaching. He subsequently studied theology, and, for twenty-four years, served as pastor of a Congregational church at Willington, Conn., meanwhile fitting a number of young men for college, including among them Dr. Jared Sparks, afterwards President of Harvard College and author of numerous historical works. About 1829 his views on the subject of baptism underwent a change, resulting in his uniting himself with the Baptist Church. Coming to Illinois soon after, he spent some time at Kaskaskia and Edwardsville, and, in 1832, located at Upper Alton, where he became a prominent factor in laying the foundation of Shurtleff College, first by the establishment of the Baptist Seminary, of which he was the Principal for several years, and later by assisting, in 1835, to secure the charter of the college in which the seminary was merged. His name stood first on

the list of Trustees of the new institution, and, in proportion to his means, he was a liberal contributor to its support in the period of its infancy. The latter years of his life were spent among his books in literary and scientific pursuits. Died at Upper Alton, Dec. 15, 1872, at the advanced age of nearly 98 years.—A son of his—**Prof. Elias Loomis**—an eminent mathematician and naturalist, was the author of "Loomis' Algebra" and other scientific text-books, in extensive use in the colleges of the country. He held professorships in various institutions at different times, the last being that of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College, from 1860 up to his death in 1889.

LORIMER, William, Member of Congress, was born in Manchester, England, of Scotch parentage, April 27, 1861; came with his parents to America at five years of age, and, after spending some years in Michigan and Ohio, came to Chicago in 1870, where he entered a private school. Having lost his father by death at twelve years of age, he became an apprentice in the sign-painting business; was afterwards an employé on a street-railroad, finally engaging in the real-estate business and serving as an appointee of Mayor Roche and Mayor Washburne in the city water department. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Clerk of the Superior Court, but was defeated. Two years later he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Second Illinois District, and re-elected in 1896, as he was again in 1898. His plurality in 1896 amounted to 26,736 votes.

LOUISVILLE, the county-seat of Clay County; situated on the Little Wabash River and on the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. It is 100 miles south-southeast of Springfield and 7 miles north of Flora; has a courthouse, three churches, a high school, a savings bank and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 637; (1900), 646.

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & NEW ALBANY RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis* (Consolidated) Railroad.)

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS (Consolidated) RAILROAD. The length of this entire line is 358.55 miles, of which nearly 150 miles are operated in Illinois. It crosses the State from East St. Louis to Mount Carmel, on the Wabash River. Within Illinois the system uses a single track of standard gauge, laid with steel rails on white-oak ties. The grades are usually light, although, as the line leaves the Mississippi bottom, the gradient is about two per cent or 105.6 feet per mile. The total capitalization

(1898) was \$18,236,246, of which \$4,247,909 was in stock and \$10,568,350 in bonds.—(HISTORY.) The original corporation was organized in both Indiana and Illinois in 1869, and the Illinois section of the line opened from Mount Carmel to Albion (18 miles) in January, 1873. The Indiana division was sold under foreclosure in 1876 to the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railway Company, while the Illinois division was reorganized in 1878 under the name of the St. Louis, Mount Carmel & New Albany Railroad. A few months later the two divisions were consolidated under the name of the former. In 1881 this line was again consolidated with the Evansville, Rockport & Eastern Railroad (of Indiana), taking the name of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad. In 1889, by a still further consolidation, it absorbed several short lines in Indiana and Illinois—those in the latter State being the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company, the Belleville, Centralia & Eastern (projected from Belleville to Mount Vernon) and the Venice & Carondelet—the new organization assuming the present name—Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD, a corporation operating an extensive system of railroads, chiefly south of the Ohio River and extending through Kentucky and Tennessee into Indiana. The portion of the line in Illinois (known as the St. Louis, Evansville & Nashville line) extends from East St. Louis to the Wabash River, in White County (133.64 miles), with branches from Belleville to O'Fallon (6.07 miles), and from McLeansboro to Shawneetown (40.7 miles)—total, 180.41 miles. The Illinois Division, though virtually owned by the operating line, is formally leased from the Southeast & St. Louis Railway Company, whose corporate existence is merely nominal. The latter company acquired title to the property after foreclosure in November, 1880, and leased it in perpetuity to the Louisville & Nashville Company. The total earnings and income of the leased line in Illinois, for 1898, were \$1,052,789, and the total expenditures (including \$47,198 taxes) were \$657,125.

LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway.*)

LOVEJOY, Elijah Parish, minister and anti-slavery journalist, was born at Albion, Maine, Nov. 9, 1802—the son of a Congregational minister. He graduated at Waterville College in 1826, came west and taught school in St. Louis in 1827, and became editor of a Whig paper there in 1829. Later, he studied theology at Princeton

and was licensed as a Presbyterian minister in 1833. Returning to St. Louis, he started "The Observer"—a religious weekly, which condemned slave-holding. Threats of violence from the pro-slavery party induced him to remove his paper, presses, etc., to Alton, in July, 1836. Three times within twelve months his plant was destroyed by a mob. A fourth press having been procured, a number of his friends agreed to protect it from destruction in the warehouse where it was stored. On the evening of Nov. 7, 1837, a mob, having assembled about the building, sent one of their number to the roof to set it on fire. Lovejoy, with two of his friends, stepped outside to reconnoiter, when he was shot down by parties in ambush, breathing his last a few minutes later. His death did much to strengthen the anti-slavery sentiment north of Mason and Dixon's line. His party regarded him as a martyr, and his death was made the text for many impassioned and effective appeals in opposition to an institution which employed mobocracy and murder in its efforts to suppress free discussion. (See *Alton Riots.*)

LOVEJOY, Owen, clergyman and Congressman, was born at Albion, Maine, Jan. 6, 1811. Being the son of a clergyman of small means, he was thrown upon his own resources, but secured a collegiate education, graduating at Bowdoin College. In 1836 he removed to Alton, Ill., joining his brother, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, who was conducting an anti-slavery and religious journal there, and whose assassination by a pro-slavery mob he witnessed the following year. (See *Alton Riots* and *Elijah P. Lovejoy.*) This tragedy induced him to devote his life to a crusade against slavery. Having previously begun the study of theology, he was ordained to the ministry and officiated for several years as pastor of a Congregational church at Princeton. In 1847 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Constitutional Convention on the "Liberty" ticket, but, in 1854, was elected to the Legislature upon that issue, and earnestly supported Abraham Lincoln for United States Senator. Upon his election to the Legislature he resigned his pastorate at Princeton, his congregation presenting him with a solid silver service in token of their esteem. In 1856 he was elected a Representative in Congress by a majority of 7,000, and was re-elected for three successive terms. As an orator he had few equals in the State, while his courage in the support of his principles was indomitable. In the campaigns of 1856, '58 and '60 he rendered valuable service to the Republican party, as he

did later in upholding the cause of the Union in Congress. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 25, 1864.

LOVINGTON, a village of Moultrie County, on the Terre Haute-Peoria branch of the Vandalia Line and the Bement & Altamont Division of the Wabash Railway, 23 miles southeast of Decatur. The town has two banks, a newspaper, water-works, electric lights, telephones and volunteer fire department. Pop. (1890), 767; (1900), 815.

LUDLAM, (Dr.) Reuben, physician and author, was born at Camden, N. J., Oct. 11, 1831, the son of Dr. Jacob Watson Ludlam, an eminent physician who, in his later years, became a resident of Evanston, Ill. The younger Ludlam, having taken a course in an academy at Bridgeton, N. J., at sixteen years of age entered upon the study of medicine with his father, followed by a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, in 1852. Having removed to Chicago the following year, he soon after began an investigation of the homoeopathic system of medicine, which resulted in its adoption, and, a few years later, had acquired such prominence that, in 1859, he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the newly established Hahnemann Medical College in the city of Chicago, with which he continued to be connected for nearly forty years. Besides serving as Secretary of the institution at its inception, he had, as early as 1854, taken a position as one of the editors of "The Chicago Homoeopath," later being editorially associated with "The North American Journal of Homoeopathy," published in New York City, and "The United States Medical and Surgical Journal" of Chicago. He also served as President of numerous medical associations, and, in 1877, was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the State Board of Health, serving, by two subsequent reappointments, for a period of fifteen years. In addition to his labors as a lecturer and practitioner, Dr. Ludlam was one of the most prolific authors on professional lines in the city of Chicago, besides numerous monographs on special topics, having produced a "Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria" (1863); "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women" (1871), and a translation from the French of "Lectures on Clinical Medicine" (1880). The second work mentioned is recognized as a valuable text-book, and has passed through seven or eight editions. A few years after his first connection with the Hahnemann Medical College, Dr. Ludlam became Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and, on the

death of President C. S. Smith, was chosen President of the institution. Died suddenly from heart disease, while preparing to perform a surgical operation on a patient in the Hahnemann Medical College, April 29, 1899.

LUNDY, Benjamin, early anti-slavery journalist, was born in New Jersey of Quaker parentage; at 19 worked as a saddler at Wheeling, Va., where he first gained a practical knowledge of the institution of slavery; later carried on business at Mount Pleasant and St. Clairsville, O., where, in 1815, he organized an anti-slavery association under the name of the "Union Humane Society," also contributing anti-slavery articles to "The Philanthropist," a paper published at Mount Pleasant. Removing to St. Louis, in 1819, he took a deep interest in the contest over the admission of Missouri as a slave State. Again at Mount Pleasant, in 1821, he began the issue of "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," a monthly, which he soon removed to Jonesborough, Tenn., and finally to Baltimore in 1824, when it became a weekly. Mr. Lundy's trend towards colonization is shown in the fact that he made two visits (1825 and 1829) to Hayti, with a view to promoting the colonization of emancipated slaves in that island. Visiting the East in 1828, he made the acquaintance of William Lloyd Garrison, who became a convert to his views and a firm ally. The following winter he was assaulted by a slave-dealer in Baltimore and nearly killed; soon after removed his paper to Washington and, later, to Philadelphia, where it took the name of "The National Enquirer," being finally merged into "The Pennsylvania Freeman." In 1838 his property was burned by the pro-slavery mob which fired Pennsylvania Hall, and, in the following winter, he removed to Lowell, La Salle Co., Ill., with a view to reviving his paper there, but the design was frustrated by his early death, which occurred August 23, 1839. The paper, however, was revived by Zebina Eastman under the name of "The Genius of Liberty," but was removed to Chicago, in 1842, and issued under the name of "The Western Citizen." (See *Eastman, Zebina.*)

LUNT, Orrington, capitalist and philanthropist, was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, Dec. 24, 1815; came to Chicago in 1842, and engaged in the grain commission business, becoming a member of the Board of Trade at its organization. Later, he became interested in real estate operations, fire and life insurance and in railway enterprises, being one of the early promoters of the Chicago & Galena Union, now a part of the

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He also took an active part in municipal affairs, and, during the War, was an efficient member of the "War Finance Committee." A liberal patron of all moral and benevolent enterprises, as shown by his cooperation with the "Relief and Aid Society" after the fire of 1871, and his generous benefactions to the Young Men's Christian Association and feeble churches, his most efficient service was rendered to the cause of education as represented in the Northwestern University, of which he was a Trustee from its organization, and much of the time an executive officer. To his noble benefaction the institution owes its splendid library building, erected some years ago at a cost of \$100,000. In the future history of Chicago, Mr. Lunt's name will stand beside that of J. Young Scammon, Walter L. Newberry, John Crerar, and others of its most liberal benefactors. Died, at his home in Evanston, April 5, 1897.

LUSK, John T., pioneer, was born in South Carolina, Nov. 7, 1784; brought to Kentucky in 1791 by his father (James Lusk), who established a ferry across the Ohio, opposite the present town of Golconda, in Pope County, Ill. Lusk's Creek, which empties into the Ohio in that vicinity, took its name from this family. In 1805 the subject of this sketch came to Madison County, Ill., and settled near Edwardsville. During the War of 1812-14 he was engaged in the service as a "Ranger." When Edwardsville began its growth, he moved into the town and erected a house of hewn logs, a story and a half high and containing three rooms, which became the first hotel in the town and a place of considerable historical note. Mr. Lusk held, at different periods, the positions of Deputy Circuit Clerk, County Clerk, Recorder and Postmaster, dying, Dec. 22, 1857.

LUTHERANS, The. While this sect in Illinois, as elsewhere, is divided into many branches, it is a unit in accepting the Bible as the only infallible rule of faith, in the use of Luther's small Catechism in instruction of the young, in the practice of infant baptism and confirmation at an early age, and in acceptance of the Augsburg Confession. Services are conducted, in various sections of the country, in not less than twelve different languages. The number of Lutheran ministers in Illinois exceeds 400, who preach in the English, German, Danish, Swedish, Finnish and Hungarian tongues. The churches over which they preside recognize allegiance to eight distinct ecclesiastical bodies, denominational synods, as follows: The Northern, South-

ern, Central and Wartburg Synods of the General Synod; the Illinois-Missouri District of the Synodical Conference; the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Church; the Swedish-Augustana, and the Indiana Synod of the General Council. To illustrate the large proportion of the foreign element in this denomination, reference may be made to the fact that, of sixty-three Lutheran churches in Chicago, only four use the English language. Of the remainder, thirty-seven make use of the German, ten Swedish, nine Norwegian and three Danish. The whole number of communicants in the State, in 1892, was estimated at 90,000. The General Synod sustains a German Theological Seminary in Chicago. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

LYONS, a village of Cook County, 12 miles southwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 486; (1890), 732; (1900), 951

MACALISTER & STEBBINS BONDS, the name given to a class of State indebtedness incurred in the year 1841, through the hypothecation, by John D. Whiteside (then Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois), with Messrs. Macalister & Stebbins, brokers of New York City, of 804 interest-bearing bonds of \$1,000 each, payable in 1865, upon which the said Macalister & Stebbins advanced to the State \$261,560.83. This was done with the understanding that the firm would make further advances sufficient to increase the aggregate to forty per cent of the face value of the bonds, but upon which no further advances were actually made. In addition to these, there were deposited with the same firm, within the next few months, with a like understanding, internal improvement bonds and State scrip amounting to \$109,215.44—making the aggregate of State securities in their hands \$913,215.44, upon which the State had received only the amount already named—being 28.64 per cent of the face value of such indebtedness. Attempts having been made by the holders of these bonds (with whom they had been hypothecated by Macalister & Stebbins), to secure settlement on their par face value, the matter became the subject of repeated legislative acts, the most important of which were passed in 1847 and 1849—both reciting, in their respective preambles, the history of the transaction. The last of these provided for the issue to Macalister & Stebbins of new bonds, payable in 1865, for the amount of principal and interest of the sum actually advanced and found to be due, conditioned upon the surrender, by them, of the original bonds and other

evidences of indebtedness received by them in 1841. This the actual holders refused to accept, and brought the case before the Supreme Court in an effort to compel the Governor (who was then *ex-officio* Fund Commissioner) to recognize the full face of their claim. This the Supreme Court refused to do, on the ground that, the executive being a co-ordinate branch of the Government, they had no authority over his official acts. In 1859 a partial refunding of these bonds, to the amount of \$114,000, was obtained from Governor Bissell, who, being an invalid, was probably but imperfectly acquainted with their history and previous legislation on the subject. Representations made to him led to a suspension of the proceeding, and, as the bonds were not transferable except on the books of the Funding Agency in the office of the State Auditor, they were treated as illegal and void, and were ultimately surrendered by the holders on the basis originally fixed, without loss to the State. In 1865 an additional act was passed requiring the presentation, for payment, of the portion of the original bonds still outstanding, on pain of forfeiture, and this was finally done.

MACK, Alonzo W., legislator, was born at Moretown, Vt., in 1823; at 16 years of age settled at Kalamazoo, Mich., later began the study of medicine and graduated at Laporte, Ind., in 1844. Then, having removed to Kankakee, Ill., he adopted the practice of law; in 1858 was elected Representative, and, in 1860 and '64, to the Senate, serving through five continuous sessions (1858-68). In 1862 he assisted in organizing the Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, but resigned, in January following, to take his seat in the Senate. Colonel Mack, who was a zealous friend of Governor Yates, was one of the leading spirits in the establishment of "The Chicago Republican," in May, 1865, and was its business manager the first year of its publication, but disagreeing with the editor, Charles A. Dana, both finally retired. Colonel Mack then resumed the practice of law in Chicago, dying there, Jan. 4, 1871.

MACKINAW, the first county-seat of Tazewell County, at intersection of two railroad lines, 18 miles southeast of Peoria. The district is agricultural and stock-raising. There are manufactories of farm implements, pressed brick, harness, wagons and carriages, also a State bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 545; (1900), 859.

MAC MILLAN, Thomas C., Clerk of United States District Court, was born at Stranraer, Scotland, Oct. 4, 1850; came with his parents, in

1857, to Chicago, where he graduated from the High School and spent some time in the Chicago University; in 1873 became a reporter on "The Chicago Inter Ocean;" two years later accompanied an exploring expedition to the Black Hills and, in 1875-76, represented that paper with General Crook in the campaign against the Sioux. After an extended tour in Europe, he assumed charge of the "Curiosity Shop" department of "The Inter Ocean," served on the Cook County Board of Education and as a Director of the Chicago Public Library, besides eight years in the General Assembly—1885-89 in the House and 1889-93 in the Senate. In January, 1896, Mr. MacMillan was appointed Clerk of the United States District Court at Chicago. He has been a Trustee of Illinois College since 1886, and, in 1885, received the honorary degree of A.M. from that institution.

MACOMB, the county-seat of McDonough County, situated on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 59 miles northeast of Quincy, 39 miles southwest of Galesburg. The principal manufactures are sewer-pipes, drain-tile, pottery, and school-desk castings. The city has interurban electric car line, banks, nine churches, high school and four newspapers; is the seat of Western Illinois State Normal School, and Western Preparatory School and Business College. Population (1890), 4,052; (1900), 5,375.

MACON, a village in Macon County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 10 miles south by west of Decatur. Macon County is one of the most fertile in the corn belt, and the city is an important shipping-point for corn. It has wagon and cigar factories, four churches, a graded school, and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 819; (1900), 705.

MACON COUNTY, situated near the geographical center of the State. The census of 1900 gave its area as 580 square miles, and its population, 44,003. It was organized in 1829, and named for Nathaniel Macon, a revolutionary soldier and statesman. The surface is chiefly level prairie, although in parts there is a fair growth of timber. The county is well drained by the Sangamon River and its tributaries. The soil is that high grade of fertility which one might expect in the corn belt of the central portion of the State. Besides corn, oats, rye and barley are extensively cultivated, while potatoes, sorghum and wool are among the products. Decatur is the county-seat and principal city in the heart of a rich agricultural region. Maroa, in the northern part of the county, enjoys considerable local trade.

MACOUPIN COUNTY, a south-central county, with an area of 864 square miles and a population

of 42,256 in 1900. The word Macoupin is of Indian derivation, signifying "white potato." The county, originally a part of Madison, and later of Greene, was separately organized in 1829, under the supervision of Seth Hodges, William Wilcox and Theodorus Davis. The first court house (of logs) was erected in 1830. It contained but two rooms, and in pleasant weather juries were wont to retire to a convenient grove to deliberate upon their findings. The surface of the county is level, with narrow belts of timber following the course of the streams. The soil is fertile, and both corn and wheat are extensively raised. While agriculture is the chief industry in the south, stock-raising is successfully carried on in the north. Carlinville is the county-seat and Bunker Hill, Stanton, Virden and Girard the other principal towns.

MAC YEAGH, Franklin, merchant, lawyer and politician, was born on a farm in Chester County, Pa., graduated from Yale University in 1862, and, two years later, from Columbia Law School, New York. He was soon compelled to abandon practice on account of ill-health, and removed to Chicago, in September, 1865, where he embarked in business as a wholesale grocer. In 1874 he was chosen President of the Volunteer Citizens' Association, which inaugurated many important municipal reforms. He was thereafter repeatedly urged to accept other offices, among them the mayoralty, but persistently refused until 1894, when he accepted a nomination for United States Senator by a State Convention of the Democratic Party. He made a thorough canvass of the State, but the Republicans having gained control of the Legislature, he was defeated. He is the head of one of the most extensive wholesale grocery establishments in the city of Chicago.

MADISON COUNTY, situated in the southwest division of the State, and bordering on the Mississippi River. Its area is about 740 square miles. The surface of the county is hilly along the Mississippi bluffs, but generally either level or only slightly undulating in the interior. The "American Bottom" occupies a strip of country along the western border, four to six miles wide, as far north as Alton, and is exceptionally fertile. The county was organized in 1812, being the first county set off from St. Clair County after the organization of Illinois Territory, in 1809, and the third within the Territory. It was named in honor of James Madison, then President of the United States. At that time it embraced substantially the whole of the northern part of the

State, but its limits were steadily reduced by excisions until 1843. The soil is fertile, corn, wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes being raised and exported in large quantities. Coal seams underlie the soil, and carboniferous limestone crops out in the neighborhood of Alton. American settlers began first to arrive about 1800, the Judys, Gillhams and Whitesides being among the first, generally locating in the American Bottom, and laying the foundation for the present county. In the early history of the State, Madison County was the home of a large number of prominent men who exerted a large influence in shaping its destiny. Among these were Governor Edwards, Governor Coles, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, and many more whose names are intimately interwoven with State history. The county-seat is at Edwardsville, and Alton is the principal city. Population (1890), 51,535; (1900), 64,694.

MAGRUDER, Benjamin D., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born near Natchez, Miss., Sept. 27, 1838; graduated from Yale College in 1856, and, for three years thereafter, engaged in teaching in his father's private academy at Baton Rouge, La., and in reading law. In 1859 he graduated from the law department of the University of Louisiana, and the same year opened an office at Memphis, Tenn. At the outbreak of the Civil War, his sympathies being strongly in favor of the Union, he came North, and, after visiting relatives at New Haven, Conn., settled at Chicago, in June, 1861. While ever radically loyal, he refrained from enlisting or taking part in political discussions during the war, many members of his immediate family being in the Confederate service. He soon achieved and easily maintained a high standing at the Chicago bar; in 1868 was appointed Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1885, was elected to succeed Judge T. Lyle Dickey on the bench of the Supreme Court, being re-elected for a full term of nine years in 1888, and again in 1897. He was Chief Justice in 1891-92.

MAKANDA, a village of Jackson County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 49 miles north of Cairo, in South Pass, in spur of Ozark Mountains. It is in the midst of a rich fruit-growing region, large amounts of this product being shipped there and at Cobden. The place has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1900), 528.

MALTBY, Jasper A., soldier, was born in Ash-tabula County, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1826, served as a private in the Mexican War and was severely wounded at Chapultepec. After his discharge he

established himself in the mercantile business at Galena, Ill.; in 1861 entered the volunteer service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, was wounded at Fort Donelson, promoted Colonel in November, 1862, and wounded a second time at Vicksburg; commissioned Brigadier-General in August, 1863; served through the subsequent campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee, and was mustered out, January, 1866. Later, he was appointed by the commander of the district Mayor of Vicksburg, dying in that office, Dec. 12, 1867.

MANCHESTER, a town of Scott County, on the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 16 miles south of Jacksonville; has some manufactures of pottery. Population (1890), 408; (1900), 430.

MANIERE, George, early Chicago lawyer and jurist, born of Huguenot descent, at New London, Conn., in 1817. Bereft of his father in 1831, his mother removed to New York City, where he began the study of law, occasionally contributing to "The New York Mirror," then one of the leading literary periodicals of the country. In 1835 he removed to Chicago, where he completed his professional studies and was admitted to the bar in 1839. His first office was a deputyship in the Circuit Clerk's office; later, he was appointed Master in Chancery, and served one term as Alderman and two terms as City Attorney. While filling the latter office he codified the municipal ordinances. In 1855 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court and re-elected in 1861 without opposition. Before the expiration of his second term he died, May 21, 1863. He held the office of School Commissioner from 1844 to 1852, during which time, largely through his efforts, the school system was remodeled and the impaired school fund placed in a satisfactory condition. He was one of the organizers of the Union Defense Committee in 1861, a member of the first Board of Regents of the (old) Chicago University, and prominently connected with several societies of a semi-public character. He was a polished writer and was, for a time, in editorial control of "The Chicago Democrat."

MANN, James R., lawyer and Congressman, was born on a farm near Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 20, 1856, whence his father moved to Iroquois County in 1867; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1876 and at the Union College of Law in Chicago, in 1881, after which he established himself in practice in Chicago, finally becoming the head of the law firm of Mann, Hayes & Miller; in 1888 was elected Attorney of the village of Hyde Park

and, after the annexation of that municipality to the city of Chicago, in 1892 was elected Alderman of the Thirty-second Ward, and re-elected in 1894, while in the City Council becoming one of its most prominent members; in 1894, served as Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention at Peoria, and, in 1895, as Chairman of the Cook County Republican Convention. In 1896 he was elected, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fifth Congress, receiving a plurality of 28,459 over the Free Silver Democratic candidate, and 26,907 majority over all. In 1898 he was a candidate for re-election, and was again successful, by over 17,000 plurality, on a largely reduced vote. Other positions held by Mr. Mann, previous to his election to Congress, include those of Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County and General Attorney of the South Park Commissioners of the city of Chicago.

MANN, Orrin L., lawyer and soldier, was born in Geauga County, Ohio., and, in his youth, removed to the vicinity of Ann Arbor, Mich., where he learned the blacksmith trade, but, being compelled to abandon it on account of an injury, in 1851 began study with the late Dr. Hinman, then in charge of the Wesleyan Female College, at Albion, Mich. Dr. Hinman having, two years later, become President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Mr. Mann accompanied his preceptor to Chicago, continuing his studies for a time, but later engaging in teaching; in 1856 entered the University of Michigan, but left in his junior year. In 1860 he took part in the campaign which resulted in the election of Lincoln; early in the following spring had made arrangements to engage in the lumber-trade in Chicago, but abandoned this purpose at the firing on Fort Sumter; then assisted in organizing the Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (the "Yates Phalanx"), which having been accepted after considerable delay, he was chosen Major. The regiment was first assigned to duty in guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but afterwards took part in the first battle of Winchester and in operations in North and South Carolina. Having previously been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Mann was now assigned to court-martial duty at Newbern and Hilton Head. Later, he participated in the siege of Forts Wagner and Gregg, winning a brevet Brigadier-Generalship for meritorious service. The Thirty-ninth, having "veteranized" in 1864, was again sent east, and being assigned to the command of Gen. B. F. Butler, took part in the battle of Bermuda

Hundreds, where Colonel Mann was seriously wounded, necessitating a stay of several months in hospital. Returning to duty, he was assigned to the staff of General Ord, and later served as Provost Marshal of the District of Virginia, with headquarters at Norfolk, being finally mustered out in December, 1865. After the war he engaged in the real estate and loan business, but, in 1866, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District, serving until 1868, when he was succeeded by General Corse. Other positions held by him have been: Representative in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly (1874-76), Coroner of Cook County (1878-80), and Sheriff (1880-82). General Mann was injured by a fall, some years since, inducing partial paralysis.

MANNING, Joel, first Secretary of the Illinois & Michigan Canal Commissioners, was born in 1793, graduated at Union College, N. Y., in 1818, and came to Southern Illinois at an early day, residing for a time at Brownsville, Jackson County, where he held the office of County-Clerk. In 1836 he was practicing law, when he was appointed Secretary of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, remaining in office until 1845. He continued to reside at Lockport, Will County, until near the close of his life, when he removed to Joliet, dying there, Jan. 8, 1869.

MANNING, Julius, lawyer, was born in Canada, near Chateaugay, N. Y., but passed his earlier years chiefly in the State of New York, completing his education at Middlebury College, Vt.; in 1839 came to Knoxville, Ill., where he served one term as County Judge and two terms (1842-46) as Representative in the General Assembly. He was also a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1848. In 1853 he removed to Peoria, where he was elected, in 1861, a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of the following year. Died, at Knoxville, July 4, 1862.

MANSFIELD, a village of Piatt County, at the intersection of the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Chicago Division of the Wabash Railways, 32 miles southeast of Bloomington. It is in the heart of a rich agricultural region; has one newspaper. Population (1890), 533; (1900), 708.

MANTENO, a village of Kankakee County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 47 miles south of Chicago; a shipping point for grain, livestock, small fruits and dairy products; has one newspaper. Population (1880), 632; (1890), 627; (1900), 932.

MAQUON, a village of Knox County, on the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 16 miles southeast of Galesburg. The region is agricultural. The town has banks and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 548; (1890), 501; (1900), 475.

MARCY, (Dr.) Oliver, educator, was born in Coleraine, Mass., Feb. 13, 1820; received his early education in the grammar schools of his native town, graduating, in 1842, from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. He early manifested a deep interest in the natural sciences and became a teacher in an academy at Wilbraham, Mass., where he remained until 1862, meanwhile making numerous trips for geologic investigation. One of these was made in 1849, overland, to Puget Sound, for the purpose of securing data for maps of the Pacific Coast, and settling disputed questions as to the geologic formation of the Rocky Mountains. During this trip he visited San Francisco, making maps of the mountain regions for the use of the Government. In 1862 he was called to the professorship of Natural History in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, remaining there until his death. The institution was then in its infancy, and he taught mathematics in connection with his other duties. From 1890 he was Dean of the faculty. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Chicago in 1876. Died, at Evanston, March 19, 1899.

MAREDOSIA (MARAIS de OGEE), a peculiar depression (or slough) in the southwestern part of Whiteside County, connecting the Mississippi and Rock Rivers, through which, in times of freshets, the former sometimes discharges a part of its waters into the latter. On the other hand, when Rock River is relatively higher, it sometimes discharges through the same channel into the Mississippi. Its general course is north and south.—**Cat-Tail Slough**, a similar depression, runs nearly parallel with the Maredosia, at a distance of five or six miles from the latter. The highest point in the Maredosia above low water in the Mississippi is thirteen feet, and that in the Cat-Tail Slough is twenty-six feet. Each is believed, at some time, to have served as a channel for the Mississippi.

MARENGO, a city of McHenry County, settled in 1835, incorporated as a town in 1857 and, as a city, in 1893; lies 63 miles northwest of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It is in the heart of a dairying and fruit-growing district; has a foundry, stove works, condensed milk plant, canning factory, water-works, elec-

tric lights, has six churches, good schools and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,264; (1890), 1,445; (1900), 2,005.

MARINE, a village of Madison County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 27 miles northeast of St. Louis. Several of its earliest settlers were sea captains from the East, from whom the "Marine Settlement" obtained its name. Population (1880) 774; (1890), 637; (1900), 666.

MARION, the county-seat of Williamson County, 173 miles southeast of Springfield, on the Illinois Central and Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroads; in agricultural and coal region; has cotton and woolen mills, electric cars, water-works, ice and cold-storage plant, dry pressed brick factory, six churches, a graded school, and three newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,338; (1900), 2,510.

MARION COUNTY, located near the center of the southern half of the State, with an area of 580 square miles; was organized in 1823, and, by the census of 1900, had a population of 30,446. About half the county is prairie, the chief products being tobacco, wool and fruit. The remainder is timbered land. It is watered by the tributaries of the Kaskaskia and Little Wabash Rivers. The bottom lands have a heavy growth of choice timber, and a deep, rich soil. A large portion of the county is underlaid with a thin vein of coal, and the rocks all belong to the upper coal measures. Sandstone and building sand are also abundant. Ample shipping facilities are afforded by the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio (S.W.) Railroads. Salem is the county-seat, but Centralia is the largest and most important town, being a railroad junction and center of an extensive fruit-trade. Sandoval is a thriving town at the junction of the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads.

MARISSA, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis & Cairo Short Line Railroad, 29 miles southeast of St. Louis. It is in a farming and mining district; has two banks, a newspaper and a magazine. Population (1890), 876; (1900), 1,086.

MAROA, a city in Macon County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 13 miles north of Decatur and 31 miles south of Bloomington. The city has three elevators, an agricultural implement factory, water-works system, electric light plant, telephone service, two banks, one newspaper, three churches and a graded school. Population (1880), 870; (1890), 1,164; (1900), 1,213.

MARQUETTE, (Father) Jacques, a French missionary and explorer, born at Laon, France, in 1637. He became a Jesuit at the age of 17, and, twelve years later (1666), was ordained a priest.

The same year he sailed for Canada, landing at Quebec. For eighteen months he devoted himself chiefly to the study of Indian dialects, and, in 1668, accompanied a party of Nez-Perces to Lake Superior, where he founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie. Later, after various vicissitudes, he went to Mackinac, and, in that vicinity, founded the Mission of St. Ignace and built a rude church. In 1673 he accompanied Joliet on his voyage of discovery down the Mississippi, the two setting out from Green Bay on May 17, and reaching the Mississippi, by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, June 17. (For an interesting translation of Marquette's quaint narrative of the expedition, see Shea's "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi," N. Y., 1852.) In September, 1673, after leaving the Illinois and stopping for some time among the Indians near "Starved Rock," he returned to Green Bay much broken in health. In October, 1674, under orders from his superior, he set out to establish a mission at Kaskaskia on the Upper Illinois. In December he reached the present site of Chicago, where he was compelled to halt because of exhaustion. On March 29, 1675, he resumed his journey, and reached Kaskaskia, after much suffering, on April 8. After laboring indefatigably and making many converts, failing health compelled him to start on his return to Mackinac. Before the voyage was completed he died, May 18, 1675, at the mouth of a stream which long bore his name—but is not the present Marquette River—on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. His remains were subsequently removed to Point St. Ignace. He was the first to attempt to explain the lake tides, and modern science has not improved his theory.

MARSEILLES, a city on the Illinois River, in La Salle County, 8 miles east of Ottawa, and 77 miles southwest of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Excellent water power is furnished by a dam across the river. The city has several factories, among the leading products being flour, paper and agricultural implements. Coal is mined in the vicinity. The grain trade is large, sufficient to support three elevators. There are three papers (one daily). Population (1890), 2,210; (1900), 2,559; (1903, est.), 3,100.

MARSH, Benjamin F., Congressman, born in Wythe Township, Hancock County, Ill., was educated at private schools and at Jubilee College, leaving the latter institution one year before graduation. He read law under the tutelage of his brother, Judge J. W. Marsh, of Warsaw, and was

admitted to the bar in 1860. The same year he was an unsuccessful candidate for State's Attorney. Immediately upon the first call for troops in 1861, he raised a company of cavalry, and, going to Springfield, tendered it to Governor Yates. No cavalry having been called for, the Governor felt constrained to decline it. On his way home Mr. Marsh stopped at Quincy and enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, in which regiment he served until July 4, 1861, when Governor Yates advised him by telegraph of his readiness to accept his cavalry company. Returning to Warsaw he recruited another company within a few days, of which he was commissioned Captain, and which was attached to the Second Illinois Cavalry. He served in the army until January, 1866, being four times wounded, and rising to the rank of Colonel. On his return home he interested himself in politics. In 1869 he was a Republican candidate for the State Constitutional Convention, and, in 1876, was elected to represent the Tenth Illinois District in Congress, and re-elected in 1878 and 1880. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, serving until 1889. In 1894 he was again elected to Congress from his old district, which, under the new apportionment, had become the Fifteenth, was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. In the Fifty-fifth Congress he was a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs and Chairman of the Committee on Militia.

MARSH, William, jurist, was born at Moravia, N. Y., May 11, 1822; was educated at Groton Academy and Union College, graduating from the latter in 1842. He studied law, in part, in the office of Millard Fillmore, at Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, practicing at Ithaca until 1854, when he removed to Quincy, Ill. Here he continued in practice, in partnership, at different periods, with prominent lawyers of that city, until elected to the Circuit bench in 1885, serving until 1891. Died, April 14, 1894.

MARSHALL, the county-seat of Clark County, and an incorporated city, 16½ miles southwest of Terre Haute, Ind., and a point of intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Vandalia Railroads. The surrounding country is devoted to farming and stock-raising. The city has woolen, flour, saw and planing mills, and milk condensing plant. It has two banks, eight churches and a good public school system, which includes city and township high schools, and three newspapers. Population (1890), 1,900; (1900), 2,077.

MARSHALL, Samuel S., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Gallatin County, Ill., in 1824; studied law and soon after located at McLeansboro. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the Fifteenth General Assembly, but resigned, early in the following year, to become State's Attorney, serving until 1848; was Judge of the Circuit Court from 1851 to 1854, and again from 1861 to 1865; was delegate from the State-at-large to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of 1860, and to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866. In 1861 he received the complimentary vote of his party in the Legislature for United States Senator, and was similarly honored in the Fortieth Congress (1867) by receiving the Democratic support for Speaker of the House. He was first elected to Congress in 1854, re-elected in 1856, and, later, served continuously from 1865 to 1875, when he returned to the practice of his profession. Died, July 26, 1890.

MARSHALL COUNTY, situated in the north-central part of the State, with an area of 400 square miles—named for Chief Justice John Marshall. Settlers began to arrive in 1827, and county organization was effected in 1839. The Illinois River bisects the county, which is also drained by Sugar Creek. The surface is generally level prairie, except along the river, although occasionally undulating. The soil is fertile, corn, wheat, hay and oats forming the staple agricultural products. Hogs are raised in great number, and coal is extensively mined. Lacon is the county-seat. Population (1880), 15,053; (1890), 13,653; (1900), 16,370.

MARTIN, (Gen.) James S., ex-Congressman and soldier, was born in Scott County, Va., August 19, 1826, educated in the common schools, and, at the age of 20, accompanied his parents to Southern Illinois, settling in Marion County. He served as a non-commissioned officer in the war with Mexico. In 1849, he was elected Clerk of the Marion County Court, which office he filled for twelve years. By profession he is a lawyer, and has been in active practice when not in public or military life. For a number of years he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1862 he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, and, at the close of the war, brevetted Brigadier-General. On his return home he was elected County Judge of Marion County, and, in 1868, appointed United States Pension Agent. The latter post he resigned in 1872, having been elected, as a Republican, to represent

the Sixteenth District in the Forty-third Congress. He was Commander of the Grand Army for the Department of Illinois in 1889-90.

MARTINSVILLE, a village of Clark County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis (Vandalia) Railroad, 11 miles southwest of Marshall; has two banks and one newspaper. Population (1880), 663; (1890), 779; (1900), 1,000.

MASCOUTAH, a city in St. Clair County, 25 miles from St. Louis and 11 miles east of Belleville, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Coal-mining and agriculture are the principal industries of the surrounding country. The city has flour mills, a brickyard, dairy, school, churches, and electric line. Population (1880), 2,558; (1890), 2,032; (1900), 2,171.

MASON, Roswell B., civil engineer, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1805; in his boyhood was employed as a teamster on the Erie Canal, a year later (1822) accepting a position as rodman under Edward F. Gay, assistant-engineer in charge of construction. Subsequently he was employed on the Schuylkill and Morris Canals, on the latter becoming assistant-engineer and, finally, chief and superintendent. Other works with which Mr. Mason was connected in a similar capacity were the Pennsylvania Canal and the Housatonic, New York & New Haven and the Vermont Valley Railroads. In 1851 he came west and took charge of the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, a work which required five years for its completion. The next four years were spent as contractor in the construction of roads in Iowa and Wisconsin, until 1860, when he became Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, but remained only one year, in 1861 accepting the position of Controller of the land department of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he retained until 1867. The next two years were occupied in the service of the State in lowering the summit of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. In 1869 he was elected Mayor of the city of Chicago, and it was in the closing days of his term that the great fire of 1871 occurred, testing his executive ability to the utmost. From 1873 to 1883 he served as one of the Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University, and was one of the incorporators, and a life-long Director, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest. Died, Jan. 1, 1892.—**Edward Gay** (Mason), son of the preceding, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., August 23, 1839; came with his father's family, in 1852, to Chicago, where he attended school for several years, after which he entered Yale College, graduating there in 1860. He then

studied law, and, later, became a member of the law firm of Mattocks & Mason, but subsequently, in conjunction with two brothers, organized the firm of Mason Brothers, for the prosecution of a real-estate and law business. In 1881 Mr. Mason was one of the organizers of the Chicago Musical Festival, which was instrumental in bringing Theodore Thomas to Chicago. In 1887 he became President of the Chicago Historical Society, as the successor of Elihu B. Washburne, retaining the position until his death, Dec. 18, 1898. During his incumbency, the commodious building, now occupied by the Historical Society Library, was erected, and he added largely to the resources of the Society by the collection of rare manuscripts and other historical records. He was the author of several historical works, including "Illinois in the Eighteenth Century," "Kaskaskia and Its Parish Records," besides papers on La Salle and the first settlers of Illinois, and "The Story of James Willing—An Episode of the American Revolution." He also edited a volume entitled "Early Chicago and Illinois," which was published under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society. Mr. Mason was, for several years, a Trustee of Yale University and, about the time of his death, was prominently talked of for President of that institution, as successor to President Timothy Dwight.

MASON, William E., United States Senator, was born at Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., July 7, 1850, and accompanied his parents to Bentonsport, Iowa, in 1858. He was educated at the Bentonsport Academy and at Birmingham College. From 1866 to 1870 he taught school, the last two years at Des Moines. In that city he studied law with Hon. Thomas F. Withrow, who afterward admitted him to partnership. In 1872 he removed to Chicago, where he has since practiced his profession. He soon embarked in politics, and, in 1878, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1882, to the State Senate. In 1884 he was the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Illinois District (then strongly Republican), but, owing to party dissensions, was defeated by James H. Ward, a Democrat. In 1886, and again in 1888, he was elected to Congress, but, in 1890, was defeated for re-election by Allan C. Durborow. He is a vigorous and effective campaign speaker. In 1897 he was elected United States Senator, receiving in the Legislature 125 votes to 77 for John P. Altgeld, the Democratic candidate.

MASON CITY, a prosperous city in Mason County, at the intersection of the Chicago &

Alton and the Havana branch of the Illinois Central Railroads, 18 miles west by north of Lincoln, and about 30 miles north of Springfield. Being in the heart of a rich corn-growing district, it is an important shipping point for that commodity. It has four churches, two banks, two newspapers, brick works, flour-mills, grain-elevators and a carriage factory. Population (1880), 1,714; (1890), 1,869; (1900), 1,890.

MASON COUNTY, organized in 1841, with a population of about 2,000; population (1900), 17,491, and area of 560 square miles,—named for a county in Kentucky. It lies a little northwest of the center of the State, the Illinois and Sangamon Rivers forming its west and its south boundaries. The soil, while sandy, is fertile. The chief staple is corn, and the county offers excellent opportunities for viticulture. The American pioneer of Mason County was probably Maj. Ossian B. Ross, who settled at Havana in 1832. Not until 1837, however, can immigration be said to have set in rapidly. Havana was first chosen as the county-seat, but Bath enjoyed the honor for a few years, the county offices being permanently removed to the former point in 1851. Mason City is an important shipping point on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

MASONS, ANCIENT ORDER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED. (See *Free-Masons*.)

MASSAC COUNTY, an extreme southern county of the State and one of the smallest, its area, being but little more than 240 square miles, with a population (1900) of 13,110—named for Fort Massac, within its borders. The surface is hilly toward the north, but the bottom lands along the Ohio River are swampy and liable to frequent overflows. A considerable portion of the natural resources consists of timber—oak, walnut, poplar, hickory, cypress and cottonwood abounding. Saw-mills are found in nearly every town, and considerable grain and tobacco are raised. The original settlers were largely from Ohio, Kentucky and North Carolina, and hospitality is traditional. Metropolis, on the Ohio River, is the county-seat. It was laid off in 1839, although Massac County was not separately organized until 1843. At Massac City may be seen the ruins of the early French fort of that name.

MASSAC COUNTY REBELLION, the name commonly given to an outbreak of mob violence which occurred in Massac County, in 1845-46. An arrested criminal having asserted that an organized band of thieves and robbers existed, and having given the names of a large number of the

alleged members, popular excitement rose to fever heat. A company of self-appointed "regulators" was formed, whose acts were so arbitrary that, at the August election of 1846, a Sheriff and County Clerk were elected on the avowed issue of opposition to these irregular tactics. This served to stimulate the "regulators" to renewed activity. Many persons were forced to leave the county on suspicion, and others tortured into making confession. In consequence, some leading "regulators" were thrown into jail, only to be soon released by their friends, who ordered the Sheriff and County Clerk to leave the county. The feud rapidly grew, both in proportions and in intensity. Governor French made two futile efforts to restore order through mediation, and the ordinary processes of law were also found unavailing. Judge Scates was threatened with lynching. Only 60 men dared to serve in the Sheriff's posse, and these surrendered upon promise of personal immunity from violence. This pledge was not regarded, several members of the posse being led away as prisoners, some of whom, it was believed, were drowned in the Ohio River. All the incarcerated "regulators" were again released, the Sheriff and his supporters were once more ordered to leave, and fresh seizures and outrages followed each other in quick succession. To remedy this condition of affairs, the Legislature of 1847 enacted a law creating district courts, under the provisions of which a Judge might hold court in any county in his circuit. This virtually conferred upon the Judge the right to change the venue at his own discretion, and thus secure juries unbiased by local or partisan feeling. The effect of this legislation was highly beneficial in restoring quiet, although the embers of the feud still smoldered and intermittently leaped into flame for several years thereafter.

MATHENY, Charles R., pioneer, was born in Loudoun County, Va., March 6, 1786, licensed as a Methodist preacher, in Kentucky, and, in 1805, came to St. Clair County (then in Indiana Territory), as a missionary. Later, he studied law and was admitted to the bar; served in the Third Territorial (1817) and the Second State Legislatures (1820-22); removed, in 1821, to the newly organized county of Sangamon, where he was appointed the first County Clerk, remaining in office eighteen years, also for some years holding, at the same time, the offices of Circuit Clerk, Recorder and Probate Judge. Died, while County Clerk, in 1839.—**Noah W.** (Matheny), son of the preceding, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., July 31, 1815; was assistant of his father in the

County Clerk's office in Sangamon County, and, on the death of the latter, (November, 1839), was elected his successor, and re-elected for eight consecutive terms, serving until 1873. Died, April 30, 1877.—**JAMES H.** (Matheny), another son, born Oct. 30, 1818, in St. Clair County; served in his youth as Clerk in various local offices; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, elected Circuit Clerk in 1852, at the close of his term beginning the practice of law; was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers, in October, 1862, and, after the siege of Vicksburg, served as Judge Advocate until July, 1864, when he resigned. He then returned to his profession, but, in 1873, was elected County Judge of Sangamon County, holding the office by repeated re-elections until his death, Sept. 7, 1890,—having resided in Springfield 68 years.

MATHER, Thomas, pioneer merchant, was born, April 24, 1795, at Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn.; in early manhood was engaged for a time in business in New York City, but, in the spring of 1818, came to Kaskaskia, Ill., where he soon after became associated in business with James L. Lamb and others. This firm was afterwards quite extensively engaged in trade with New Orleans. Later he became one of the founders of the town of Chester. In 1820 Mr. Mather was elected to the lower branch of the Second General Assembly from Randolph County, was re-elected to the Third (serving for a part of the session as Speaker), and again to the Fourth, but, before the expiration of his last term, resigned to accept an appointment from President John Quincy Adams as Commissioner to locate the military road from Independence to Santa Fe, and to conclude treaties with the Indians along the line. In the Legislature of 1822 he was one of the most determined opponents of the scheme for securing a pro-slavery Constitution. In 1828 he was again elected to the House and, in 1832, to the Senate for a term of four years. He also served as Colonel on the staff of Governor Coles, and was supported for the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John McLean, in 1830. Having removed to Springfield in 1835, he became prominent in business affairs there in connection with his former partner, Mr. James L. Lamb; in 1837 was appointed a member of the first Board of Fund Commissioners for the State under the internal improvement system; also served seven years as President of the Springfield branch of the State Bank; was connected, as a stock-

holder, with the construction of the Sangamon & Morgan (now Wabash) Railroad, extending from Springfield to the Illinois river at Naples, and was also identified, financially, with the old Chicago & Galena Union Railroad. From 1835 until his death, Colonel Mather served as one of the Trustees of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and was a liberal contributor to the endowment of that institution. His death occurred during a visit to Philadelphia, March 28, 1853.

MATTESON, Joel Aldrich, ninth regularly elected Governor of Illinois (1853-57), was born in Watertown, N. Y., August 8, 1808; after some experience in business and as a teacher, in 1831 he went to South Carolina, where he was foreman in the construction of the first railroad in that State. In 1834 he removed to Illinois, where he became a contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and also engaged in manufacturing at Joliet. After serving three terms in the State Senate, he was elected Governor in 1852, and, in 1855, was defeated by Lyman Trumbull for the United States Senatorship. At the close of his gubernatorial term he was complimented by the Legislature, and retired to private life a popular man. Later, there were developed grave scandals in connection with the refunding of certain canal scrip, with which his name—unfortunately—was connected. He turned over property to the State of the value of nearly \$250,000, for its indemnification. He finally took up his residence in Chicago, and later spent considerable time in travel in Europe. He was for many years the lessee and President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Died in Chicago, Jan. 31, 1873.

MATTHEWS, Asa C., ex-Comptroller of the United States Treasury, was born in Pike County, Ill., March 22, 1833; graduated from Illinois College in 1855, and was admitted to the bar three years later. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he abandoned a remunerative practice at Pittsfield to enlist in the army, and was elected and commissioned a Captain in the Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers. He rose to the rank of Colonel, being mustered out of the service in August, 1865. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, and Supervisor for the District composed of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, in 1875. Being elected to the Thirtieth General Assembly in 1876, he resigned his office, and was re-elected to the Legislature in 1878. On the death of Judge Higbee, Governor Hamilton appointed Mr. Matthews to fill the vacancy thus created on the bench of the Sixth Circuit, his term expiring in 1885. In 1888 he was elected to

the Thirty-sixth General Assembly and was chosen Speaker of the House. In May, 1889, President Harrison named him First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and the House, by a unanimous vote, expressed its gratification at his selection. Since retiring from office, Colonel Matthews has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession at Pittsfield.

MATTHEWS, Milton W., lawyer and journalist, was born in Clark County, Ill., March 1, 1846, educated in the common schools, and, near the close of the war, served in a 100-days' regiment; began teaching in Champaign County in 1865, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867; in 1873 was appointed Master in Chancery, served two terms as Prosecuting Attorney, and, in 1888, was elected to the State Senate, meanwhile, from 1879, discharging the duties of editor of "The Champaign County Herald," of which he was also proprietor. During his last session in the State Senate (1891-92) he served as President pro tem. of that body; was also President of the State Press Association and served on the staff of Governor Fifer, with the rank of Colonel of the Illinois National Guard. Died, at Urbana, May 10, 1892.

MATTOON, an important city in Coles County, 172 miles west of south from Chicago and 56 miles west of Terre Haute, Ind.; a point of junction for three lines of railway, and an important shipping point for corn and broom corn, which are both extensively grown in the surrounding region. It has several banks, foundries, machine shops, brick and tile-works, flour-mills, grain-elevators, with two daily and four weekly newspapers; also has good graded schools and a high school. The repair shops of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad are located here. Population (1890), 6,833; (1900), 9,622.

MAXWELL, Philip, M.D., pioneer physician, was born at Guilford, Vt., April 3, 1799, graduated in medicine and practiced for a time at Sackett's Harbor, also serving in the New York Legislature; was appointed Assistant Surgeon at Fort Dearborn, in 1833, remaining until the abandonment of the fort at the end of 1836. In 1838 he was promoted Surgeon, and served with Gen. Zachary Taylor in the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida, but resumed private practice in Chicago in 1844; served two terms as Representative in the General Assembly (1848-52) and, in 1855, settled on the shores of Lake Geneva, Wis., where he died, Nov. 5, 1859.

MAY, William L., early lawyer and Congressman, was born in Kentucky, came at an early day

to Edwardsville, Ill., and afterwards to Jacksonville; was elected from Morgan County to the Sixth General Assembly (1828), and the next year removed to Springfield, having been appointed by President Jackson Receiver of Public Moneys for the Land Office there. He was twice elected to Congress (1834 and '36), the first year defeating Benjamin Mills, a brilliant lawyer of Galena. Later, May became a resident of Peoria, but finally removed to California, where he died.

MAYO, Walter L., legislator, was born in Albemarle County Va., March 7, 1810; came to Edwards County, Ill., in 1828, and began teaching. He took part in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), being appointed by Governor Reynolds Quartermaster of a battalion organized in that section of the State. He had previously been appointed County Clerk of Edwards County to fill a vacancy, and continued, by successive re-elections, to occupy the position for thirty-seven years—also acting, for a portion of the time, as Circuit Clerk, Judge of Probate and County Treasurer. In 1870 he was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly for the Edwards County District. On the evening of Jan. 18, 1878, he mysteriously disappeared, having been last seen at the Union Depot at East St. Louis, when about to take the train for his home at Albion, and is supposed to have been secretly murdered. No trace of his body or of the crime was ever discovered, and the affair has remained one of the mysteries of the criminal history of Illinois.

MAYWOOD, a village of Cook County, and suburb of Chicago, 10 miles west of that city, on the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railways; has churches, two weekly newspapers, public schools and some manufactures. Population (1900), 4,532.

McALLISTER, William K., jurist, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1818. After admission to the bar he commenced practice at Albion, N. Y., and, in 1854, removed to Chicago. In 1866 he was a candidate for the bench of the Superior Court of that city, but was defeated by Judge Jameson. Two years later he was chosen Judge of the Recorder's Court, and, in 1870, was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he resigned in 1875, having been elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County to fill a vacancy. He was re-elected for a full term and assigned to Appellate Court duty in 1879. He was elected for a third time in 1885, but, before the expiration of his term, he died, Oct. 29, 1888.

McARTHUR, John, soldier, was born in Erskine, Scotland, Nov. 17, 1826; worked at his father's trade of blacksmith until 23 years old, when, coming to the United States, he settled in Chicago. Here he became foreman of a boiler-making establishment, later acquiring an establishment of his own. Having joined the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers at the beginning of the war, with a company of which he was Captain, he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, still later Colonel, and, in March, 1862, promoted to Brigadier-General for gallantry in the assault on Fort Donelson, where he commanded a brigade. At Shiloh he was wounded, but after having his wound dressed, returned to the fight and succeeded to the command of the Second Division when Gen. W. H. L. Wallace fell mortally wounded. He commanded a division of McPherson's corps in the operations against Vicksburg, and bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Nashville, where he commanded a division under Gen. A. J. Smith, winning a brevet Major-Generalship by his gallantry. General McArthur was Postmaster of Chicago from 1873 to 1877.

McCAGG, Ezra Butler, lawyer, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1825; studied law at Hudson, and, coming to Chicago in 1847, entered the law office of J. Young Scammon, soon afterwards becoming a member of the firm of Scammon & McCagg. During the war Mr. McCagg was an active member of the United States Sanitary Commission, and (for some years after the fire of 1871) of the Relief and Aid Society; is also a life-member and officer of the Chicago Historical Society, besides being identified with several State and municipal boards. His standing in his profession is shown by the fact that he has been more than once offered a non-partisan nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, but has declined. He occupies a high rank in literary circles, as well as a connoisseur in art, and is the owner of a large private library collected since the destruction of one of the best in the West by the fire of 1871.

MCCARTNEY, James, lawyer and ex-Attorney General, was born of Scotch parentage in the north of Ireland, Feb. 14, 1835; at two years of age was brought to the United States and, until 1845, resided in Pennsylvania, when his parents removed to Trumbull County, Ohio. Here he spent his youth in general farm work, meanwhile attending a high school and finally engaging in teaching. In 1856 he began the study of law at Warren, Ohio, which he continued a year later in the office of Harding & Reed, at Monmouth, Ill.; was admitted to the bar in January, 1858, and

began practice at Monmouth, removing the following year to Galva. In April, 1861, he enlisted in what afterwards became the Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, was commissioned a First Lieutenant, but, a year later, was compelled to resign on account of ill-health. A few months later he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, being soon promoted to a captaincy, although serving much of the time as Judge Advocate on courts-martial, and, for one year, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General in the Army of the Ohio. At the conclusion of his term of service in the army, he resumed the practice of his profession at Fairfield, Ill.; in 1880 was nominated and elected, as a Republican, Attorney-General of the State, and, during his last year in office, began the celebrated "Lake Front suits" which finally terminated successfully for the city of Chicago. Since retiring from office, General McCartney has been engaged in the practice of his profession, chiefly in Springfield and Chicago, having been a resident of the latter city since 1890.

MCCARTNEY, Robert Wilson, lawyer and jurist, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 19, 1843, spent a portion of his boyhood in Pennsylvania, afterwards returning to Youngstown, Ohio, where he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, lying two days and nights on the field and enduring untold suffering. As soon as able to take the field he was commissioned, by Governor Curtin, a Captain in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving in the army of the Potomac to the close of the war, and taking part in the grand review at Washington, in May, 1865. After the war he took a course in a business college at Pittsburg, removed to Cleveland and began the study of law, but soon came to Illinois, and, having completed his law studies with his brother, J. T. McCartney, at Metropolis, was admitted to the bar in 1868; also edited a Republican paper there, became interested in lumber manufacture and was one of the founders of the First National Bank of that city. In 1873 he was elected County Judge of Massac County, serving nine years, when (1882) he was elected Representative in the Thirty-third General Assembly. At the close of his term in the Legislature he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the first Circuit, serving from 1885 to 1891. Died, Oct. 27, 1893. Judge McCartney was able, public-spirited and patriotic. The city of Metropolis owes to him the Free Public Library bearing his name.

McCLAUGHRY, Robert Wilson, penologist, was born at Fountain Green, Hancock County, Ill., July 22, 1839, being descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry—his grandfather, who was a native of the North of Ireland, having come to America in his youth and served in the War of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch grew up on a farm, attending school in the winter until 1854, then spent the next two winters at an academy, and, in 1856, began a course in Monmouth College, where he graduated in 1860. The following year he spent as instructor in Latin in the same institution, but, in 1861, became editor of "The Carthage Republican," a Democratic paper, which he made a strong advocate of the cause of the Union, meanwhile, both by his pen and on the stump, encouraging enlistments in the army. About the first of July, 1862, having disposed of his interest in the paper, he enlisted in a company of which he was unanimously chosen Captain, and which, with four other companies organized in the same section, became the nucleus of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers. The regiment having been completed at Camp Butler, he was elected Major, and going to the field in the following fall, took part in General Sherman's first movement against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou, in December, 1862. Later, as a member of Osterhaus' Division of General McClernand's corps, he participated with his regiment in the capture of Arkansas Post, and in the operations against Vicksburg which resulted in the capture of that stronghold, in July, 1863. He then joined the Department of the Gulf under command of General Banks, but was compelled by sickness to return north. Having sufficiently recovered, he spent a few months in the recruiting service (1864), but, in May of that year, was transferred, by order of President Lincoln, to the Pay Department, as Additional-Paymaster, with the rank of Major, being finally assigned to duty at Springfield, where he remained, paying off Illinois regiments as mustered out of the service, until Oct. 13, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. A few weeks later he was elected County Clerk of Hancock County, serving four years. In the meantime he engaged in the stone business, as head of the firm of R. W. McClaughry & Co., furnishing stone for the basement of the State Capitol at Springfield and for bridges across the Mississippi at Quincy and Keokuk—later being engaged in the same business at St. Genevieve, Mo., with headquarters at St. Louis. Compelled to retire by failing health, he took up his residence at Monmouth in 1873, but, in 1874, was

called to the wardenship of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. Here he remained until December, 1888, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa., but, in May, 1891, accepted from Mayor Washburne the position of Chief of Police in Chicago, continuing in service, under Mayor Harrison, until August, 1893, when he became Superintendent of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac. Early in 1897 he was again offered and accepted the position of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. Here he remained until 1899, when he received from President McKinley the appointment of Warden of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., which position he now (1899) occupies. Major McClaughry's administration of penal and reformatory institutions has been eminently satisfactory, and he has taken rank as one of the most successful penologists in the country.

McCLELLAN, Robert H., lawyer and banker, was born in Washington County, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1823; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1847, and then studied law with Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, being admitted to the bar in 1850. The same year he removed to Galena, Ill.; during his first winter there, edited "The Galena Gazette," and the following spring formed a partnership with John M. Douglas, afterwards General Solicitor and President of the Illinois Central Railroad, which ended with the removal of the latter to Chicago, when Mr. McClellan succeeded him as local attorney of the road at Galena. In 1864 Mr. McClellan became President of the Bank of Galena—later the "National Bank of Galena"—remaining for over twenty years. He is also largely interested in local manufacturing and financial institutions elsewhere. He served as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly (1861-62), and as Senator (1876-80), and maintained a high rank as a sagacious and judicious legislator. Liberal, public-spirited and patriotic, his name has been prominently connected with all movements for the improvement of his locality and the advancement of the interests of the State.

McCLERNAND, John Alexander, a volunteer officer in the Civil War and prominent Democratic politician, was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., May 30, 1812, brought to Shawneetown in 1816, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and engaged in journalism for a time. He served in the Black Hawk War, and was elected to the Legislature in 1836, and again in 1840 and '42. The latter year he was elected to Congress, serv-

ing four consecutive terms, but declining a renomination, being about to remove to Jacksonville, where he resided from 1851 to 1856. Twice (1840 and '52) he was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1856 he removed to Springfield, and, in 1859, re-entered Congress as Representative of the Springfield District; was re-elected in 1860, but resigned in 1861 to accept a commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers from President Lincoln, being promoted Major-General early in 1862. He participated in the battles of Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and before Vicksburg, and was in command at the capture of Arkansas Post, but was severely criticised for some of his acts during the Vicksburg campaign and relieved of his command by General Grant. Having finally been restored by order of President Lincoln, he participated in the campaign in Louisiana and Texas, but resigned his commission in 1864. General McClelland presided over the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and, in 1886, was appointed by President Cleveland one of the members of the Utah Commission, serving through President Harrison's administration. He was also elected Circuit Judge in 1870, as successor to Hon. B. S. Edwards, who had resigned. Died Sept. 20, 1900.

McCLURG, Alexander C., soldier and publisher, was born in Philadelphia but grew up in Pittsburg, where his father was an iron manufacturer. He graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio., and, after studying law for a time with Chief Justice Lowrie of Pennsylvania, came to Chicago in 1859, and entered the bookstore of S. C. Griggs & Co., as a junior clerk. Early in 1861 he enlisted as a private in the War of the Rebellion, but the quota of three-months' men being already full, his services were not accepted. In August, 1862, he became a member of the "Crosby Guards," afterwards incorporated in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry (Second Board of Trade Regiment), and was unanimously elected Captain of Company H. After the battle of Perryville, he was detailed as Judge Advocate at Nashville, and, in the following year, offered the position of Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General McCook, afterwards serving in a similar capacity on the staffs of Generals Thomas, Sheridan and Baird. He took part in the defense of Chattanooga and, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, had two horses shot under him; was also with the Fourteenth Army Corps in the Atlanta campaign, and, at the request of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, was promoted to the rank of Colonel and brevetted Brigadier-General—later, being pre-

sented with a sword bearing the names of the principal battles in which he was engaged, besides being especially complimented in letters by Generals Sherman, Thomas, Baird, Mitchell, Davis and others. He was invited to enter the regular army at the close of the war, but preferred to return to private life, and resumed his former position with S. C. Griggs & Co., soon after becoming a junior partner in the concern, of which he has since become the chief. In the various mutations through which this extensive firm has gone, General McClurg has been a leading factor until now (and since 1887) he stands at the head of the most extensive publishing firm west of New York.

McCONNEL, Murray, pioneer and lawyer, was born in Orange County, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1798, and educated in the common schools; left home at 14 years of age and, after a year at Louisville, spent several years flat-boating, trading and hunting in the West, during this period visiting Arkansas, Texas and Kansas, finally settling on a farm near Herculaneum, Mo. In 1823 he located in Scott (then a part of Morgan) County, Ill., but when the town of Jacksonville was laid out, became a citizen of that place. During the Black Hawk War (July and August, 1832), he served on the staff of Gen. J. D. Henry with the rank of Major; in 1837 was appointed by Governor Duncan a member of the Board of Public Works for the First Judicial District, in this capacity having charge of the construction of the railroad between Meredosia and Springfield (then known as the Northern Cross Railroad)—the first public railroad built in the State, and the only one constructed during the "internal improvement" era following 1837. He also held a commission from Governor French as Major-General of State Militia, in 1855 was appointed by President Pierce Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department, but retired in 1859. In 1832, on his return from the Black Hawk War, he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature from Morgan County, and, in 1864, was elected to the State Senate for the District composed of Morgan, Menard, Cass, Schuyler and Brown Counties, serving until 1868. Though previously a Democrat and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1860, he was an earnest supporter of the war policy of the Government, and was one of four Democratic Senators, in the General Assembly of 1865, who voted for the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, prohibiting slavery in the United States. His death occurred by assassination, by

some unknown person, in his office at Jacksonville, Feb. 9, 1869.—**John Ludlum** (McConnell), son of the preceding, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 11, 1826, studied law and graduated at Transylvania Law School; in 1846 enlisted as a private in the Mexican War, became First Lieutenant and was promoted Captain after the battle of Buena Vista, where he was twice wounded. After the war he returned to Jacksonville and wrote several books illustrative of Western life and character, which were published between 1850 and 1853. At the time of his death—Jan. 17, 1862—he was engaged in the preparation of a "History of Early Explorations in America," having special reference to the labors of the early Roman Catholic missionaries.

McCONNELL, (Gen.) John, soldier, was born in Madison County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1824, and came with his parents to Illinois when about sixteen years of age. His father (James McConnell) was a native of Ireland, who came to the United States shortly before the War of 1812, and, after remaining in New York until 1840, came to Sangamon County, Ill., locating a few miles south of Springfield, where he engaged extensively in sheep-raising. He was an enterprising and progressive agriculturist, and was one of the founders of the State Agricultural Society, being President of the Convention of 1852 which resulted in its organization. His death took place, Jan. 7, 1867. The subject of this sketch was engaged with his father and brothers in the farming and stock business until 1861, when he raised a company for the Third Illinois Cavalry, of which he was elected Captain, was later promoted Major, serving until March, 1863, during that time taking part in some of the important battles of the war in Southwest Missouri, including Pea Ridge, and was highly complimented by his commander, Gen. G. M. Dodge, for bravery. Some three months after leaving the Third Cavalry, he was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and, in March, 1865, was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General, his commission being signed by President Lincoln on April 14, 1865, the morning preceding the night of his assassination. During the latter part of his service, General McConnell was on duty in Texas, being finally mustered out in October, 1865. After the death of his father, and until 1879, he continued in the business of sheep-raising and farming, being for a time the owner of several extensive farms in Sangamon County, but, in 1879, engaged in the insurance business in Springfield, where he died, March 14, 1898.

McCONNELL, Samuel P., son of the preceding, was born at Springfield, Ill., on July 5, 1849. After completing his literary studies he read law at Springfield in the office of Stuart, Edwards & Brown, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, soon after establishing himself in practice in Chicago. After various partnerships, in which he was associated with leading lawyers of Chicago, he was elected Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, in 1889, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. K. McAllister, serving until 1894, when he resigned to give his attention to private practice. Although one of the youngest Judges upon the bench, Judge McConnell was called upon, soon after his election, to preside at the trial of the conspirators in the celebrated Cronin murder case, in which he displayed great ability. He has also had charge, as presiding Judge, of a number of civil suits of great importance affecting corporations.

McCORMICK, Cyrus Hall, inventor and manufacturer, born in Rockbridge County, Va., Feb. 15, 1809. In youth he manifested unusual mechanical ingenuity, and early began attempts at the manufacture of some device for cutting grain, his first finished machine being produced in 1831. Though he had been manufacturing for years in a small way, it was not until 1844 that his first machine was shipped to the West, and, in 1847, he came to Chicago with a view to establishing its manufacture in the heart of the region where its use would be most in demand. One of his early partners in the business was William B. Ogden, afterwards so widely known in connection with Chicago's railroad history. The business grew on his hands until it became one of the largest manufacturing interests in the United States. Mr. McCormick was a Democrat, and, in 1860, he bought "The Chicago Times," and having united it with "The Herald," which he already owned, a few months later sold the consolidated concern to Wilbur F. Storey. "The Interior," the Northwestern mouthpiece of the Presbyterian faith, had been founded by a joint stock-company in 1870, but was burned out in 1871 and removed to Cincinnati. In January, 1872, it was returned to Chicago, and, at the beginning of the following year, it became the property of Mr. McCormick in conjunction with Dr. Gray, who has been its editor and manager ever since. Mr. McCormick's most liberal work was undoubtedly the endowment of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Chicago, which goes by his name. His death occurred, May 13, 1884, after a business life of almost unprece-

dented success, and after conferring upon the agriculturists of the country a boon of inestimable value.

MCCORMICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, a Presbyterian school of theology in Chicago, being the outgrowth of an institution originally connected with Hanover College, Ind., in 1880. In 1859 the late Cyrus H. McCormick donated \$100,000 to the school, and it was removed to Chicago, where it was opened in September, with a class of fifteen students. Since then nearly \$300,000 have been contributed toward a building fund by Mr. McCormick and his heirs, besides numerous donations to the same end made by others. The number of buildings is nine, four being for the general purposes of the institution (including dormitories), and five being houses for the professors. The course of instruction covers three annual terms of seven months each, and includes didactic and polemic theology, biblical and ecclesiastical history, sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology, church government and the sacraments, New Testament literature and exegesis, apologetics and missions, and homiletics. The faculty consists of eight professors, one adjunct professor, and one instructor in elocution and vocal culture. Between 200 and 300 students are enrolled, including post-graduates.

MCCULLOCH, David, lawyer and jurist, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., Jan. 25, 1832; received his academic education at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., graduating in the class of 1852. Then, after spending some six months as a teacher in his native village, he came west, arriving at Peoria early in 1853. Here he conducted a private school for two years, when, in 1855, he began the study of law in the office of Manning & Merriman, being admitted to the bar in 1857. Soon after entering upon his law studies he was elected School Commissioner for Peoria County, serving, by successive re-elections, three terms (1855-61). At the close of this period he was taken into partnership with his old preceptor, Julius Manning, who died, July 4, 1862. In 1877 he was elected Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit, under the law authorizing the increase of Judges in each circuit to three, and was re-elected in 1879, serving until 1885. Six years of this period were spent as a Justice of the Appellate Court for the Third Appellate District. On retiring from the bench, Judge McCulloch entered into partnership with his son, E. D. McCulloch, which is still maintained. Politically, Judge McCulloch was reared as a Democrat, but during the Civil War became a Republican. Since 1886

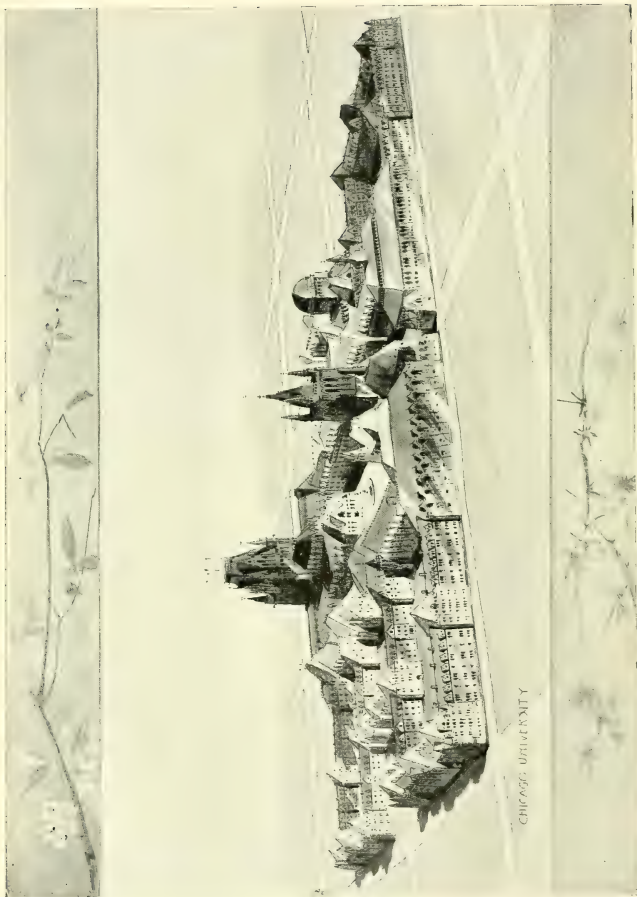
he has been identified with the Prohibition Party, although, as the result of questions arising during the Spanish-American War, giving a cordial support to the policy of President McKinley. In religious views he is a Presbyterian, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago.

MCCULLOUGH, James Skiles, Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa., May 4, 1843; in 1854 came with his father to Urbana, Ill., and grew up on a farm in that vicinity, receiving such education as could be obtained in the public schools. In 1862, at the age of 19 years, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served during the next three years in the Departments of the Mississippi and the Gulf, meanwhile participating in the campaign against Vicksburg, and, near the close of the war, in the operations about Mobile. On the 9th of April, 1865, while taking part in the assault on Fort Blakely, near Mobile, his left arm was torn to pieces by a grape-shot, compelling its amputation near the shoulder. His final discharge occurred in July, 1865. Returning home he spent a year in school at Urbana, after which he was a student in the Soldiers' College at Fulton, Ill., for two years. He then (1868) entered the office of the County Clerk of Champaign County as a deputy, remaining until 1873, when he was chosen County Clerk, serving by successive re-elections until 1896. The latter year he received the nomination of the Republican Party for Auditor of Public Accounts, and, at the November election, was elected by a plurality of 138,000 votes over his Democratic opponent. He was serving his sixth term as County Clerk when chosen Auditor, having received the nomination of his party on each occasion without opposition.

McDANNOLD, John J., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born in Brown County, Ill., August 29, 1851, acquired his early education in the common schools of his native county and in a private school; graduated from the Law Department of the Iowa State University in 1874, and was admitted to the bar in Illinois the same year, commencing practice at Mount Sterling. In 1885 he was made Master in Chancery, in 1886, elected County Judge, and re-elected in 1890, resigning his seat in October, 1892, to accept an election by the Democrats of the Twelfth Illinois District as Representative in the Fifty-third Congress. After retiring from Congress (March 4, 1895), Mr. McDannold removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the practice of his profession.



MCCORMICK SEMINARY, CHICAGO.



CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

McDONOUGH COUNTY, organized under an act passed, Jan. 25, 1826, and attached, for judicial purposes, to Schuyler County until 1830. Its present area is 580 square miles—named in honor of Commodore McDonough. The first settlement in the county was at Industry, on the site of which William Carter (the pioneer of the county) built a cabin in 1826. James and John Vance and William Job settled in the vicinity in the following year. Out of this settlement grew Blandinsville. William Pennington located on Spring Creek in 1828, and, in 1831, James M. Campbell erected the first frame house on the site of the present city of Macomb. The first sermon, preached by a Protestant minister in the county, was delivered in the Job settlement by Rev. John Logan, a Baptist. Among the early officers were John Huston, County Treasurer; William Southward, Sheriff; Peter Hale, Coroner, and Jesse Bartlett, Surveyor. The first term of the Circuit Court was held in 1830, and presided over by Hon. Richard M. Young. The first railway to cross the county was the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (1857). Since then other lines have penetrated it, and there are numerous railroad centers and shipping points of considerable importance. Population (1880), 25,037; (1890), 27,467; (1900), 28,412.

McDOUGALL, James Alexander, lawyer and United States Senator, was born in Bethlehem, Albany County, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1817; educated at the Albany grammar school, studied law and settled in Pike County, Ill., in 1837; was Attorney-General of Illinois four years (1843-47); then engaged in engineering and, in 1849, organized and led an exploring expedition to the Rio del Norte, Gila and Colorado Rivers, finally settling at San Francisco and engaging in the practice of law. In 1850 he was elected Attorney-General of California, served several terms in the State Legislature, and, in 1852, was chosen, as a Democrat, to Congress, but declined a re-election; in 1860 was elected United States Senator from California, serving as a War Democrat until 1867. At the expiration of his senatorial term he retired to Albany, N. Y., where he died, Sept. 3, 1867. Though somewhat irregular in habits, he was, at times, a brilliant and effective speaker, and, during the War of the Rebellion, rendered valuable aid to the Union cause.

McFARLAND, Andrew, M.D., alienist, was born in Concord, N. H., July 14, 1817, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1841, and, after being engaged in general practice for a few years, was invited to assume the man-

agement of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane at Concord. Here he remained some eight years, during which he acquired considerable reputation in the treatment of nervous and mental disorders. In 1854 he was offered and accepted the position of Medical Superintendent of the Illinois State (now Central) Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, entering upon his duties in June of that year, and continuing his connection with that institution for a period of more than sixteen years. Having resigned his position in the State Hospital in June, 1870, he soon after established the Oaklawn Retreat, at Jacksonville, a private institution for the treatment of insane patients, which he conducted with a great degree of success, and with which he was associated during the remainder of his life, dying, Nov. 22, 1891. Dr. McFarland's services were in frequent request as a medical expert in cases before the courts, invariably, however, on the side of the defense. The last case in which he appeared as a witness was at the trial of Charles F. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, whom he believed to be insane.

McGAHEY, David, settled in Crawford County, Ill., in 1817, and served as Representative from that County in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822-26), and as Senator in the Eighth and Ninth (1832-36). Although a native of Tennessee, Mr. McGahey was a strong opponent of slavery, and, at the session of 1822, was one of those who voted against the pro-slavery Constitution resolution. He continued to reside in Lawrence County until his death in 1851.—**James D.** (McGahey), a son of the preceding, was elected to the Ninth General Assembly from Crawford County, in 1834, but died during his term of service.

McGANN, Lawrence Edward, ex-Congressman, was born in Ireland, Feb. 2, 1852. His father having died in 1884, the following year his mother emigrated to the United States, settling at Milford, Mass., where he attended the public schools. In 1865 he came to Chicago, and, for fourteen years, found employment as a shoemaker. In 1879 he entered the municipal service as a clerk, and, on Jan. 1, 1885, was appointed City Superintendent of Streets, resigning in May, 1891. He was elected in 1892, as a Democrat, to represent the Second Illinois District in the Fifty-second Congress, and re-elected to the Fifty-third. In 1894 he was a candidate for re-election and received a certificate of election by a small majority over Hugh R. Belknap (Republican). An investigation having shown his defeat, he

magnanimously surrendered his seat to his competitor without a contest. He has large business interests in Chicago, especially in street railroad property, being President of an important electric line.

McHENRY, a village in McHenry County, situated on the Fox River and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The river is here navigable for steamboats of light draft, which ply between the town and Fox Lake, a favorite resort for sportsmen. The town has bottling works, a creamery, marble and granite works, cigar factory, flour mills, brewery, bank, four churches, and one weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 979; (1900), 1,013.

McHENRY, William, legislator and soldier of the Black Hawk War, came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1809, locating in White County, and afterwards became prominent as a legislator and soldier in the War of 1812, and in the Black Hawk War of 1832, serving in the latter as Major of the "Spy Battalion" and participating in the battle of Bad Axe. He also served as Representative in the First, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth General Assemblies, and as Senator in the Sixth and Seventh. While serving his last term in the House (1835), he died and was buried at Vandalia, then the State capital. McHenry County—organized by act of the Legislature, passed at a second session during the winter of 1835-36—was named in his honor.

McHENRY COUNTY, lies in the northern portion of the State, bounded on the north by Wisconsin—named for Gen. William McHenry. Its area is 624 square miles. With what is now the County of Lake, it was erected into a county in 1836, the county-seat being at McHenry. Three years later the eastern part was set off as the County of Lake, and the county-seat of McHenry County removed to Woodstock, the geographical center. The soil is well watered by living springs and is highly productive. Hardwood groves are numerous. Fruits and berries are extensively cultivated, but the herbage is especially adapted to dairying, Kentucky blue grass being indigenous. Large quantities of milk are daily shipped to Chicago, and the annual production of butter and cheese reaches into the millions of pounds. The geological formations comprise the drift and the Cincinnati and Niagara groups of rocks. Near Fox River are found gravel ridges. Vegetable remains and logs of wood have been found at various depths in the drift deposits; in one instance a cedar log, seven inches in diameter, having been discovered forty-two feet below the surface. Peat is found every-

where, although the most extensive deposits are in the northern half of the county, where they exist in sloughs covering several thousands of acres. Several lines of railroad cross the county, and every important village is a railway station. Woodstock, Marengo, and Harvard are the principal towns. Population (1880), 24,908; (1890), 26,114; (1900), 29,759.

McINTOSH, (Capt.) Alexander, was born in Fulton County, N. Y., in 1822; at 19 years of age entered an academy at Galway Center, remaining three years; in 1845 removed to Joliet, Ill., and, two years later, started "The Joliet True Democrat," but sold out the next year, and, in 1849, went to California. Returning in 1852, he bought back "The True Democrat," which he edited until 1857, meanwhile (1856) having been elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder of Will County. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, serving under General Sherman in 1864 and in the "March to the Sea," and, after the war, being for a time Post Quartermaster at Mobile. Having resigned in 1866, he engaged in mercantile business at Wilmington, Will County; but, in 1869, bought "The Wilmington Independent," which he published until 1873. The next year he returned to Joliet, and, a few months after, became political editor of "The Joliet Republican," and was subsequently connected, in a similar capacity, with other papers, including "The Phoenix" and "The Sun" of the same city. Died, in Joliet, Feb. 2, 1899.

McKENDREE, William, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Virginia, in 1757, enlisted as a private in the War of the Revolution, but later served as Adjutant and in the commissary department. He was converted at 30 years of age, and the next year began preaching in his native State, being advanced to the position of Presiding Elder; in 1800 was transferred to the West, Illinois falling within his District. Here he remained until his elevation to the episcopacy in 1808. McKendree College, at Lebanon, received its name from him, together with a donation of 480 acres of land. Died, near Nashville, Tenn., March 5, 1835.

McKENDREE COLLEGE, one of the earliest of Illinois colleges, located at Lebanon and incorporated in 1835. Its founding was suggested by Rev. Peter Cartwright, and it may be said to have had its inception at the Methodist Episcopal Conference held at Mount Carmel, in September, 1827. The first funds for its establishment were subscribed by citizens of Lebanon, who contrib-

uted from their scanty means, \$1,385. Instruction began, Nov. 24, 1828, under Rev. Edward Ames, afterwards a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1830 Bishop McKendree made a donation of land to the infant institution, and the school was named in his honor. It cannot be said to have become really a college until 1836, and its first class graduated in 1841. University powers were granted it by an amendment to its charter in 1839. At present the departments are as follows: Preparatory, business, classical, scientific, law, music and oratory. The institution owns property to the value of \$90,000, including an endowment of \$25,000, and has about 200 students, of both sexes, and a faculty of ten instructors. (See *Colleges, Early*.)

McLAREN, William Edward, Episcopal Bishop, was born at Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1831; graduated at Washington and Jefferson College (Washington, Pa.) in 1851, and, after six years spent in teaching and in journalistic work, entered Allegheny Theological Seminary, graduating and entering the Presbyterian ministry in 1860. For three years he was a missionary at Bogota, South America, and later in charge of churches at Peoria, Ill., and Detroit, Mich. Having entered the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was made a deacon in July, 1872, and ordained priest the following October, immediately thereafter assuming the pastorate of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio. In July, 1875, he was elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, which then included the whole State. Subsequently, the dioceses of Quincy and Springfield were erected therefrom, Bishop McLaren remaining at the head of the Chicago See. During his episcopate, church work has been active and effective, and the Western Theological Seminary in Chicago has been founded. His published works include numerous sermons, addresses and poems, besides a volume entitled "Catholic Dogma the Antidote to Doubt" (New York, 1884).

McLAUGHLIN, Robert K., early lawyer and State Treasurer, was born in Virginia, Oct. 25, 1779; before attaining his majority went to Kentucky, and, about 1815, removed to Illinois, settling finally at Belleville, where he entered upon the practice of law. The first public position held by him seems to have been that of Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of both Houses of the Third (or last) Territorial Legislature (1816-18). In August, 1819, he entered upon the duties of State Treasurer, as successor to John Thomas, who had been Treasurer during the whole Territorial period, serving until January, 1823. Becoming a

citizen of Vandalia, by the removal thither of the State capital a few months later, he continued to reside there the remainder of his life. He subsequently represented the Fayette District as Representative in the Fifth General Assembly, and as Senator in the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth, and, in 1837, became Register of the Land Office at Vandalia, serving until 1845. Although an uncle of Gen. Joseph Duncan, he became a candidate for Governor against the latter, in 1834, standing third on the list. He married a Miss Bond, a niece of Gov. Shadrach Bond, under whose administration he served as State Treasurer. Died, at Vandalia, May 29, 1862.

McLEAN, a village of McLean County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 14 miles southwest of Bloomington, in a farming, dairying and stock-growing district; has one weekly paper. Population (1890), 500; (1900), 532.

McLEAN, John, early United States Senator, was born in North Carolina in 1791, brought by his father to Kentucky when four years old, and, at 23, was admitted to the bar and removed to Illinois, settling at Shawneetown in 1815. Possessing oratorical gifts of a high order and an almost magnetic power over men, coupled with strong common sense, a keen sense of humor and, great command of language, he soon attained prominence at the bar and as a popular speaker. In 1818 he was elected the first Representative in Congress from the new State, defeating Daniel P. Cook, but served only a few months, being defeated by Cook at the next election. He was three times elected to the Legislature, serving once as Speaker. In 1824 he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Governor Edwards (who had resigned), serving one year. In 1828 he was elected for a second time by a unanimous vote, but lived to serve only one session, dying at Shawneetown, Oct. 4, 1830. In testimony of the public appreciation of the loss which the State had sustained by his death, McLean County was named in his honor.

McLEAN COUNTY, the largest county of the State, having an area of 1166 square miles, is central as to the region north of the latitude of St. Louis and about midway between that city and Chicago—was named for John McLean, an early United States Senator. The early immigrants were largely from Ohio, although Kentucky and New York were well represented. The county was organized in 1830, the population at that time being about 1,200. The greater portion of the surface is high, undulating prairie, with occasional groves and belts of timber. On the

creek bottoms are found black walnut, sycamore, buckeye, black ash and elm, while the sandy ridges are covered with scrub oak and black-jack. The soil is extremely fertile (generally a rich, brown loam), and the entire county is underlaid with coal. The chief occupations are stock-raising, coal-mining, agriculture and manufactures. Sugar and Mackinaw Creeks, with their tributaries, afford thorough drainage. Sand and gravel beds are numerous, but vary greatly in depth. At Chenoa one has been found, in boring for coal, thirty feet thick, overlaid by forty-five feet of the clay common to this formation. The upper seam of coal in the Bloomington shafts is No. 6 of the general section, and the lower, No. 4; the latter averaging four feet in thickness. The principal towns are Bloomington (the county-seat), Normal, Lexington, LeRoy and Chenoa. Population (1890), 63,036; (1900), 67,843.

McLEANSBORO, a city and the county-seat of Hamilton County, upon a branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 102 miles east-southeast of St. Louis and about 48 miles southeast of Centralia. The people are enterprising and progressive, the city is up-to-date and prosperous, supporting three banks and six churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Population (1880), 1,341; (1890), 1,355; (1900), 1,758.

McMULLIN, James C., Railway Manager, was born at Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1836; began work as Freight and Ticket Agent of the Great Western Railroad (now Wabash), at Decatur, Ill., May, 1857, remaining until 1860, when he accepted the position of Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton at Springfield. Here he remained until Jan. 1, 1863, when he was transferred in a similar capacity to Chicago; in September, 1864, became Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Chicago & Alton, afterwards successively filling the positions of Assistant General Superintendent (1867), General Superintendent (1868-78) and General Manager (1878-83). The latter year he was elected Vice-President, remaining in office some ten years, when ill-health compelled his retirement. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 30, 1896.

McMURTRY, William, Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Mercer County, Ky., Feb. 20, 1801; removed from Kentucky to Crawford County, Ind., and, in 1829, came to Knox County, Ill., settling in Henderson Township. He was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly (1836), and to the Senate in 1842, serving in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. In 1848 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on

the same ticket with Gov. A. C. French, being the first to hold the office under the Constitution adopted that year. In 1862 he assisted in raising the One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and, although advanced in years, was elected Colonel, but a few weeks later was compelled to accept a discharge on account of failing health. Died, April 10, 1875.

McNEELEY, Thompson W., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 5, 1835, and graduated at Lombard University, Galesburg, at the age of 21. The following year he was licensed to practice, but continued to pursue his professional studies, attending the Law University at Louisville, Ky., from which institution he graduated in 1859. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1878. From 1869 to 1873 he represented his District in Congress, resuming his practice at Petersburg, Menard County, after his retirement.

McNULTA, John, soldier and ex-Congressman, was born in New York City, Nov. 9, 1837, received an academic education, was admitted to the bar, and settled at Bloomington, in this State, while yet a young man. On May 3, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Union army, and served until August 9, 1865, rising, successively, to the rank of Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. From 1869 to 1873 he was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly from McLean County, and, in 1872, was elected to the Forty-third Congress, as a Republican. General McNulta has been prominent in the councils of the Republican party, standing second on the ballot for a candidate for Governor, in the State Convention of 1888, and serving as Permanent President of the State Convention of 1890. In 1896 he was one of the most earnest advocates of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for President. Some of his most important work, within the past few years, has been performed in connection with receiverships of certain railway and other corporations, especially that of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, from 1884 to 1890. He is now (1898) Receiver of the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago. Died Feb. 22, 1900.

McPHERSON, Simeon J., clergyman, descended from the Clan McPherson of Scotland, was born at Mumfords, Monroe County, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1850; prepared for college at Leroy and Fulton, and graduated at Princeton, N. J., in 1874. Then, after a year's service as teacher of mathematics at his Alma Mater, he entered the Theological

Seminary there, and graduated from that department in 1879, having in the meantime traveled through Europe, Egypt and Palestine. He was licensed to preach by the Rochester Presbytery in 1877, and spent three years (1879-82) in pastoral labor at East Orange, N. J.; when he accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, remaining until the early part of 1899, when he tendered his resignation to accept the position of Director of the Lawrenceville Preparatory Academy of Princeton College, N. J.

McROBERTS, Josiah, jurist, was born in Monroe County, Ill., June 12, 1820; graduated from St. Mary's College (Mo.) in 1839; studied law at Danville, Ill., with his brother Samuel, and, in 1842, entered the law department of Transylvania University, graduating in 1844, after which he at once began practice. In 1846 he was elected to the State Senate for the Champagne and Vermilion District, at the expiration of his term removing to Joliet. In 1852 he was appointed by Governor Matteson Trustee of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which office he held for four years. In 1866 he was appointed Circuit Court Judge by Governor Oglesby, to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1867, '73, '79, and '85, but died a few months after his last election.

McROBERTS, Samuel, United States Senator, was born in Monroe County, Ill., Feb. 20, 1799; graduated from Transylvania University in 1819; in 1821, was elected the first Circuit Clerk of his native county, and, in 1825, appointed Circuit Judge, which office he held for three years. In 1828 he was elected State Senator, representing the district comprising Monroe, Clinton and Washington Counties. Later he was appointed United States District Attorney by President Jackson, but soon resigned to become Receiver of Public Moneys at Danville, by appointment of President Van Buren, and, in 1839, Solicitor of the General Land Office at Washington. Resigning the latter office in the fall of 1841, at the next session of the Illinois Legislature he was elected United States Senator to succeed John M. Robinson, deceased. Died, at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22, 1843, being succeeded by James Semple.

McVICKER, James Hubert, actor and theatrical manager, was born in New York City, Feb. 14, 1822; thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father in infancy and the necessity of assisting to support his widowed mother, he early engaged in various occupations, until, at the age of 15, he became an apprentice in the office of "The St. Louis Republican," three years

later becoming a journeyman printer. He first appeared on the stage in the St. Charles Theater, New Orleans, in 1843; two years later was principal comedian in Rice's Theater, Chicago, remaining until 1852, when he made a tour of the country, appearing in Yankee characters. About 1855 he made a tour of England and, on his return, commenced building his first Chicago theater, which was opened, Nov. 3, 1857, and was conducted with varied fortune until burned down in the great fire of 1871. Rebuilt and remodeled from time to time, it burned down a second time in August, 1890, the losses from these several fires having imposed upon Mr. McVicker a heavy burden. Although an excellent comedian, Mr. McVicker did not appear on the stage after 1882, from that date giving his attention entirely to management. He enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect and confidence, not only of the profession, but of the general public. Died in Chicago, March 7, 1896.

McWILLIAMS, David, banker, Dwight, Ill., was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1834; was brought to Illinois in infancy and grew up on a farm until 14 years of age, when he entered the office of the Pittsfield (Pike County) "Free Press" as an apprentice. In 1849 he engaged in the lumber trade with his father, the management of which devolved upon him a few years later. In the early 50's he was, for a time, a student in Illinois College at Jacksonville, but did not graduate; in 1855 removed to Dwight, Livingston County, then a new town on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which had been completed to that point a few months previous. Here he erected the first store building in the town, and put in a \$2,000 stock of goods on borrowed capital, remaining in the mercantile business for eighteen years, and retaining an interest in the establishment seven years longer. In the meantime, while engaged in merchandising, he began a banking business, which was enlarged on his retirement from the former, receiving his entire attention. The profits derived from his banking business were invested in farm lands until he became one of the largest land-owners in Livingston County. Mr. McWilliams is one of the original members of the first Methodist Episcopal Church organized at Dwight, and has served as a lay delegate to several General Conferences of that denomination, as well as a delegate to the Ecumenical Council in London in 1881; has also been a liberal contributor to the support of various literary and theological institutions of the church, and has served for many years as a Trus-

tee of the Northwestern University at Evanston. In politics he is a zealous Republican, and has repeatedly served as a delegate to the State Conventions of that party, including the Bloomington Convention of 1856, and was a candidate for Presidential Elector for the Ninth District on the Blaine ticket in 1884. He has made several extended tours to Europe and other foreign countries, the last including a trip to Egypt and the Holy Land, during 1898-99.

MECHANICSBURG, a village of Sangamon County, near the Wabash Railway, 13 miles east of Springfield. Population (1880), 396; (1890), 426; (1900), 476.

MEDILL, Joseph, editor and newspaper publisher, was born, April 6, 1823, in the vicinity (now a part of the city) of St. John, N. B., of Scotch-Irish parentage, but remotely of Huguenot descent. At nine years of age he accompanied his parents to Stark County, Ohio, where he enjoyed such educational advantages as belonged to that region and period. He entered an academy with a view to preparing for college, but his family having suffered from a fire, he was compelled to turn his attention to business; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1846, and began practice at New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas County. Here he caught the spirit of journalism by frequent visits to the office of a local paper, learned to set type and to work a hand-press. In 1849 he bought a paper at Coshocton, of which he assumed editorial charge, employing his brothers as assistants in various capacities. The name of this paper was "The Coshocton Whig," which he soon changed to "The Republican," in which he dealt vigorous blows at political and other abuses, which several times brought upon him assaults from his political opponents—that being the style of political argument in those days. Two years later, having sold out "The Republican," he established "The Daily Forest City" at Cleveland—a Whig paper with free-soil proclivities. The following year "The Forest City" was consolidated with "The Free-Democrat," a Free-Soil paper under the editorship of John C. Vaughan, a South Carolina Abolitionist, the new paper taking the name of "The Cleveland Leader." Mr. Medill, with the co-operation of Mr. Vaughan, then went to work to secure the consolidation of the elements opposed to slavery in one compact organization. In this he was aided by the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in Congress, in December, 1853, and, before its passage in May following, Mr. Medill had begun to agitate the question of a union of all

opposed to that measure in a new party under the name "Republican." During the winter of 1854-55 he received a call, from Gen. J. D. Webster, at that time part owner of "The Chicago Tribune," which resulted in his visiting Chicago a few months later, and his purchase of an interest in the paper, his connection with the concern dating from June 18, 1855. He was almost immediately joined by Dr. Charles H. Ray, who had been editor of "The Galena Jeffersonian," and, still later, by J. C. Vaughan and Alfred Cowles, who had been associated with him on "The Cleveland Leader." Mr. Medill assumed the position of managing editor, and, on the retirement of Dr. Ray, in 1863, became editor-in-chief until 1866, when he gave place to Horace White, now of "The New York Evening Post." During the Civil War period he was a zealous supporter of President Lincoln's emancipation policy, and served, for a time, as President of the "Loyal League," which proved such an influential factor in upholding the hands of the Government during the darkest period of the rebellion. In 1869 Mr. Medill was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, and, in that body, was the leading advocate of the principle of "minority representation" in the election of Representatives, as it was finally incorporated in the Constitution. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant a member of the first Civil Service Commission, representing a principle to which he ever remained thoroughly committed. A few weeks after the great fire of the same year, he was elected Mayor of the city of Chicago. The financial condition of the city at the time, and other questions in issue, involved great difficulties and responsibilities, which he met in a way to command general approval. During his administration the Chicago Public Library was established, Mr. Medill delivering the address at its opening, Jan. 1, 1873. Near the close of his term as Mayor, he resigned the office and spent the following year in Europe. Almost simultaneously with his return from his European trip, he secured a controlling interest in "The Tribune," resuming control of the paper, Nov. 9, 1874, which, as editor-in-chief, he retained for the remainder of his life of nearly twenty-five years. The growth of the paper in business and influence, from the beginning of his connection with it, was one of the marvels of journalism, making it easily one of the most successful newspaper ventures in the United States, if not in the world. Early in December, 1898, Mr. Medill went to San Antonio, Texas, hoping to receive relief in that

mild climate from a chronic disease which had been troubling him for years, but died in that city, March 16, 1899, within three weeks of having reached his 76th birthday. The conspicuous features of his character were a strong individuality and indomitable perseverance, which led him never to accept defeat. A few weeks previous to his death, facts were developed going to show that, in 1881, he was offered, by President Garfield, the position of Postmaster-General, which was declined, when he was tendered the choice of any position in the Cabinet except two which had been previously promised; also, that he was offered a position in President Harrison's Cabinet, in 1889.

MEDILL, (Maj.) William H., soldier, was born at Massillon, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1835; in 1855, came to Chicago and was associated with "The Prairie Farmer." Subsequently he was editor of "The Stark County (Ohio) Republican," but again returning to Chicago, at the beginning of the war, was employed on "The Tribune," of which his brother (Hon. Joseph Medill) was editor. After a few months' service in Barker's Dragoons (a short-time organization), in September, 1861, he joined the Eighth Illinois Cavalry (Colonel Farnsworth's), and, declining an election as Major, was chosen Senior Captain. The regiment soon joined the Army of the Potomac. By the promotion of his superior officers Captain Medill was finally advanced to the command, and, during the Peninsular campaign of 1862, led his troops on a reconnaissance within twelve miles of Richmond. At the battle of Gettysburg he had command of a portion of his regiment, acquitting himself with great credit. A few days after, while attacking a party of rebels who were attempting to build a bridge across the Potomac at Williamsburg, he received a fatal wound through the lungs, dying at Frederick City, July 16, 1863.

MEEKER, Moses, pioneer, was born in New-ark, N. J., June 17, 1790; removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1817, engaging in the manufacture of white lead until 1822, when he headed a pioneer expedition to the frontier settlement at Galena, Ill., to enter upon the business of smelting lead-ore. He served as Captain of a company in the Black Hawk War, later removing to Iowa County, Wis., where he built the first smelting works in that Territory, served in the Territorial Legislature (1840-43) and in the first Constitutional Convention (1846). A "History of the Early Lead Regions," by him, appears in the sixth volume of "The Wisconsin Historical Soci-

ety Collections." Died, at Shullsburg, Wis., July 7, 1865.

MELROSE, a suburb of Chicago, 11 miles west of the initial station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, upon which it is located. It has two or three churches, some manufacturing establishments and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 1,050; (1900), 2,593.

MEMBRE, Zenobius, French missionary, was born in France in 1645; accompanied La Salle on his expedition to Illinois in 1679, and remained at Fort Creve-Cœur with Henry de Tonty; descended the Mississippi with La Salle in 1682; returned to France and wrote a history of the expedition, and, in 1684, accompanied La Salle on his final expedition; is supposed to have landed with La Salle in Texas, and there to have been massacred by the natives in 1687. (See *La Salle and Tonty*.)

MENARD, Pierre, French pioneer and first Lieutenant-Governor, was born at St. Antoine, Can., Oct. 7, 1766; settled at Kaskaskia, in 1790, and engaged in trade. Becoming interested in politics, he was elected to the Territorial Council of Indiana, and later to the Legislative Council of Illinois Territory, being presiding officer of the latter until the admission of Illinois as a State. He was, for several years, Government Agent, and in this capacity negotiated several important treaties with the Indians, of whose characteristics he seemed to have an intuitive perception. He was of a nervous temperament, impulsive and generous. In 1818 he was elected the first Lieutenant-Governor of the new State. His term of office having expired, he retired to private life and the care of his extensive business. He died at Kaskaskia, in June, 1844, leaving what was then considered a large estate. Among his assets, however, were found a large number of promissory notes, which he had endorsed for personal friends, besides many uncollectable accounts from poor people, to whom he had sold goods through pure generosity. Menard County was named for him, and a statue in his honor stands in the capitol grounds at Springfield, erected by the son of his old partner—Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis.

MENARD COUNTY, near the geographical center of the State, and originally a part of Sangamon, but separately organized in 1839, the Provisional Commissioners being Joseph Watkins, William Engle and George W. Simpson. The county was named in honor of Pierre Menard, who settled at Kaskaskia prior to the Territorial organization of Illinois. (See *Menard, Pierre*.) Cotton was an important crop until 1830, when

agriculture underwent a change. Stock-raising is now extensively carried on. Three fine veins of bituminous coal underlie the county. Among early American settlers may be mentioned the Clarys, Matthew Rogers, Amor Batterton, Solomon Pruitt and William Gideon. The names of Meadows, Montgomery, Green, Boyer and Grant are also familiar to early settlers. The county furnished a company of eighty-six volunteers for the Mexican War. The county-seat is at Petersburg. The area of the county is 320 square miles, and its population, under the last census, 14,336. In 1829 was laid out the town of Salem, now extinct, but for some years the home of Abraham Lincoln, who was once its Postmaster, and who marched thence to the Black Hawk War as Captain of a company.

MENDON, a town of Adams County, on the Burlington & Quincy Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 15 miles northeast of Quincy; has a bank and a newspaper; is surrounded by a farming and stock-raising district. Population (1880), 652; (1890), 640; (1900), 627.

MENDOTA, a city in La Salle County, founded in 1853, at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with its Rochelle and Fulton branches and the Illinois Central Railway, 80 miles southwest of Chicago. It has eight churches, three graded and two high schools, and a public library. Wartburg Seminary (Lutheran, opened in 1853) is located here. The chief industrial plants are two iron foundries, machine shops, plow works and a brewery. The city has three banks and four weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is agricultural and the city has considerable local trade. Population (1890), 3,542; (1900), 3,736.

MERCER COUNTY, a western county, with an area of 555 square miles and a population (1900) of 20,945—named for Gen. Hugh Mercer. The Mississippi forms the western boundary, and along this river the earliest American settlements were made. William Dennison, a Pennsylvanian, settled in New Boston Township in 1828, and, before the expiration of a half dozen years, the Vannattas, Keith, Jackson, Wilson, Farlow, Bridges, Perry and Fleharty had arrived. Mercer County was separated from Warren, and specially organized in 1825. The soil is a rich, black loam, admirably adapted to the cultivation of cereals. A good quality of building stone is found at various points. Aledo is the county-seat. The county lies on the outskirts of the Illinois coal fields and mining was commenced in 1845.

MERCY HOSPITAL, located in Chicago, and the first permanent hospital in the State—chartered in 1847 or 1848 as the "Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes." No steps were taken toward organization until 1850, when, with a scanty fund scarcely exceeding \$150, twelve beds were secured and placed on one floor of a boarding house, whose proprietress was engaged as nurse and stewardess. Drs. N. S. Davis and Daniel Brainard were, respectively, the first physician and surgeon in charge. In 1851 the hospital was given in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who at once enlarged and improved the accommodations, and, in 1852, changed its name to Mercy Hospital. Three or four years later, a removal was made to a building previously occupied as an orphan asylum. Being the only public hospital in the city, its wards were constantly overcrowded, and, in 1869, a more capacious and better arranged building was erected. This edifice it has continued to occupy, although many additions and improvements have been, and are still being, made. The Sisters of Mercy own the grounds and buildings, and manage the nursing and all the domestic and financial affairs of the institution. The present medical staff (1896) consists of thirteen physicians and surgeons, besides three internes, or resident practitioners.

MEREDOSIA, a town in Morgan County, on the east bank of the Illinois River and on the Wabash Railway, some 58 miles west of Springfield; is a grain shipping point and fishing and hunting resort. It was the first Illinois River point to be connected with the State capital by railroad in 1838. Population (1890), 621; (1900), 700.

MERRIAM, (Col.) Jonathan, soldier, legislator and farmer, was born in Vermont, Nov. 1, 1834; was brought to Springfield, Ill., when two years old, living afterwards at Alton, his parents finally locating, in 1841, in Tazewell County, where he now resides—when not officially employed—pursuing the occupation of a farmer. He was educated at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, and at McKendree College; entered the Union army in 1862, being commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and serving to the close of the war. During the Civil War period he was one of the founders of the "Union League of America," which proved so influential a factor in sustaining the war policy of the Government. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70; an unsuccessful Republican nominee for Congress in 1870; served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield

District from 1873 to '83, was a Representative in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies, and, in 1897, was appointed, by President McKinley, Pension Agent for the State of Illinois, with headquarters in Chicago. Thoroughly patriotic and of incorruptible integrity, he has won the respect and confidence of all in every public position he has been called to fill.

MERRILL, Stephen Mason, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1825, entered the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1864, as a traveling preacher, and, four years later, became editor of "The Western Christian Advocate," at Cincinnati. He was ordained Bishop at Brooklyn in 1872, and, after two years spent in Minnesota, removed to Chicago, where he still resides. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1888, and that of LL.D. by the Northwestern University, in 1886. He has published "Christian Baptism" (Cincinnati, 1876); "New Testament Idea of Hell" (1878); "Second Coming of Christ" (1879); "Aspects of Christian Experience" (1882); "Digest of Methodist Law" (1885); and "Outlines of Thought on Probation" (1886).

MERRITT, John W., journalist, was born in New York City, July 4, 1806; studied law and practiced, for a time, with the celebrated James T. Brady as a partner. In 1841 he removed to St. Clair County, Ill., purchased and, from 1848 to '51, conducted "The Belleville Advocate"; later, removed to Salem, Ill., where he established "The Salem Advocate"; served as Assistant Secretary of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and as Representative in the Twenty-third General Assembly. In 1864 he purchased "The State Register" at Springfield, and was its editor for several years. Died, Nov. 16, 1878.—**Thomas E. (Merritt)**, son of the preceding, lawyer and politician, was born in New York City, April 29, 1834; at six years of age was brought by his father to Illinois, where he attended the common schools and later learned the trade of carriage-painting. Subsequently he read law, and was admitted to the bar, at Springfield, in 1862. In 1868 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the lower house of the General Assembly from the Salem District, and was re-elected to the same body in 1870, '74, '76, '86 and '88. He also served two terms in the Senate (1878-'86), making an almost continuous service in the General Assembly of eighteen years. He has repeatedly been a member of State conventions of his party, and stands as one of its trusted representatives.—**Maj.-Gen.**

Wesley (Merritt), another son, was born in New York, June 16, 1836, came with his father to Illinois in childhood, and was appointed a cadet at West Point Military Academy from this State, graduating in 1860; became a Second Lieutenant in the regular army, the same year, and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, a year later. After the beginning of the Civil War, he was rapidly promoted, reaching the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1862, and being mustered out, in 1866, with the brevet rank of Major-General. He re-entered the regular army as Lieutenant-Colonel, was promoted to a colonelcy in 1876, and, in 1887, received a commission as Brigadier-General, in 1897 becoming Major-General. He was in command, for a time, of the Department of the Missouri, but, on his last promotion, was transferred to the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y. Soon after the beginning of the war with Spain, he was assigned to the command of the land forces destined for the Philippines, and appointed Military Governor of the Islands. Towards the close of the year he returned to the United States and resumed his old command at New York.

MESSINGER, John, pioneer surveyor and cartographer, was born at West Stockbridge, Mass., in 1771, grew up on a farm, but secured a good education, especially in mathematics. Going to Vermont in 1783, he learned the trade of a carpenter and mill-wright; removed to Kentucky in 1799, and, in 1802, to Illinois (then a part of Indiana Territory), locating first in the American Bottom and, later, at New Design within the present limits of Monroe County. Two years later he became the proprietor of a mill, and, between 1804 and 1806, taught one of the earliest schools in St. Clair County. The latter year he took up the vocation of a surveyor, which he followed for many years as a sub-contractor under William Rector, surveying much of the land in St. Clair and Randolph Counties, and, still later, assisting in determining the northern boundary of the State. He also served for a time as a teacher of mathematics in Rock Spring Seminary; in 1821 published "A Manual, or Hand-Book, intended for Convenience in Practical Surveying," and prepared some of the earlier State and county maps. In 1808 he was elected to the Indiana Territorial Legislature, to fill a vacancy, and took part in the steps which resulted in setting up a separate Territorial Government for Illinois, the following year. He also received an appointment as the first Surveyor of St. Clair

County under the new Territorial Government; was chosen a Delegate from St. Clair County to the Convention of 1818, which framed the first State Constitution, and, the same year, was elected a Representative in the First General Assembly, serving as Speaker of that body. After leaving New Design, the later years of his life were spent on a farm two and a half miles north of Belleville, where he died in 1846.

METAMORA, a town of Woodford County, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 19 miles east-northeast of Peoria and some thirty miles northwest of Bloomington; is center of a fine farming district. The town has a creamery, soda factory, one bank, three churches, two newspapers, schools and a park. Population (1880) 828; (1900), 758. Metamora was the county-seat of Woodford County until 1899, when the seat of justice was removed to Eureka.

METCALF, Andrew W., lawyer, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, August 6, 1828; educated at Madison College in his native State, graduating in 1846, and, after studying law at Cambridge, Ohio, three years, was admitted to the bar in 1850. The following year he went to Appleton, Wis., but remained only a year, when he removed to St. Louis, then to Edwardsville, and shortly after to Alton, to take charge of the legal business of George T. Brown, then publisher of "The Alton Courier." In 1853 he returned to Edwardsville to reside permanently, and, in 1859, was appointed by Governor Bissell State's Attorney for Madison County, serving one year. In 1864 he was elected State Senator for a term of four years; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1872, and, in 1876, a lay delegate from the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Conference at Baltimore; has also been a Trustee of McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., for more than twenty-five years.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, one of the most numerous Protestant church organizations in the United States and in Illinois. Rev. Joseph Lillard was the first preacher of this sect to settle in the Northwest Territory, and Capt. Joseph Ogle was the first class-leader (1795). It is stated that the first American preacher in the American Bottom was Rev. Hosea Riggs (1796). Rev. Benjamin Young took charge of the first Methodist mission in 1803, and, in 1804, this mission was attached to the Cumberland (Tenn.) circuit. Revs. Joseph Oglesby and Charles R. Matheny were among the early circuit riders. In 1820 there were seven circuits in Illinois, and, in

1830, twenty-eight, the actual membership exceeding 10,000. The first Methodist service in Chicago was held by Rev. Jesse Walker, in 1826. The first Methodist society in that city was organized by Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, in June, 1831. By 1835 the number of circuits had increased to 61, with 370 ministers and 15,000 members. Rev. Peter Cartwright was among the early revivalists. The growth of this denomination in the State has been extraordinary. By 1890, it had nearly 2,000 churches, 937 ministers, and 151,000 members—the total number of Methodists in the United States, by the same census, being 4,980,240. The church property owned in 1890 (including parsonages) approached \$111,000,000, and the total contributions were estimated at \$2,073,923. The denomination in Illinois supports two theological seminaries and the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston. "The Northwestern Christian Advocate," with a circulation of some 30,000, is its official organ in Illinois. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

METROPOLIS CITY, the county-seat of Massac County, 156 miles southeast of St. Louis, situated on the Ohio River and on the St. Louis and Paducah Division of the Illinois Central Railroad. The city was founded in 1839, on the site of old Fort Massac, which was erected by the French, aided by the Indians, about 1711. Its industries consist largely of various forms of wood-working. Saw and planing mills are a commercial factor; other establishments turn out wheel, buggy and wagon material, barrel staves and heads, boxes and baskets, and veneers. There are also flouring mills and potteries. The city has a public library, two banks, water-works, electric lights, numerous churches, high school and graded schools, and three papers. Population (1880), 2,668; (1890), 3,573; (1900), 4,069.

MEXICAN WAR. Briefly stated, this war originated in the annexation of Texas to the United States, early in 1846. There was a disagreement as to the western boundary of Texas. Mexico complained of encroachment upon her territory, and hostilities began with the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, and ended with the treaty of peace, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, near the City of Mexico, Feb. 2, 1848. Among the most prominent figures were President Polk, under whose administration annexation was effected, and Gen. Zachary Taylor, who was chief in command in the field at the beginning of the war, and was elected Polk's successor. Illinois furnished more than her full quota of troops for the struggle. May 13, 1846, war was declared. On May

25, Governor Ford issued his proclamation calling for the enlistment of three regiments of infantry, the assessed quota of the State. The response was prompt and general. Alton was named as the rendezvous, and Col. (afterwards General) Sylvester Churchill was the mustering officer. The regiments mustered in were commanded, respectively, by Col. John J. Hardin, Col. Wm. H. Bissell (afterwards Governor) and Col. Ferris Forman. An additional twelve months' regiment (the Fourth) was accepted, under command of Col. E. D. Baker, who later became United States Senator from Oregon, and fell at the battle of Ball's Bluff, in October, 1861. A second call was made in April, 1847, under which Illinois sent two more regiments, for the war, towards the Mexican frontier. These were commanded by Col. Edward W. B. Newby and Col. James Collins. Independent companies were also tendered and accepted. Besides, there were some 150 volunteers who joined the regiments already in the field. Commanders of the independent companies were Capts. Adam Dunlap, of Schuyler County; Wyatt B. Stapp, of Warren; Michael K. Lawler, of Shawneetown, and Josiah Little. Col. John J. Hardin, of the First, was killed at Buena Vista, and the official mortality list includes many names of Illinois' best and bravest sons. After participating in the battle of Buena Vista, the Illinois troops shared in the triumphal entry into the City of Mexico, on Sept. 16, 1847, and (in connection with those from Kentucky) were especially complimented in General Taylor's official report. The Third and Fourth regiments won distinction at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and the City of Mexico. At the second of these battles, General Shields fell severely (and, as supposed for a time, mortally) wounded. Colonel Baker succeeded Shields, led a gallant charge, and really turned the day at Cerro Gordo. Among the officers honorably named by General Scott, in his official report, were Colonel Forman, Major Harris, Adjutant Fonday, Capt. J. S. Post, and Lieutenants Hammond and Davis. All the Illinois troops were mustered out between May 25, 1847 and Nov. 7, 1848, the independent companies being the last to quit the service. The total number of volunteers was 6,123, of whom 86 were killed, and 160 wounded, 12 of the latter dying of their wounds. Gallant service in the Mexican War soon became a passport to political preferment, and some of the brave soldiers of 1846-47 subsequently achieved merited distinction in civil life. Many also became distinguished soldiers in the War of the

Rebellion, including such names as John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby, M. K. Lawler, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace, B. M. Prentiss, W. R. Morrison, L. F. Ross, and others. The cost of the war, with \$15,000,000 paid for territory annexed, is estimated at \$166,500,000 and the extent of territory acquired, nearly 1,000,000 square miles—considerably more than the whole of the present territory of the Republic of Mexico.

MEYER, John, lawyer and legislator, was born in Holland, Feb. 27, 1852; came to Chicago at the age of 12 years; entered the Northwestern University, supporting himself by labor during vacations and by teaching in a night school, until his third year in the university, when he became a student in the Union College of Law, being admitted to the bar in 1879; was elected from Cook County to the Thirty-fifth General Assembly (1884), and re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth, being chosen Speaker of the latter (Jan. 18, 1895). Died in office, at Freeport, Ill., July 3, 1895, during a special session of the General Assembly.

MIAMIS, The. The preponderance of authority favors the belief that this tribe of Indians was originally a part of the Ill-i-ni or Illinois, but the date of their separation from the parent stock cannot be told. It is likely, however, that it occurred before the French pushed their explorations from Canada westward and southward, into and along the Mississippi Valley. Father Dablon alludes to the presence of Miamis (whom he calls Ou-mi-a-mi) in a mixed Indian village, near the mouth of Fox River of Wisconsin, in 1670. The orthography of their name is varied. The Iroquois and the British generally knew them as the "Twightwees," and so they were commonly called by the American colonists. The Weas and Piankeshaws were of the same tribe. When La Salle founded his colony at Starved Rock, the Miamis had villages which could muster some 1,950 warriors, of which the Weas had 500 and the Piankeshaws 150, the remaining 1,300 being Miamis proper. In 1671 (according to a written statement by Charlevoix in 1721), the Miamis occupied three villages:—one on the St. Joseph River, one on the Maumee and one on the "Oubache" (Wabash). They were friendly toward the French until 1694, when a large number of them were massacred by a party of Sioux, who carried firearms which had been furnished them by the Frenchmen. The breach thus caused was never closed. Having become possessed of guns

themselves, the Miamis were able, not only to hold their own, but also to extend their hunting grounds as far eastward as the Scioto, alternately warring with the French, British and Americans. General Harrison says of them that, ten years before the treaty of Greenville, they could have brought upon the field a body of 3,000 "of the finest light troops in the world," but lacking in discipline and enterprise. Border warfare and smallpox, however, had, by that date (1795), greatly reduced their numerical strength. The main seat of the Miamis was at Fort Wayne, whose residents, because of their superior numbers and intelligence, dominated all other bands except the Piankeshaws. The physical and moral deterioration of the tribe began immediately after the treaty of Greenville. Little by little, they ceded their lands to the United States, the money received therefor being chiefly squandered in debauchery. Decimated by vice and disease, the remnants of this once powerful aboriginal nation gradually drifted westward across the Mississippi, whence their valorous sires had emigrated two centuries before. The small remnant of the band finally settled in Indian Territory, but they have made comparatively little progress toward civilization. (See also *Piankeshaws*; *Weas*.)

MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL, located in Chicago, under care of the association known as the United Hebrew Charities. Previous to 1871 this association maintained a small hospital for the care of some of its beneficiaries, but it was destroyed in the conflagration of that year, and no immediate effort to rebuild was made. In 1880, however, Michael Reese, a Jewish gentleman who had accumulated a large fortune in California, bequeathed \$97,000 to the organization. With this sum, considerably increased by additions from other sources, an imposing building was erected, well arranged and thoroughly equipped for hospital purposes. The institution thus founded was named after its principal benefactor. Patients are received without discrimination as to race or religion, and more than half those admitted are charity patients. The present medical staff consists of thirteen surgeons and physicians, several of whom are eminent specialists.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. The main line of this road extends from Chicago to Detroit, 270 miles, with trackage facilities from Kensington, 14 miles, over the line of the Illinois Central, to its terminus in Chicago. Branch lines (leased, proprietary and operated) in

Canada, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois swell the total mileage to 1,643.56 miles.—(HISTORY.) The company was chartered in 1846, and purchased from the State of Michigan the line from Detroit to Kalamazoo, 144 miles, of which construction had been begun in 1836. The road was completed to Michigan City in 1850, and, in May, 1852, reached Kensington, Ill. As at present constituted, the road (with its auxiliaries) forms an integral part of what is popularly known as the "Vanderbilt System." Only 35 miles of the entire line are operated in Illinois, of which 29 belong to the Joliet & Northern Indiana branch (which see). The outstanding capital stock (1898) was \$18,-738,000 and the funded debt, \$19,101,000. Earnings in Illinois the same year, \$484,002; total operating expenses, \$540,905; taxes, \$24,250.

MICHIGAN, LAKE. (See *Lake Michigan*.)

MIHALOTZY, Geza, soldier, a native of Hungary and compatriot of Kossuth in the Magyar struggle; came to Chicago in 1848, in 1861 enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers (first "Hecker regiment"), and, on the resignation of Colonel Hecker, a few weeks later, was promoted to the Colonelcy. A trained soldier, he served with gallantry and distinction, but was fatally wounded at Buzzard's Roost, Feb. 24, 1864, dying at Chattanooga, March 11, 1864.

MILAN, a town of Rock Island County, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railway, six miles south of Rock Island. It is located on Rock River, has several mills, a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 845; (1890), 692; (1900), 719.

MILBURN, (Rev.) William Henry, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1826. At the age of five years he almost totally lost sight in both eyes, as the result of an accident, and subsequent malpractice in their treatment. For a time he was able to decipher letters with difficulty, and thus learned to read. In the face of such obstacles he carried on his studies until 12 years of age, when he accompanied his father's family to Jacksonville, Ill., and, five years later, became an itinerant Methodist preacher. For a time he rode a circuit covering 200 miles, preaching, on an average, ten times a week, for \$100 per year. In 1845, while on a Mississippi steamboat, he publicly rebuked a number of Congressmen, who were his fellow passengers, for intemperance and gaming. This resulted in his being made Chaplain of the House of Representatives. From 1848 to 1850 he was pastor of a church at Montgomery, Ala., during which time he was tried for heresy, and later became pastor of a "Free Church." Again, in 1853, he was chosen Chap-

lain of Congress. While in Europe, in 1859, he took orders in the Episcopal Church, but returned to Methodism in 1871. He has since been twice Chaplain of the House (1885 and '87) and three times (1893, '95 and '97) elected to the same position in the Senate. He is generally known as "the blind preacher" and achieved considerable prominence by his eloquence as a lecturer on "What a Blind Man Saw in Europe." Among his published writings are, "Rifle, Axe and Saddlebags" (1856), "Ten Years of Preacher Life" (1858) and "Pioneers, Preachers and People of the Mississippi Valley" (1860).

MILCHRIST, Thomas E., lawyer, was born in the Isle of Man in 1839, and, at the age of eight years, came to America with his parents, who settled in Peoria, Ill. Here he attended school and worked on a farm until the beginning of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, serving until 1865, and being discharged with the rank of Captain. After the war he read law with John I. Bennett—then of Galena, but later Master in Chancery of the United States Court at Chicago—was admitted to the bar in 1867, and, for a number of years, served as State's Attorney in Henry County. In 1888 he was a delegate from Illinois to the Republican National Convention, and the following year was appointed by President Harrison United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. Since retiring from office in 1893, Mr. Milchrist has been engaged in private practice in Chicago. In 1898 he was elected a State Senator for the Fifth District (city of Chicago) in the Forty-first General Assembly.

MILES, Nelson A., Major-General, was born at Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839, and, at the breaking out of the Civil War, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of Boston. In October, 1861, he entered the service as a Second Lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment, distinguished himself at the battles of Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill, in one of which he was wounded. In September, 1862, he was Colonel of the Sixty-first New York, which he led at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville, where he was again severely wounded. He commanded the First Brigade of the First Division of the Second Army Corps in the Richmond campaign, and was made Brigadier-General, May 12, 1864, and Major-General, by brevet, for gallantry shown at Ream's Station, in December of the same year. At the close of the war he was commissioned Colonel of

the Fortieth United States Infantry, and distinguished himself in campaigns against the Indians; became a Brigadier-General in 1880, and Major-General in 1890, in the interim being in command of the Department of the Columbia, and, after 1890, of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. Here he did much to give efficiency and importance to the post at Fort Sheridan, and, in 1894, rendered valuable service in checking the strike riots about Chicago. Near the close of the year he was transferred to the Department of the East, and, on the retirement of General Schofield in 1895, was placed in command of the army, with headquarters in Washington. During the Spanish-American war (1898) General Miles gave attention to the fitting out of troops for the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns, and visited Santiago during the siege conducted by General Shafter, but took no active command in the field until the occupation of Porto Rico, which was conducted with rare discrimination and good judgment, and with comparatively little loss of life or suffering to the troops.

MILFORD, a prosperous village of Iroquois County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 88 miles south of Chicago; is in a rich farming region; has water and sewerage systems, electric lights, two brick and tile works, three large grain elevators, flour mill, three churches, good schools, a public library and a weekly newspaper. It is an important shipping point for grain and live-stock. Population (1890), 957; (1900), 1,077.

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS. (See *Military Tract*.)

MILITARY TRACT, a popular name given to a section of the State, set apart under an act of Congress, passed, May 6, 1812, as bounty-lands for soldiers in the war with Great Britain commencing the same year. Similar reservations in the Territories of Michigan and Louisiana (now Arkansas) were provided for in the same act. The lands in Illinois embraced in this act were situated between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and extended from the junction of these streams due north, by the Fourth Principal Meridian, to the northern boundary of Township 15 north of the "Base Line." This "base line" started about opposite the present site of Beardstown, and extended to a point on the Mississippi about seven miles north of Quincy. The northern border of the "Tract" was identical with the northern boundary of Mercer County, which, extended eastward, reached the Illinois about the present village of De Pue, in the southeastern

part of Bureau County, where the Illinois makes a great bend towards the south, a few miles west of the city of Peru. The distance between the Illinois and the Mississippi, by this line, was about 90 miles, and the entire length of the "Tract," from its northern boundary to the junction of the two rivers, was computed at 169 miles,—consisting of 90 miles north of the "base line" and 79 miles south of it, to the junction of the rivers. The "Tract" was surveyed in 1815-16. It comprised 207 entire townships of six miles square, each, and 61 fractional townships, containing an area of 5,360,000 acres, of which 3,500,000 acres—a little less than two-thirds—were appropriated to military bounties. The residue consisted partly of fractional sections bordering on rivers, partly of fractional quarter-sections bordering on township lines, and containing more or less than 160 acres, and partly of lands that were returned by the surveyors as unfit for cultivation. In addition to this, there were large reservations not coming within the above exceptions, being the overplus of lands after satisfying the military claims, and subject to entry and purchase on the same conditions as other Government lands. The "Tract" thus embraced the present counties of Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Brown, Schuyler, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Stark, Knox, Warren, Henderson and Mercer, with parts of Henry, Bureau, Putnam and Marshall—or so much of them as was necessary to meet the demand for bounties. Immigration to this region set in quite actively about 1823, and the development of some portions, for a time, was very rapid; but later, its growth was retarded by the conflict of "tax-titles" and bounty-titles derived by purchase from the original holders. This led to a great deal of litigation, and called for considerable legislation; but since the adjustment of these questions, this region has kept pace with the most favored sections of the State, and it now includes some of the most important and prosperous towns and cities and many of the finest farms in Illinois.

MILITIA. Illinois, taught by the experiences of the War of 1812 and the necessity of providing for protection of its citizens against the incursions of Indians on its borders, began the adoption, at an early date, of such measures as were then common in the several States for the maintenance of a State militia. The Constitution of 1818 made the Governor "Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of this State," and declared that the militia of the State should "consist of all free male able-bodied persons (negroes, mu-

lattoes and Indians excepted) resident in the State, between the ages of 18 and 45 years," and this classification was continued in the later constitutions, except that of 1870, which omits all reference to the subject of color. In each there is the same general provision exempting persons entertaining "conscientious scruples against bearing arms," although subject to payment of an equivalent for such exemption. The first law on the subject, enacted by the first General Assembly (1819), provided for the establishment of a general militia system for the State; and the fact that this was modified, amended or wholly changed by acts passed at the sessions of 1821, '23, '25, '26, '27, '29, '33, '37 and '39, shows the estimation in which the subject was held. While many of these acts were of a special character, providing for a particular class of organization, the general law did little except to require persons subject to military duty, at stated periods, to attend county musters, which were often conducted in a very informal manner, or made the occasion of a sort of periodical frolic. The act of July, 1833 (following the Black Hawk War), required an enrollment of "all free, white, male inhabitants of military age (except such as might be exempt under the Constitution or laws)"; divided the State into five divisions by counties, each division to be organized into a certain specified number of brigades. This act was quite elaborate, covering some twenty-four pages, and provided for regimental, battalion and company musters, defined the duties of officers, manner of election, etc. The act of 1837 encouraged the organization of volunteer companies. The Mexican War (1845-47) gave a new impetus to this class of legislation, as also did the War of the Rebellion (1861-65). While the office of Adjutant-General had existed from the first, its duties—except during the Black Hawk and Mexican Wars—were rather nominal, and were discharged without stated compensation, the incumbent being merely Chief-of-staff to the Governor as Commander-in-Chief. The War of the Rebellion at once brought it into prominence, as an important part of the State Government, which it has since maintained. The various measures passed, during this period, belong rather to the history of the late war than to the subject of this chapter. In 1865, however, the office was put on a different footing, and the important part it had played, during the preceding four years, was recognized by the passage of "an act to provide for the appointment, and designate the work, fix the pay and prescribe the duties, of the Adjutant-General

of Illinois." During the next four years, its most important work was the publication of eight volumes of war records, containing a complete roster of the officers and men of the various regiments and other military organizations from Illinois, with an outline of their movements and a list of the battles in which they were engaged. To the Adjutant-General's office, as now administered, is entrusted the custody of the war-records, battle-flags and trophies of the late war. A further step was taken, in 1877, in the passage of an act formulating a military code and providing for more thorough organization. Modifying amendments to this act were adopted in 1879 and 1885. While, under these laws, "all able-bodied male citizens of this State, between the ages of 18 and 45" (with certain specified exceptions), are declared "subject to military duty, and designated as the Illinois State Militia," provision is made for the organization of a body of "active militia," designated as the "Illinois National Guard," to consist of "not more than eighty-four companies of infantry, two batteries of artillery and two troops of cavalry," recruited by voluntary enlistments for a period of three years, with right to re-enlist for one or more years. The National Guard, as at present constituted, consists of three brigades, with a total force of about 9,000 men, organized into nine regiments, besides the batteries and cavalry already mentioned. Gatling guns are used by the artillery and breech-loading rifles by the infantry. Camps of instruction are held for the regiments, respectively—one or more regiments participating—each year, usually at "Camp Lincoln" near Springfield, when regimental and brigade drills, competitive rifle practice and mock battles are had. An act establishing the "Naval Militia of Illinois," to consist of "not more than eight divisions or companies," divided into two battalions of four divisions each, was passed by the General Assembly of 1893—the whole to be under the command of an officer with the rank of Commander. The commanding officer of each battalion is styled a "Lieutenant-Commander," and both the Commander and Lieutenant-Commanders have their respective staffs—their organization, in other respects, being conformable to the laws of the United States. A set of "Regulations," based upon these several laws, has been prepared by the Adjutant-General for the government of the various organizations. The Governor is authorized, by law, to call out the militia to resist invasion, or to suppress violence and enforce execution of the laws, when called upon by the civil author-

ities of any city, town or county. This authority, however, is exercised with great discretion, and only when the local authorities are deemed unable to cope with threatened resistance to law. The officers of the National Guard, when called into actual service for the suppression of riot or the enforcement of the laws, receive the same compensation paid to officers of the United States army of like grade, while the enlisted men receive \$2 per day. During the time they are at any encampment, the officers and men alike receive \$1 per day, with necessary subsistence and cost of transportation to and from the encampment. (For list of incumbents in Adjutant-General's office, see *Adjutants-General*; see, also, *Spanish-American War*.)

MILLER, James H., Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born in Ohio, May 29, 1843; in early life came to Toulon, Stark County, Ill., where he finally engaged in the practice of law. At the beginning of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Union army, but before being mustered into the service, received an injury which rendered him a cripple for life. Though of feeble physical organization and a sufferer from ill-health, he was a man of decided ability and much influence. He served as State's Attorney of Stark County (1872-76) and, in 1884, was elected Representative in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, at the following session being one of the most zealous supporters of Gen. John A. Logan, in the celebrated contest which resulted in the election of the latter, for the third time, to the United States Senate. By successive re-elections he also served in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth General Assemblies, during the session of the latter being chosen Speaker of the House, as successor to A. C. Matthews, who had been appointed, during the session, First Comptroller of the Treasury at Washington. In the early part of the summer of 1890, Mr. Miller visited Colorado for the benefit of his health, but, a week after his arrival at Manitou Springs, died suddenly, June 27, 1890.

MILLS, Benjamin, lawyer and early politician, was a native of Western Massachusetts, and described by his contemporaries as a highly educated and accomplished lawyer, as well as a brilliant orator. The exact date of his arrival in Illinois cannot be determined with certainty, but he appears to have been in the "Lead Mine Region" about Galena, as early as 1826 or '27, and was notable as one of the first "Yankees" to locate in that section of the State. He was elected a Representative in the Eighth General Assembly (1832), his district embracing the

counties of Peoria, Jo Daviess, Putnam, La Salle and Cook, including all the State north of Sangamon (as it then stood), and extending from the Mississippi River to the Indiana State line. At this session occurred the impeachment trial of Theophilus W. Smith, of the Supreme Court, Mr. Mills acting as Chairman of the Impeachment Committee, and delivering a speech of great power and brilliancy, which lasted two or three days. In 1834 he was a candidate for Congress from the Northern District, but was defeated by William L. May (Democrat), as claimed by Mr. Mill's friends, unfairly. He early fell a victim to consumption and, returning to Massachusetts, died in Berkshire County, in that State, in 1841. Hon. R. H. McClellan, of Galena, says of him: "He was a man of remarkable ability, learning and eloquence," while Governor Ford, in his "History of Illinois," testifies that, "by common consent of all his contemporaries, Mr. Mills was regarded as the most popular and brilliant lawyer of his day at the Galena bar."

MILLS, Henry A., State Senator, was born at New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1827; located at Mount Carroll, Carroll County, Ill., in 1856, finally engaging in the banking business at that place. Having served in various local offices, he was, in 1874, chosen State Senator for the Eleventh District, but died at Galesburg before the expiration of his term, July 7, 1877.

MILLS, Luther Ladin, lawyer, was born at North Adams, Mass., Sept. 3, 1848; brought to Chicago in infancy, and educated in the public schools of that city and at Michigan State University. In 1868 he began the study of law, was admitted to practice three years later, and, in 1876, was elected State's Attorney, being re-elected in 1880. While in this office he was connected with some of the most important cases ever brought before the Chicago courts. Although he has held no official position except that already mentioned, his abilities at the bar and on the rostrum are widely recognized, and his services, as an attorney and an orator, have been in frequent demand.

MILLSTADT, a town in St. Clair County, on branch of Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 14 miles south-southeast of St. Louis; has electric lights, churches, schools, bank, newspaper, coal mines, and manufactures flour, beer and butter. Population (1890), 1,186; (1900), 1,172.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. (See *Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.*)

MINER, Orlin H., State Auditor, was born in Vermont, May 13, 1825; from 1834 to '51 he lived

in Ohio, the latter year coming to Chicago, where he worked at his trade of watch-maker. In 1855 he went to Central America and was with General William Walker at Greytown. Returning to Illinois, he resumed his trade at Springfield; in 1857 he was appointed, by Auditor Dubois, chief clerk in the Auditor's office, serving until 1864, when he was elected State Auditor as successor to his chief. Retiring from office in 1869, he gave attention to his private business. He was one of the founders and a Director of the Springfield Iron Company. Died in 1879.

MINIER, a village of Tazewell County, at the intersection of the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton and the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroads, 26 miles southeast of Peoria; is in fine farming district and has several grain elevators, some manufactures, two banks and a newspaper. Population (1890), 664; (1900), 746.

MINONK, a city in Woodford County, 29 miles north of Bloomington and 53 miles northeast of Peoria, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Illinois Central Railways. The surrounding region is agricultural, though much coal is mined in the vicinity. The city has brick yards, tile factories, steam flouring-mills, several grain elevators, two private banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,913; (1890), 2,316; (1900), 2,546.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION, a method of choosing members of the General Assembly and other deliberative bodies, designed to secure representation, in such bodies, to minority parties. In Illinois, this method is limited to the election of members of the lower branch of the General Assembly — except as to private corporations, which may, at their option, apply it in the election of Trustees or Directors. In the apportionment of members of the General Assembly (see *Legislative Apportionment*), the State Constitution requires that the Senatorial and Representative Districts shall be identical in territory, each of such Districts being entitled to choose one Senator and three Representatives. The provisions of the Constitution, making specific application of the principle of "minority representation" (or "cumulative voting," as it is sometimes called), declares that, in the election of Representatives, "each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives, or (he) may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates as he shall see fit." (State Constitution, Art. IV, sections 7 and 8.) In practice, this provision gives the voter power to cast three votes for one candidate; two

votes for one candidate and one for another, or one and a half votes to each of two candidates, or he may distribute his vote equally among three candidates (giving one to each); but no other division is admissible without invalidating his ballot as to this office. Other forms of minority representation have been proposed by various writers, among whom Mr. Thomas Hare, John Stuart Mill, and Mr. Craig, of England, are most prominent; but that adopted in Illinois seems to be the simplest and most easy of application.

MINSHALL, William A., legislator and jurist, a native of Ohio who came to Rushville, Ill., at an early day, and entered upon the practice of law; served as Representative in the Eighth, Tenth and Twelfth General Assemblies, and as Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. He was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Circuit, under the new Constitution, in 1848, and died in office, early in 1853, being succeeded by the late Judge Pinkney H. Walker.

MISSIONARIES, EARLY. The earliest Christian missionaries in Illinois were of the Roman Catholic faith. As a rule, these accompanied the French explorers and did not a little toward the extension of French dominion. They were usually members of one of two orders—the "Recollects," founded by St. Francis, or the "Jesuits," founded by Loyola. Between these two bodies of ecclesiastics existed, at times, a strong rivalry; the former having been earlier in the field, but having been virtually subordinated to the latter by Cardinal Richelieu. The controversy between the two orders gradually involved the civil authorities, and continued until the suppression of the Jesuits, in France, in 1764. The most noted of the Jesuit missionaries were Fathers Allouez, Gravier, Marquette, Dablon, Pinet, Rasle, Lamoges, Binneteau and Marest. Of the Recollects, the most conspicuous were Fathers Membre, Douay, Le Clerq, Hennepin and Ribourde. Besides these, there were also Father Bergier and Montigny, who, belonging to no religious order, were called secular priests. The first Catholic mission, founded in Illinois, was probably that at the original Kaskaskia, on the Illinois, in the present county of La Salle, where Father Marquette did missionary work in 1673, followed by Allouez in 1677. (See *Allouez, Claude Jean*.) The latter was succeeded, in 1688, by Father Gravier, who was followed, in 1692, by Father Sebastian Rasle, but who, returning in 1694, remained until 1695, when he was succeeded by Pinet and Binneteau. In 1700 Father Marest was

in charge of the mission, and the number of Indians among whom he labored was, that year, considerably diminished by the emigration of the Kaskaskias to the south. Father Gravier, about this time, labored among the Peorias, but was incapacitated by a wound received from the medicine man of the tribe, which finally resulted in his death, at Mobile, in 1706. The Peoria station remained vacant for a time, but was finally filled by Father Deville. Another early Catholic mission in Illinois was that at Cahokia. While the precise date of its establishment cannot be fixed with certainty, there is evidence that it was in existence in 1700, being the earliest in that region. Among the early Fathers, who ministered to the savages there, were Pinet, St. Cosme, Bergier and Lamoges. This mission was at first called the Tamaroa, and, later, the mission of St. Sulpice. It was probably the first permanent mission in the Illinois Country. Among those in charge, down to 1718, were Fathers de Montigny, Damon (probably), Varlet, de la Source, and le Mercier. In 1707, Father Mermet assisted Father Marest at Kaskaskia, and, in 1720, that mission became a regularly constituted parish, the incumbent being Father de Beaubois. Rev. Philip Boucher preached and administered the sacraments at Fort St. Louis, where he died in 1719, having been preceded by Fathers Membre and Ribourde in 1680, and by Fathers Douay and Le Clerq in 1687-88. The persecution and banishment of the early Jesuit missionaries, by the Superior Council of Louisiana (of which Illinois had formerly been a part), in 1763, is a curious chapter in State history. That body, following the example of some provincial legislative bodies in France, officially declared the order a dangerous nuisance, and decreed the confiscation of all its property, including plate and vestments, and the razing of its churches, as well as the banishment of its members. This decree the Louisiana Council undertook to enforce in Illinois, disregarding the fact that that territory had passed under the jurisdiction of Great Britain. The Jesuits seem to have offered no resistance, either physical or legal, and all members of the order in Illinois were ruthlessly, and without a shadow of authority, carried to New Orleans and thence deported to France. Only one—Father Sebastian Louis Meurin—was allowed to return to Illinois; and he, only after promising to recognize the ecclesiastical authority of the Superior Council as supreme, and to hold no communication with Quebec or Rome. The labors of the missionaries, apart from spiritual results, were of great value. They

perpetuated the records of early discoveries, reduced the language, and even dialects, of the aborigines, to grammatical rules, and preserved the original traditions and described the customs of the savages. (Authorities: Shea and Kip's "Catholic Missions," "Magazine of Western History," Winsor's "America," and Shea's "Catholic Church in Colonial Days.")

MISSISSIPPI RIVER. (Indian name, "Missi Sipi," the "Great Water.") Its head waters are in the northern part of Minnesota, 1,680 feet above tide-water. Its chief source is Itasca Lake, which is 1,575 feet higher than the sea, and which is fed by a stream having its source within one mile of the head waters of the Red River of the North. From this sheet of water to the mouth of the river, the distance is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 3,160 miles. Lake Itasca is in lat. 47° 10' north and lon. 95° 20' west from Greenwich. The river at first runs northward, but soon turns toward the east and expands into a series of small lakes. Its course, as far as Crow Wing, is extremely sinuous, below which point it runs southward to St. Cloud, thence south-eastward to Minneapolis, where occur the Falls of St. Anthony, establishing a complete barrier to navigation for the lower Mississippi. In less than a mile the river descends 66 feet, including a perpendicular fall of 17 feet, furnishing an immense water-power, which is utilized in operating flouring-mills and other manufacturing establishments. A few miles below St. Paul it reaches the western boundary of Wisconsin, where it expands into the long and beautiful Lake Pepin, bordered by picturesque limestone bluffs, some 400 feet high. Below Dubuque its general direction is southward, and it forms the boundary between the States of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and the northern part of Louisiana, on the west, and Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, on the east. After many sinuous turnings in its southern course, it enters the Gulf of Mexico by three principal passes, or mouths, at the southeastern extremity of Plaquemines Parish, La., in lat. 29° north and lon. 89° 12' west. Its principal affluents on the right are the Minnesota, Iowa, Des Moines, Missouri, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and, on the left, the Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio. The Missouri River is longer than that part of the Mississippi above the point of junction, the distance from its source to the delta of the latter being about 4,300 miles, which exceeds that of any other river in the world. The width of the stream at St. Louis is about 3,500 feet, at the mouth of the Ohio nearly 4,500

feet, and at New Orleans about 2,500 feet. The mean velocity of the current between St. Louis and the Gulf of Mexico is about five to five and one-half miles per hour. The average depth below Red River is said to be 121 feet, though, in the vicinity of New Orleans, the maximum is said to reach 150 feet. The principal rapids below the Falls of St. Anthony are at Rock Island and the Des Moines Rapids, along the west bank of the river, having twenty-two feet fall and the latter twenty-four feet. A canal around the Des Moines Rapids, along the west bank of the river, aids navigation. The alluvial banks which prevail on one or both shores of the lower Mississippi, often spread out into extensive "bottoms" which are of inexhaustible fertility. The most important of these above the mouth of the Ohio, is the "American Bottom," extending along the east bank from Alton to Chester. Immense sums have been spent in the construction of levees for the protection of the lands along the lower river from overflow, as also in the construction of a system of jetties at the mouth, to improve navigation by deepening the channel.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE, THE, one of the best constructed railroad bridges in the West, spanning the Mississippi from Pike, Ill., to Louisiana, Mo. The construction company was chartered, April 25, 1872, and the bridge was ready for the passage of trains on Dec. 24, 1873. On Dec. 3, 1877, it was leased in perpetuity by the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, which holds all its stock and \$150,000 of its bonds as an investment, paying a rental of \$60,000 per annum, to be applied in the payment of 7 per cent interest on stock and 6 per cent on bonds. In 1894, \$71,000 was paid for rental, \$16,000 going toward a sinking fund.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD. This company operates 160.6 miles of road in Illinois, of which 151.6 are leased from the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad. (See *St. Louis & Cairo Railroad*.)

MOLINE, a flourishing manufacturing city in Rock Island County, incorporated in 1872, on the Mississippi above Rock Island and opposite Davenport, Iowa; is 168 miles south of west from Chicago, and the intersecting point of three trunk lines of railway. Moline, Rock Island and Davenport are connected by steam and street railways, bridges and ferries. All three obtain water-power from the Mississippi. The region around Moline is rich in coal, and several productive mines are operated in the vicinity. It is an important manufacturing point, its chief outputs being agricultural implements, filters, malleable iron, steam engines, vehicles, lumber, organs

(pipe and reed), paper, lead-roofing, wind-mills, milling machinery, and furniture. The city has admirable water-works, several churches, good schools, gas and electric light plants, a public library, five banks, three daily and weekly papers. It also has an extensive electric power plant, electric street cars and interurban line. Population (1890), 12,000; (1900), 17,248.

MOLONEY, Maurice T., ex-Attorney-General, was born in Ireland, in 1849; came to America in 1867, and, after a course in the Seminary of "Our Lady of the Angels" at Niagara Falls, studied theology; then taught for a time in Virginia and studied law at the University of that State, graduating in 1871, finally locating at Ottawa, Ill., where he served three years as State's Attorney of La Salle County, and, in 1892, was nominated and elected Attorney-General on the Democratic State ticket, serving until January, 1897.

MOMENCE, a town in Kankakee County, situated on the Kankakee River and at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroads, 54 miles south of Chicago; has water power, a flouring mill, enameled brick factory, railway repair shops, two banks, two newspapers, five churches and two schools. Population (1890), 1,635; (1900), 2,026.

MONMOUTH, the county-seat of Warren County, 26 miles east of the Mississippi River; at point of intersection of two lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Iowa Central Railways. The Santa Fe enters Monmouth on the Iowa Central lines. The surrounding country is agricultural and coal yielding. The city has manufactories of agricultural implements, sewer-pipe, pottery, paving brick, and cigars. Monmouth College (United Presbyterian) was chartered in 1857, and the library of this institution, with that of Warren County (also located at Monmouth) aggregates 30,000 volumes. There are three national banks, two daily, three weekly and two other periodical publications. An appropriation was made by the Fifty-fifth Congress for the erection of a Government building at Monmouth. Population (1890), 5,936; (1900), 7,460.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE, an educational institution, controlled by the United Presbyterian denomination, but non-sectarian; located at Monmouth. It was founded in 1856, its first class graduating in 1858. Its Presidents have been Drs. D. A. Wallace (1856-78) and J. B. McMichael, the latter occupying the position from 1878 until 1897. In 1896 the faculty consisted of fifteen instructors and the number of students was 289.

The college campus covers ten acres, tastefully laid out. The institution confers four degrees—A.B., B.S., M.B., and B.L. For the conferring of the first three, four years' study is required; for the degree of B.L., three years.

MONROE, George D., State Senator, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1844, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1849. His father having been elected Sheriff of Will County in 1864, he became a resident of Joliet, serving as a deputy in his father's office. In 1865 he engaged in merchandising as the partner of his father, which was exchanged, some fifteen years later, for the wholesale grocery trade, and, finally, for the real-estate and mortgage-loan business, in which he is still employed. He has also been extensively engaged in the stone business some twenty years, being a large stockholder in the Western Stone Company and Vice-President of the concern. In 1894 Mr. Monroe was elected, as a Republican, to the State Senate from the Twenty-fifth District, serving in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies, and proving himself one of the most influential members of that body.

MONROE COUNTY, situated in the southwest part of the State, bordering on the Mississippi—named for President Monroe. Its area is about 380 square miles. It was organized in 1816 and included within its boundaries several of the French villages which constituted, for many years, a center of civilization in the West. American settlers, however, began to locate in the district as early as 1781. The county has a diversified surface and is heavily timbered. The soil is fertile, embracing both upland and river bottom. Agriculture and the manufacture and shipping of lumber constitute leading occupations of the citizens. Waterloo is the county-seat. Population (1890), 12,948; (1900), 13,847.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, an interior county, situated northeast of St. Louis and south of Springfield; area 702 square miles, population (1900), 30,836—derives its name from Gen. Richard Montgomery. The earliest settlements by Americans were toward the close of 1816, county organization being effected five years later. The entire population, at that time, scarcely exceeded 100 families. The surface is undulating, well watered and timbered. The seat of county government is located at Hillsboro. Litchfield is an important town. Here are situated car-shops and some manufacturing establishments. Conspicuous in the county's history as pioneers were Harris Reavis, Henry Pyatt, John Levi, Aaron Casey

John Tillson, Hiram Rountree, the Wrights (Joseph and Charles), the Hills (John and Henry), William McDavid and John Russell.

MONTICELLO, a city and the county-seat of Piatt County, on the Sangamon River, midway between Chicago and St. Louis, on the Kankakee and Bloomington Division of the Illinois Central, and the Chicago and St. Louis Division of the Wabash Railways. It lies within the "corn belt," and stock-raising is extensively carried on in the surrounding country. Among the city industries are a foundry and machine shops, steam flour and planing mills, broom, cigar and harness-making, and patent fence and tile works. The city is lighted by electricity, has several elevators, an excellent water system, numerous churches and good schools, with banks and three weekly papers. Population (1890), 1,643; (1900), 1,982.

MONTICELLO FEMALE SEMINARY, the second institution established in Illinois for the higher education of women—Jacksonville Female Seminary being the first. It was founded through the munificence of Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, who donated fifteen acres for a site, at Godfrey, Madison County, and gave \$53,000 toward erecting and equipping the buildings. The institution was opened on April 11, 1838, with sixteen young lady pupils. Rev. Theron Baldwin, one of the celebrated "Yale Band," being the first Principal. In 1845 he was succeeded by Miss Philena Fobes, and she, in turn, by Miss Harriet N. Haskell, in 1866, who still remains in charge. In November, 1883, the seminary building, with its contents, was burned; but the institution continued its sessions in temporary quarters until the erection of a new building, which was soon accomplished through the generosity of alumnae and friends of female education throughout the country. The new structure is of stone, three stories in height, and thoroughly modern. The average number of pupils is 150, with fourteen instructors, and the standard of the institution is of a high character.

MOORE, Clifton H., lawyer and financier, was born at Kirtland, Lake County, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1817; after a brief season spent in two academies and one term in the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary, at Kirtland, in 1839 he came west and engaged in teaching at Pekin, Ill., while giving his leisure to the study of law. He spent the next year at Tremont as Deputy County and Circuit Clerk, was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1841, and located soon after at Clinton, DeWitt County, which has since been his home. In partnership with the late Judge David Davis,

of Bloomington, Mr. Moore, a few years later, began operating extensively in Illinois lands, and is now one of the largest land proprietors in the State, besides being interested in a number of manufacturing ventures and a local bank. The only official position of importance he has held is that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. He is an enthusiastic collector of State historical and art treasures, of which he possesses one of the most valuable private collections in Illinois.

MOORE, Henry, pioneer lawyer, came to Chicago from Concord, Mass., in 1834, and was almost immediately admitted to the bar, also acting for a time as a clerk in the office of Col. Richard J. Hamilton, who held pretty much all the county offices on the organization of Cook County. Mr. Moore was one of the original Trustees of Rush Medical College, and obtained from the Legislature the first charter for a gas company in Chicago. In 1838 he went to Havana, Cuba, for the benefit of his failing health, but subsequently returned to Concord, Mass., where he died some years afterward.

MOORE, James, pioneer, was born in the State of Maryland in 1750; was married in his native State, about 1772, to Miss Catherine Biggs, later removing to Virginia. In 1777 he came to the Illinois Country as a spy, preliminary to the contemplated expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark, which captured Kaskaskia in July, 1778. After the Clark expedition (in which he served as Captain, by appointment of Gov. Patrick Henry), he returned to Virginia, where he remained until 1781, when he organized a party of emigrants, which he accompanied to Illinois, spending the winter at Kaskaskia. The following year they located at a point in the northern part of Monroe County, which afterwards received the name of Bellefontaine. After his arrival in Illinois, he organized a company of "Minute Men," of which he was chosen Captain. He was a man of prominence and influence among the early settlers, but died in 1788. A numerous and influential family of his descendants have grown up in Southern Illinois.—**John (Moore)**, son of the preceding, was born in Maryland in 1773, and brought by his father to Illinois eight years later. He married a sister of Gen. John D. Whiteside, who afterwards became State Treasurer, and also served as Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois under the internal improvement system. Moore was an officer of the State Militia, and served in a company of rangers during the War of 1812; was also the first County Treasurer of

Monroe County. Died, July 4, 1833.—**James B.** (Moore), the third son of Capt. James Moore, was born in 1780, and brought to Illinois by his parents; in his early manhood he followed the business of keel-boating on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, visiting New Orleans, Pittsburg and other points; became a prominent Indian fighter during the War of 1812, and was commissioned Captain by Governor Edwards and authorized to raise a company of mounted rangers; also served as Sheriff of Monroe County, by appointment of Governor Edwards, in Territorial days; was Presidential Elector in 1820, and State Senator for Madison County in 1836-40, dying in the latter year.—**Enoch** (Moore), fourth son of Capt. James Moore, the pioneer, was born in the old block-house at Bellefontaine in 1782, being the first child born of American parents in Illinois; served as a "ranger" in the company of his brother, James B.; occupied the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, and afterwards that of Judge of Probate of Monroe County during the Territorial period; was Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818, and served as Representative from Monroe County in the Second General Assembly, later filling various county offices for some twenty years. He died in 1848.

MOORE, Jesse H., clergyman, soldier and Congressman, born near Lebanon, St. Clair County, Ill., April 22, 1817, and graduated from McKendree College in 1842. For thirteen years he was a teacher, during portions of this period being successively at the head of three literary institutions in the West. In 1849 he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but resigned pastorate duties in 1862, to take part in the War for the Union, organizing the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, also serving as brigade commander during the last year of the war, and being brevetted Brigadier-General at its close. After the war he re-entered the ministry, but, in 1868, while Presiding Elder of the Decatur District, he was elected to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, being re-elected in 1870; afterwards served as Pension Agent at Springfield, and, in 1881, was appointed United States Consul at Callao, Peru, dying in office, in that city, July 11, 1883.

MOORE, John, Lieutenant-Governor (1842-46); was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., Sept. 8, 1793; came to America and settled in Illinois in 1830, spending most of his life as a resident of Bloomington. In 1838 he was elected to the lower branch of the Eleventh General Assembly from

the McLean District, and, in 1840, to the Senate, but before the close of his term, in 1842, was elected Lieutenant-Governor with Gov. Thomas Ford. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he took a conspicuous part in recruiting the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's), of which he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, serving gallantly throughout the struggle. In 1848 he was appointed State Treasurer, as successor of Milton Carpenter, who died in office. In 1850 he was elected to the same office, and continued to discharge its duties until 1857, when he was succeeded by James Miller. Died, Sept. 23, 1863.

MOORE, Risdon, pioneer, was born in Delaware in 1760; removed to North Carolina in 1789, and, a few years later, to Hancock County, Ga., where he served two terms in the Legislature. He emigrated from Georgia in 1812, and settled in St. Clair County, Ill.—besides a family of fifteen white persons, bringing with him eighteen colored people—the object of his removal being to get rid of slavery. He purchased a farm in what was known as the "Turkey Hill Settlement," about four miles east of Belleville, where he resided until his death in 1828. Mr. Moore became a prominent citizen, was elected to the Second Territorial House of Representatives, and was chosen Speaker, serving as such for two sessions (1814-15). He was also Representative from St. Clair County in the First, Second and Third General Assemblies after the admission of Illinois into the Union. In the last of these he was one of the most zealous opponents of the pro-slavery Convention scheme of 1823-24. He left a numerous and highly respected family of descendants, who were afterwards prominent in public affairs.—**William** (Moore), his son, served as a Captain in the War of 1812, and also commanded a company in the Black Hawk War. He represented St. Clair County in the lower branch of the Ninth and Tenth General Assemblies; was a local preacher of the Methodist Church, and was President of the Board of Trustees of McKendree College at the time of his death in 1849.—**Risdon** (Moore), Jr., a cousin of the first named Risdon Moore, was a Representative from St. Clair County in the Fourth General Assembly and Senator in the Sixth, but died before the expiration of his term, being succeeded at the next session by Adam W. Snyder.

MOORE, Stephen Richey, lawyer, was born of Scotch ancestry, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1832; in 1851, entered Farmers' College near Cincinnati, graduating in 1856, and, having qualified

himself for the practice of law, located the following year at Kankakee, Ill., which has since been his home. In 1858 he was employed in defense of the late Father Chiniquy, who recently died in Montreal, in one of the celebrated suits begun against him by dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Moore is a man of striking appearance and great independence of character, a Methodist in religious belief and has generally acted politically in co-operation with the Democratic party, though strongly anti-slavery in his views. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati which nominated Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, and, in 1896, participated in the same way in the Indianapolis Convention which nominated Gen. John M. Palmer for the same office, in the following campaign giving the "Gold Democracy" a vigorous support.

MORAN, Thomas A., lawyer and jurist, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 7, 1839; received his preliminary education in the district schools of Wisconsin (to which State his father's family had removed in 1846), and at an academy at Salem, Wis.; began reading law at Kenosha in 1859, meanwhile supporting himself by teaching. In May, 1865, he graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and the same year commenced practice in Chicago, rapidly rising to the front rank of his profession. In 1879 he was elected a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1885. At the expiration of his second term he resumed private practice. While on the bench he at first heard only common law cases, but later divided the business of the equity side of the court with Judge Tuley. In June, 1886, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court, of which tribunal he was, for a year, Chief Justice.

MORGAN, James Dady, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., August 1, 1810, and, at 16 years of age, went for a three years' trading voyage on the ship "Beverly." When thirty days out a mutiny arose, and shortly afterward the vessel was burned. Morgan escaped to South America, and, after many hardships, returned to Boston. In 1834 he removed to Quincy, Ill., and engaged in mercantile pursuits; aided in raising the "Quincy Grays" during the Mormon difficulties (1844-45); during the Mexican War commanded a company in the First Regiment Illinois Volunteers; in 1861 became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Regiment in the three months' service, and Colonel on reorganization of the regiment for three years; was promoted Brigadier-General

in July, 1862, for meritorious service; commanded a brigade at Nashville, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted Major-General for gallantry at Bentonville, N. C., being mustered out, August 24, 1865. After the war he resumed business at Quincy, Ill., being President of the Quincy Gas Company and Vice-President of a bank; was also President, for some time, of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Died, at Quincy, Sept. 12, 1896.

MORGAN COUNTY, a central county of the State, lying west of Sangamon, and bordering on the Illinois River—named for Gen. Daniel Morgan; area, 580 square miles; population (1900), 35,006. The earliest American settlers were probably Elisha and Seymour Kellogg, who located on Mauvaisterre Creek in 1818. Dr. George Caldwell came in 1820, and was the first physician, and Dr. Ero Chandler settled on the present site of the city of Jacksonville in 1821. Immigrants began to arrive in large numbers about 1822, and, Jan. 31, 1823, the county was organized, the first election being held at the house of James G. Swinerton, six miles southwest of the present city of Jacksonville. Olmstead's Mound was the first county-seat, but this choice was only temporary. Two years later, Jacksonville was selected, and has ever since so continued. (See *Jacksonville*.) Cass County was cut off from Morgan in 1837, and Scott County in 1839. About 1837 Morgan was the most populous county in the State. The county is nearly equally divided between woodland and prairie, and is well watered. Besides the Illinois River on its western border, there are several smaller streams, among them Indian, Apple, Sandy and Mauvaisterre Creeks. Bituminous coal underlies the eastern part of the county, and thin veins crop out along the Illinois River bluffs. Sandstone has also been quarried.

MORGAN PARK, a suburban village of Cook County, 13 miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; is the seat of the Academy (a preparatory branch) of the University of Chicago and the Scandinavian Department of the Divinity School connected with the same institution. Population (1880), 187; (1890), 1,027; (1900), 2,329.

MORMONS, a religious sect, founded by Joseph Smith, Jr., at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y., August 6, 1830, styling themselves the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints." Membership in 1892 was estimated at 230,000, of whom some 20,000 were outside of the United States. Their religious teachings are peculiar. They avow faith in the Trinity and in the Bible (as by them

interpreted). They believe, however, that the "Book of Mormon"—assumed to be of divine origin and a direct revelation to Smith—is of equal authority with the Scriptures, if not superior to them. Among their ordinances are baptism and the laying-on of hands, and, in their church organization, they recognize various orders—apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc. They also believe in the restoration of the Ten Tribes and the literal re-assembling of Israel, the return and rule of Christ in person, and the rebuilding of Zion in America. Polygamy is encouraged and made an article of faith, though professedly not practiced under existing laws in the United States. The supreme power is vested in a President, who has authority in temporal and spiritual affairs alike; although there is less effort now than formerly, on the part of the priesthood, to interfere in temporalities. Driven from New York in 1831, Smith and his followers first settled at Kirtland, Ohio. There, for a time, the sect flourished and built a temple; but, within seven years, their doctrines and practices excited so much hostility that they were forced to make another removal. Their next settlement was at Far West, Mo.; but here the hatred toward them became so intense as to result in open war. From Missouri they recrossed the Mississippi and founded the city of Nauvoo, near Commerce, in Hancock County, Ill. The charter granted by the Legislature was an extraordinary instrument, and well-nigh made the city independent of the State. Nauvoo soon obtained commercial importance, in two years becoming a city of some 16,000 inhabitants. The Mormons rapidly became a powerful factor in State politics, when there broke out a more bitter public enmity than the sect had yet encountered. Internal dissensions also sprang up, and, in 1844, a discontented Mormon founded a newspaper at Nauvoo, in which he violently assailed the prophet and threatened him with exposure. Smith's answer to this was the destruction of the printing office, and the editor promptly secured a warrant for his arrest, returnable at Carthage. Smith went before a friendly justice at Nauvoo, who promptly discharged him, but he positively refused to appear before the Carthage magistrate. Thereupon the latter issued a second warrant, charging Smith with treason. This also was treated with contempt. The militia was called out to make the arrest, and the Mormons, who had formed a strong military organization, armed to defend their leader. After a few trifling clashes between the soldiers

and the "Saints," Smith was persuaded to surrender and go to Carthage, the county-seat, where he was incarcerated in the county jail. Within twenty-four hours (on Sunday, June 27, 1844), a mob attacked the prison. Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were killed, and some of their adherents, who had accompanied them to jail were wounded. Brigham Young (then an apostle) at once assumed the leadership and, after several months of intense popular excitement, in the following year led his followers across the Mississippi, finally locating (1847) in Utah. (See also *Nauvoo*.) There their history has not been free from charges of crime; but, whatever may be the character of the leaders, they have succeeded in building up a prosperous community in a region which they found a virtual desert, a little more than forty years ago. The polity of the Church has been greatly modified in consequence of restrictions placed upon it by Congressional legislation, especially in reference to polygamy, and by contact with other communities. (See *Smith, Joseph*.)

MORRIS, a city and the county-seat of Grundy County, on the Illinois River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 61 miles southwest of Chicago. It is an extensive grain market, and the center of a region rich in bituminous coal. There is valuable water-power here, and much manufacturing is done, including builders' hardware, plows, iron specialties, paper car-wheels, brick and tile, flour and planing-mills, oatmeal and tanned leather. There are also a normal and scientific school, two national banks and three daily and weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 3,486; (1890), 3,653; (1900), 4,273.

MORRIS, Buckner Smith, early lawyer born at Augusta, Ky., August 19, 1800; was admitted to the bar in 1827, and, for seven years thereafter, continued to reside in Kentucky, serving two terms in the Legislature of that State. In 1834 he removed to Chicago, took an active part in the incorporation of the city, and was elected its second Mayor in 1838. In 1840 he was a Whig candidate for Presidential Elector, Abraham Lincoln running on the same ticket, and, in 1852, was defeated as the Whig candidate for Secretary of State. He was elected a Judge of the Seventh Circuit in 1851, but declined a re-nomination in 1855. In 1856 he accepted the American (or Know-Nothing) nomination for Governor, and, in 1860, that of the Bell-Everett party for the same office. He was vehemently opposed to the election of either Lincoln or

Breckenridge to the Presidency, believing that civil war would result in either event. A shadow was thrown across his life, in 1864, by his arrest and trial for alleged complicity in a rebel plot to burn and pillage Chicago and liberate the prisoners of war held at Camp Douglas. The trial, however, which was held at Cincinnati, resulted in his acquittal. Died, in Kentucky, Dec. 18, 1879. Those who knew Judge Morris, in his early life in the city of Chicago, describe him as a man of genial and kindly disposition, in spite of his opposition to the abolition of slavery—a fact which, no doubt, had much to do with his acquittal of the charge of complicity with the Camp Douglas conspiracy, as the evidence of his being in communication with the leading conspirators appears to have been conclusive. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

MORRIS, Freeman P., lawyer and politician, was born in Cook County, Ill., March 19, 1854, labored on a farm and attended the district school in his youth, but completed his education in Chicago, graduating from the Union College of Law, and was admitted to practice in 1874, when he located at Watseka, Iroquois County. In 1884 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the House of Representatives from the Iroquois District, and has since been re-elected in 1888, '94, '96, being one of the most influential members of his party in that body. In 1893 he was appointed by Governor Altgeld Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on his personal staff, but resigned in 1896.

MORRIS, Isaac Newton, lawyer and Congressman, was born at Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1812; educated at Miami University, admitted to the bar in 1835, and the next year removed to Quincy, Ill.; was a member and President of the Board of Canal Commissioners (1842-43), served in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48); was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1856, and again in 1858, but opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; in 1868 supported General Grant—who had been his friend in boyhood—for President, and, in 1870, was appointed a member of the Union Pacific Railroad Commission. Died, Oct. 29, 1879.

MORRISON, a city, the county-seat of Whiteside County, founded in 1855; is a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 124 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture, dairying and stock-raising are the principal pursuits in the surrounding region. The city has good water-works, sewerage, electric lighting and several

manufactories, including carriage and refrigerator works; also has numerous churches, a large graded school, a public library and adequate banking facilities, and two weekly papers. Greenhouses for cultivation of vegetables for winter market are carried on. Pop. (1900), 2,308.

MORRISON, Isaac L., lawyer and legislator, born in Barren County, Ky., in 1826; was educated in the common schools and the Masonic Seminary of his native State; admitted to the bar, and came to Illinois in 1851, locating at Jacksonville, where he has become a leader of the bar and of the Republican party, which he assisted to organize as a member of its first State Convention at Bloomington, in 1856. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. Mr. Morrison was three times elected to the lower house of the General Assembly (1876, '78 and '82), and, by his clear judgment and incisive powers as a public speaker, took a high rank as a leader in that body. Of late years, he has given his attention solely to the practice of his profession in Jacksonville.

MORRISON, James Lowery Donaldson, politician, lawyer and Congressman, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., April 12, 1816; at the age of 16 was appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy, but leaving the service in 1836, read law with Judge Nathaniel Pope, and was admitted to the bar, practicing at Belleville. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly from St. Clair County, in 1844, and to the State Senate in 1848, and again in '54. In 1852 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship on the Whig ticket, but, on the dissolution of that party, allied himself with the Democracy, and was, for many years, its leader in Southern Illinois. In 1855 he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lyman Trumbull, who had been elected to the United States Senate. In 1860 he was a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for Governor, but was defeated by James C. Allen. After that year he took no prominent part in public affairs. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was among the first to raise a company of volunteers, and was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment (Colonel Bissell's). For gallant services at Buena Vista, the Legislature presented him with a sword. He took a prominent part in the incorporation of railroads, and, it is claimed, drafted and introduced in the Legislature the charter of

the Illinois Central Railroad in 1851. Died, at St. Louis, Mo., August 14, 1888.

MORRISON, William, pioneer merchant, came from Philadelphia, Pa., to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1790, as representative of the mercantile house of Bryant & Morrison, of Philadelphia, and finally established an extensive trade throughout the Mississippi Valley, supplying merchants at St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. He is also said to have sent an agent with a stock of goods across the plains, with a view to opening up trade with the Mexicans at Santa Fé, about 1804, but was defrauded by the agent, who appropriated the goods to his own benefit without accounting to his employer. He became the principal merchant in the Territory, doing a thriving business in early days, when Kaskaskia was the principal supply point for merchants throughout the valley. He is described as a public-spirited, enterprising man, to whom was due the chief part of the credit for securing construction of a bridge across the Kaskaskia River at the town of that name. He died at Kaskaskia in 1837, and was buried in the cemetery there.—**Robert** (Morrison), a brother of the preceding, came to Kaskaskia in 1793, was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court in 1801, retaining the position for many years, besides holding other local offices. He was the father of Col. James L. D. Morrison, politician and soldier of the Mexican War, whose sketch is given elsewhere.—**Joseph** (Morrison), the oldest son of William Morrison, went to Ohio, residing there several years, but finally returned to Prairie du Rocher, where he died in 1845.—**James**, another son, went to Wisconsin; **William** located at Belleville, dying there in 1843; while **Lewis**, another son, settled at Covington, Washington County, Ill., where he practiced medicine up to 1851; then engaged in mercantile business at Chester, dying there in 1856.

MORRISON, William Ralls, ex-Congressman, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, was born, Sept. 14, 1825, in Monroe County, Ill., and educated at McKendree College; served as a private in the Mexican War, at its close studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855; in 1852 was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Monroe County, but resigned before the close of his term, accepting the office of Representative in the State Legislature, to which he was elected in 1854; was re-elected in 1856, and again in 1858, serving as Speaker of the House during the session of 1859. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers and was commis-

sioned Colonel. The regiment was mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861, and took part in the battle of Fort Donelson in February following, where he was severely wounded. While yet in the service, in 1862, he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, when he resigned his commission, but was defeated for re-election, in 1864, by Jehu Baker, as he was again in 1866. In 1870 he was again elected to the General Assembly, and, two years later (1872), returned to Congress from the Belleville District, after which he served in that body, by successive re-elections, nine terms and until 1887, being for several terms Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and prominent in the tariff legislation of that period. In March, 1887, President Cleveland appointed him a member of the first Inter-State Commerce Commission for a period of five years; at the close of his term he was reappointed, by President Harrison, for a full term of six years, serving a part of the time as President of the Board, and retiring from office in 1893.

MORRISONVILLE, a town in Christian County, situated on the Wabash Railway, 40 miles southwest of Decatur and 20 miles northeast of Litchfield. Grain is extensively raised in the surrounding region, and Morrisonville, with its elevators and mill, is an important shipping-point. It has brick and tile works, electric lights, two banks, five churches, graded and high schools, and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 844; (1900), 934; (1903, est.), 1,200.

MORTON, a village of Tazewell County, at the intersection of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroads, 10 miles southeast of Peoria; has factories, a bank and a newspaper. Population (1890), 657; (1900), 894.

MORTON, Joseph, pioneer farmer and legislator, was born in Virginia, August 1, 1801; came to Madison County, Ill., in 1819, and the following year to Morgan County, when he engaged in farming in the vicinity of Jacksonville. He served as a member of the House in the Tenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies, and as Senator in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth. He was a Democrat in politics, but, on questions of State and local policy, was non-partisan, faithfully representing the interests of his constituents. Died, at his home near Jacksonville, March 2, 1881.

MOSES, Adolph, lawyer, was born in Speyer, Germany, Feb. 27, 1837, and, until fifteen years of age, was educated in the public and Latin schools of his native country; in the latter part of 1852, came to America, locating in New Orleans, and, for some years, being a law student

in Louisiana University, under the preceptorship of Randall Hunt and other eminent lawyers of that State. In the early days of the Civil War he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, serving some two years as an officer of the Twenty-first Louisiana Regiment. Coming north at the expiration of this period, he resided for a time in Quincy, Ill., but, in 1869, removed to Chicago, where he took a place in the front rank at the bar, and where he has resided ever since. Although in sympathy with the general principles of the Democratic party, Judge Moses is an independent voter, as shown by the fact that he voted for General Grant for President in 1868, and supported the leading measures of the Republican party in 1896. He is the editor and publisher of "The National Corporation Reporter," established in 1890, and which is devoted to the interests of business corporations.

MOSES, John, lawyer and author, was born at Niagara Falls, Canada, Sept. 18, 1835; came to Illinois in 1837, his family locating first at Naples, Scott County. He pursued the vocation of a teacher for a time, studied law, was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court for Scott County in 1856, and served as County Judge from 1857 to 1861. The latter year he became the private secretary of Governor Yates, serving until 1863, during that period assisting in the organization of seventy-seven regiments of Illinois Volunteers. While serving in this capacity, in company with Governor Yates, he attended the famous conference of loyal Governors, held at Altoona, Pa., in September, 1862, and afterwards accompanied the Governors in their call upon President Lincoln, a few days after the issue of the preliminary proclamation of emancipation. Having received the appointment, from President Lincoln, of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth Illinois District, he resigned the position of private secretary to Governor Yates. In 1874 he was chosen Representative in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly for the District composed of Scott, Pike and Calhoun Counties; served as a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, in 1872, and as Secretary of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for three years (1880-83). He was then appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and assigned to duty in connection with the customs revenue at Chicago. In 1887 he was chosen Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, serving until 1893. While connected with the Chicago Historical Library he brought out the most complete History of Illinois yet published, in two

volumes, and also, in connection with the late Major Kirkland, edited a History of Chicago in two large volumes. Other literary work done by Judge Moses, includes "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln" and "Richard Yates, the War Governor of Illinois," in the form of lectures or addresses. Died in Chicago, July 3, 1898.

MOULTON, Samuel W., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Wenham, Mass., Jan. 20, 1822, where he was educated in the public schools. After spending some years in the South, he removed to Illinois (1845), where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, commencing practice at Shelbyville. From 1852 to 1859 he was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly; in 1857, was a Presidential Elector on the Buchanan ticket, and was President of the State Board of Education from 1859 to 1876. In 1864 he was elected, as a Republican, Representative in Congress for the State-at-large, being elected again, as a Democrat, from the Shelbyville District, in 1880 and '82. During the past few years (including the campaign of 1896) Mr. Moulton has acted in coöperation with the Republican party.

MOULTRIE COUNTY, a comparatively small county in the eastern section of the middle tier of the State—named for a revolutionary hero. Area, 340 square miles, and population (by the census of 1900), 15,224. Moultrie was one of the early "stamping grounds" of the Kickapoos, who were always friendly to English-speaking settlers. The earliest immigrants were from the Southwest, but arrivals from Northern States soon followed. County organization was effected in 1843, both Shelby and Macon Counties surrendering a portion of territory. A vein of good bituminous coal underlies the county, but agriculture is the more important industry. Sullivan is the county-seat, selected in 1845. In 1890 its population was about 1,700. Hon. Richard J. Oglesby (former Governor, Senator and a Major-General in the Civil War) began the practice of law here.

MOUND-BUILDERS, WORKS OF THE. One of the most conclusive evidences that the Mississippi Valley was once occupied by a people different in customs, character and civilization from the Indians found occupying the soil when the first white explorers visited it, is the existence of certain artificial mounds and earthworks, of the origin and purposes of which the Indians seemed to have no knowledge or tradition. These works extend throughout the valley from the Allegheny to the Rocky Mountains, being much more numerous, however, in some portions than

in others, and also varying greatly in form. This fact, with the remains found in some of them, has been regarded as evidence that the purposes of their construction were widely variant. They have consequently been classified by archaeologists as sepulchral, religious, or defensive, while some seem to have had a purpose of which writers on the subject are unable to form any satisfactory conception, and which are, therefore, still regarded as an unsolved mystery. Some of the most elaborate of these works are found along the eastern border of the Mississippi Valley, especially in Ohio; and the fact that they appear to belong to the defensive class, has led to the conclusion that this region was occupied by a race practically homogeneous, and that these works were designed to prevent the encroachment of hostile races from beyond the Alleghenies. Illinois being in the center of the valley, comparatively few of these defensive works are found here, those of this character which do exist being referred to a different era and race. (See *Fortifications, Prehistoric*.) While these works are numerous in some portions of Illinois, their form and structure give evidence that they were erected by a peaceful people, however bloody may have been some of the rites performed on those designed for a religious purpose. Their numbers also imply a dense population. This is especially true of that portion of the American Bottom opposite the city of St. Louis, which is the seat of the most remarkable group of earth works of this character on the continent. The central, or principal structure of this group, is known, locally, as the great "Cahokia Mound," being situated near the creek of that name which empties into the Mississippi just below the city of East St. Louis. It is also called "Monks' Mound," from the fact that it was occupied early in the present century by a community of Monks of La Trappe, a portion of whom succumbed to the malarial influences of the climate, while the survivors returned to the original seat of their order. This mound, from its form and commanding size, has been supposed to belong to the class called "temple mounds," and has been described as "the monarch of all similar structures" and the "best representative of its class in North America." The late William McAdams, of Alton, who surveyed this group some years since, in his "Records of Ancient Races," gives the following description of this principal structure:

"In the center of a great mass of mounds and earth-works there stands a mighty pyramid whose base covers nearly sixteen acres of ground.

It is not exactly square, being a parallelogram a little longer north and south than east and west. Some thirty feet above the base, on the south side, is an apron or terrace, on which now grows an orchard of considerable size. This terrace is approached from the plain by a graded roadway. Thirty feet above this terrace, and on the west side, is another much smaller, on which are now growing some forest trees. The top, which contains an acre and a half, is divided into two nearly equal parts, the northern part being four or five feet the higher. . . . On the north, east and south, the structure still retains its straight side, that probably has changed but little since the settlement of the country by white men, but remains in appearance to-day the same as centuries ago. The west side of the pyramid, however, has its base somewhat serrated and seamed by ravines, evidently made by rainstorms and the elements. From the second terrace a well, eighty feet in depth, penetrates the base of the structure, which is plainly seen to be almost wholly composed of the black, sticky soil of the surrounding plain. It is not an oval or conical mound or hill, but a pyramid with straight sides." The approximate height of this mound is ninety feet. When first seen by white men, this was surmounted by a small conical mound some ten feet in height, from which human remains and various relics were taken while being leveled for the site of a house. Messrs. Squier and Davis, in their report on "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," published by the Smithsonian Institute (1848), estimate the contents of the structure at 20,000,000 cubic feet.

A Mr. Breckenridge, who visited these mounds in 1811 and published a description of them, estimates that the construction of this principal mound must have required the work of thousands of laborers and years of time. The upper terrace, at the time of his visit, was occupied by the Trappists as a kitchen garden, and the top of the structure was sown in wheat. He also found numerous fragments of flint and earthen vessels, and concludes that "a populous city once existed here, similar to those of Mexico described by the first conquerors. The mounds were sites of temples or monuments to great men." According to Mr. McAdams, there are seventy-two mounds of considerable size within two miles of the main structure, the group extending to the mouth of the Cahokia and embracing over one hundred in all. Most of these are square, ranging from twenty to fifty feet in height, a few are oval and one or two conical. Scattered among

the mounds are also a number of small lakes, evidently of artificial origin. From the fact that there were a number of conspicuous mounds on the Missouri side of the river, on the present site of the city of St. Louis and its environs, it is believed that they all belonged to the same system and had a common purpose; the Cahokia Mound, from its superior size, being the center of the group—and probably used for sacrificial purposes. The whole number of these structures in the American Bottom, whose outlines were still visible a few years ago, was estimated by Dr. J. W. Foster at nearly two hundred, and the presence of so large a number in close proximity, has been accepted as evidence of a large population in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. McAdams reports the finding of numerous specimens of pottery and artificial ornaments and implements in the Cahokia mounds and in caves and mounds between Alton and the mouth of the Illinois River, as well as on the latter some twenty-five miles from its mouth. Among the relics found in the Illinois River mounds was a burial vase, and Mr. McAdams says that, in thirty years, he has unearthed more than a thousand of these, many of which closely resemble those found in the mounds of Europe. Dr. Foster also makes mention of an ancient cemetery near Chester, in which "each grave, when explored, is found to contain a cist enclosing a skeleton, for the most part far gone in decay. These cists are built up and covered with slabs of limestone, which here abound."—Another noteworthy group of mounds—though far inferior to the Cahokia group—exists near Hutsonville in Crawford County. As described in the State Geological Survey, this group consists of fifty-five elevations, irregularly dispersed over an area of 1,000 by 1,400 to 1,500 feet, and varying from fourteen to fifty feet in diameter, the larger ones having a height of five to eight feet. From their form and arrangement these are believed to have been mounds of habitation. In the southern portion of this group are four mounds of peculiar construction and larger size, each surrounded by a low ridge or earthwork, with openings facing towards each other, indicating that they were defense-works. The location of this group—a few miles from a prehistoric fortification at Merom, on the Indiana side of the Wabash, to which the name of "Fort Aztlan" has been given—induces the belief that the two groups, like those in the American Bottom and at St. Louis, were parts of the same system.—Professor Engelmann, in the part of the State Geological

Survey devoted to Massac County, alludes to a remarkable group of earthworks in the Black Bend of the Ohio, as an "extensive" system of "fortifications and mounds which probably belong to the same class as those in the Mississippi Bottom opposite St. Louis and at other points farther up the Ohio." In the report of Government survey by Dan W. Beckwith, in 1834, mention is made of a very large mound on the Kankakee River, near the mouth of Rock Creek, now a part of Kankakee County. This had a base diameter of about 100 feet, with a height of twenty feet, and contained the remains of a large number of Indians killed in a celebrated battle, in which the Illinois and Chippewas, and the Delawares and Shawnees took part. Near by were two other mounds, said to contain the remains of the chiefs of the two parties. In this case, mounds of prehistoric origin had probably been utilized as burial places by the aborigines at a comparatively recent period. Related to the Kankakee mounds, in location if not in period of construction, is a group of nineteen in number on the site of the present city of Morris, in Grundy County. Within a circuit of three miles of Ottawa it has been estimated that there were 3,000 mounds—though many of these are believed to have been of Indian origin. Indeed, the whole Illinois Valley is full of these silent monuments of a prehistoric age, but they are not generally of the conspicuous character of those found in the vicinity of St. Louis and attributed to the Mound Builders.—A very large and numerous group of these monuments exists along the bluffs of the Mississippi River, in the western part of Rock Island and Mercer Counties, chiefly between Drury's Landing and New Boston. Mr. J. E. Stevenson, in "The American Antiquarian," a few years ago, estimated that there were 2,500 of these within a circuit of fifty miles, located in groups of two or three to 100, varying in diameter from fifteen to 150 feet, with an elevation of two to fifteen feet. There are also numerous burial and sacrificial mounds in the vicinity of Chillicothe, on the Illinois River, in the northeastern part of Peoria County.—There are but few specimens of the animal or effigy mounds, of which so many exist in Wisconsin, to be found in Illinois; and the fact that these are found chiefly on Rock River, leaves no doubt of a common origin with the Wisconsin groups. The most remarkable of these is the celebrated "Turtle Mound," within the present limits of the city of Rockford—though some regard it as having more resemblance to an alligator. This figure, which is maintained in a

good state of preservation by the citizens, has an extreme length of about 150 feet, by fifty in width at the front legs and thirty-nine at the hind legs, and an elevation equal to the height of a man. There are some smaller mounds in the vicinity, and some bird effigies on Rock River some six miles below Rockford. There is also an animal effigy near the village of Hanover, in Jo Daviess County, with a considerable group of round mounds and embankments in the immediate vicinity, besides a smaller effigy of a similar character on the north side of the Pecatonica in Stephenson County, some ten miles east of Freeport. The Rock River region seems to have been a favorite field for the operations of the mound-builders, as shown by the number and variety of these structures, extending from Sterling, in Whiteside County, to the Wisconsin State line. A large number of these were to be found in the vicinity of the Kishwaukee River in the southeastern part of Winnebago County. The famous prehistoric fortification on Rock River, just beyond the Wisconsin boundary—which seems to have been a sort of counterpart of the ancient Fort Aztalan on the Indiana side of the Wabash—appears to have had a close relation to the works of the mound-builders on the same stream in Illinois.

MOUND CITY, the county-seat of Pulaski County, on the Ohio River, seven miles north of Cairo; is on a branch line of the Illinois Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. The chief industries are lumbering and ship-building; also has furniture, canning and other factories. One of the United States National Cemeteries is located here. The town has a bank and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 2,550; (1900), 2,705; (1903, est.), 3,500.

MOUNT CARMEL, a city and the county-seat of Wabash County; is the point of junction of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Southern Railroads, 132 miles northeast of Cairo, and 24 miles southwest of Vincennes, Ind.; situated on the Wabash River, which supplies good water-power for saw mills, flouring mills, and some other manufactures. The town has railroad shops and two daily newspapers. Agriculture and lumbering are the principal pursuits of the people of the surrounding district. Population (1890), 3,376; (1900), 4,311.

MOUNT CARROLL, the county-seat of Carroll County, an incorporated city, founded in 1843; is 128 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Farming, stock-raising and mining are the principal indus-

tries. It has five churches, excellent schools, good libraries, two daily and two semi-weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,836; (1900), 1,965.

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY, a young ladies' seminary, located at Mount Carroll, Carroll County; incorporated in 1852; had a faculty of thirteen members in 1896, with 126 pupils, property valued at \$100,000, and a library of 5,000 volumes.

MOUNT MORRIS, a town in Ogle County, situated on the Chicago & Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 108 miles west by north from Chicago, and 24 miles southwest of Rockford; is the seat of Mount Morris College and flourishing public school; has handsome stone and brick buildings, three churches and two newspapers. Population (1900), 1,048.

MOUNT OLIVE, a village of Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 68 miles southwest of Decatur; in a rich agricultural and coal-mining region. Population (1880), 709; (1890), 1,986; (1900), 2,935.

MOUNT PULASKI, a village and railroad junction in Logan County, 21 miles northwest of Decatur and 24 miles northeast of Springfield. Agriculture, coal-mining and stock-raising are leading industries. It is also an important shipping point for grain, and contains several elevators and flouring mills. Population (1890), 1,125; (1890), 1,357; (1900), 1,643.

MOUNT STERLING, a city, the county-seat of Brown County, midway between Quincy and Jacksonville, on the Wabash Railway. It is surrounded by a rich farming country, and has extensive deposits of clay and coal. It contains six churches and four schools (two large public, and two parochial). The town is lighted by electricity and has public water-works. Wagons, brick, tile and earthenware are manufactured here, and three weekly newspapers are published. Population (1880), 1,445; (1890), 1,655; (1900), 1,960.

MOUNT VERNON, a city and county-seat of Jefferson County, on three trunk lines of railroad, 77 miles east-southeast of St. Louis; is the center of a rich agricultural and coal region; has many flourishing manufactures, including car-works, a plow factory, flouring mills, pressed brick factory, canning factory, and is an important shipping-point for grain, vegetables and fruits. The Appellate Court for the Southern Grand Division is held here, and the city has nine churches, fine school buildings, a Carnegie library, two banks heating plant, two daily and three weekly papers. Population (1890), 3,233; (1900), 5,216.

MOUNT VERNON & GRAYVILLE RAILROAD.
(See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

MOWEAQUA, a village of Shelby County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 16 miles south of Decatur; is in rich agricultural and stock-raising section; has coal mine, three banks and two newspapers. Population (1890), 848; (1900), 1,478.

MUDD, (Col.) John J., soldier, was born in St. Charles County, Mo., Jan. 9, 1820; his father having died in 1833, his mother removed to Pike County, Ill., to free her children from the influence of slavery. In 1849, and again in 1850, he made the overland journey to California, each time returning by the Isthmus, his last visit extending into 1851. In 1854 he engaged in the commission business in St. Louis, as head of the firm of Mudd & Hughes, but failed in the crash of 1857; then removed to Chicago, and, in 1861, was again in prosperous business. While on a business visit in New Orleans, in December, 1860, he had an opportunity of learning the growing spirit of secession, being advised by friends to leave the St. Charles Hotel in order to escape a mob. In September, 1861, he entered the army as Major of the Second Illinois Cavalry (Col. Silas Noble), and, in the next few months, was stationed successively at Cairo, Bird's Point and Paducah, Ky., and, in February, 1862, led the advance of General McClelland's division in the attack on Fort Donelson. Here he was severely wounded; but, after a few weeks in hospital at St. Louis, was sufficiently recovered to rejoin his regiment soon after the battle of Shiloh. Unable to perform cavalry duty, he was attached to the staff of General McClelland during the advance on Corinth, but, in October following, at the head of 400 men of his regiment, was transferred to the command of General McPherson. Early in 1863 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and soon after to a colonelcy, taking part in the movement against Vicksburg. June 13, he was again severely wounded, but, a few weeks later, was on duty at New Orleans, and subsequently participated in the operations in Southwestern Louisiana and Texas. On May 1, 1864, he left Baton Rouge for Alexandria, as Chief of Staff to General McClelland, but two days later, while approaching Alexandria on board the steamer, was shot through the head and instantly killed. He was a gallant soldier and greatly beloved by his troops.

MULBERRY GROVE, a village of Bond County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis (Vandalia) Railroad, 8 miles northeast of Greenville; has a local newspaper. Pop. (1890), 750; (1900), 632.

MULLIGAN, James A., soldier, was born of Irish parentage at Utica, N. Y., June 25, 1830; in 1836 accompanied his parents to Chicago, and, after graduating from the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, in 1850, began the study of law. In 1851 he accompanied John Lloyd Stephens on his expedition to Panama, and on his return resumed his professional studies, at the same time editing "The Western Tablet," a weekly Catholic paper. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he recruited, and was made Colonel of the Twenty-third Illinois Regiment, known as the Irish Brigade. He served with great gallantry, first in the West and later in the East, being severely wounded and twice captured. He declined a Brigadier-Generalship, preferring to remain with his regiment. He was fatally wounded during a charge at the battle of Winchester. While being carried off the field he noticed that the colors of his brigade were endangered. "Lay me down and save the flag," he ordered. His men hesitated, but he repeated the command until it was obeyed. Before they returned he had been borne away by the enemy, and died a prisoner, at Winchester, Va., July 26, 1864.

MUNN, Daniel W., lawyer and soldier, was born in Orange County, Vt., in 1834; graduated at Thetford Academy in 1852, when he taught two years, meanwhile beginning the study of law. Removing to Coles County, Ill., in 1855, he resumed his law studies, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began practice at Hillsboro, Montgomery County. In 1862 he joined the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, with the rank of Adjutant, but the following year was appointed Colonel of the First Alabama Cavalry. Compelled to retire from the service on account of declining health, he returned to Cairo, Ill., where he became editor of "The Daily News"; in 1866 was elected to the State Senate, serving four years; served as Presidential Elector in 1868; was the Republican nominee for Congress in 1870, and the following year was appointed by President Grant Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District including the States of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Removing to Chicago, he began practice there in 1875, in which he has since been engaged. He has been prominently connected with a number of important cases before the Chicago courts.

MUNN, Sylvester W., lawyer, soldier and legislator, was born about 1818, and came from Ohio at thirty years of age, settling at Wilmington, Will County, afterwards removing to Joliet,

where he practiced law. During the War he served as Major of the Yates Phalanx (Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers); later, was State's Attorney for Will County and State Senator in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies. Died, at Joliet, Sept. 11, 1888. He was a member of the Illinois State Bar Association from its organization.

MURPHY, Everett J., ex-Member of Congress, was born in Nashville, Ill., July 24, 1852; in early youth removed to Sparta, where he was educated in the high schools of that place; at the age of fourteen he became clerk in a store; in 1877 was elected City Clerk of Sparta, but the next year resigned to become Deputy Circuit Clerk at Chester, remaining until 1882, when he was elected Sheriff of Randolph County. In 1886 he was chosen a Representative in the General Assembly, and, in 1889, was appointed, by Governor Fifer, Warden of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, but retired from this position in 1892, and removed to East St. Louis. Two years later he was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Twenty-first District, but was defeated for re-election by a small majority in 1896, by Jehu Baker, Democrat and Populist. In 1899 Mr. Murphy was appointed Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, to succeed Col. R. W. McClaughry.

MURPHYSBORO, the county-seat of Jackson County, situated on the Big Muddy River and on main line of the Mobile & Ohio, the St. Louis Division of the Illinois Central, and a branch of the St. Louis Valley Railroads, 52 miles north of Cairo and 90 miles south-southeast of St. Louis. Coal of a superior quality is extensively mined in the vicinity. The city has a foundry, machine shops, skewer factory, furniture factory, flour and saw mills, thirteen churches, four schools, three banks, two daily and three weekly newspapers, city and rural free mail delivery. Population (1890), 3,380; (1900), 6,463; (1903, est.), 7,500.

MURPHYSBORO & SHAWNEETOWN RAILROAD. (See *Carbondale & Shawneetown, St. Louis Southern and St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroads.*)

NAPERVILLE, a city of Du Page County, on the west branch of the Du Page River and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 30 miles west-southwest of Chicago, and 9 miles east of Aurora. It has three banks, a weekly newspaper, stone quarries, couch factory, and nine churches; is also the seat of the Northwestern College, an institution founded in 1861 by the Evangelical

Association; the college now has a normal school department. Population (1890), 2,216; (1900), 2,629.

NAPLES, a town of Scott County, on the Illinois River and the Hannibal and Naples branch of the Wabash Railway, 21 miles west of Jacksonville. Population (1890), 452; (1900), 398.

NASHVILLE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Washington County, on the Centralia & Chester and the Louisville & Nashville Railways; is 120 miles south of Springfield and 50 miles east by south from St. Louis. It stands in a coal-producing and rich agricultural region. There are two coal mines within the corporate limits, and two large flouring mills do a considerable business. There are numerous churches, public schools, including a high school, a State bank, and four weekly papers. Population (1880), 2,222; (1890), 2,084; (1900), 2,184.

NAUVOO, a city in Hancock County, at the head of the Lower Rapids on the Mississippi, between Fort Madison and Keokuk, Iowa. It was founded by the Mormons in 1840, and its early growth was rapid. After the expulsion of the "Saints" in 1846, it was settled by a colony of French Icarians, who introduced the culture of grapes on a large scale. They were a sort of communistic order, but their experiment did not prove a success, and in a few years they gave place to another class, the majority of the population now being of German extraction. The chief industries are agriculture and horticulture. Large quantities of grapes and strawberries are raised and shipped, and considerable native wine is produced. Population (1880), 1,402; (1890), 1,208; (per census 1900), 1,321. (See also *Mormons.*)

NAVIGABLE STREAMS (by Statute). Following the example of the French explorers, who chiefly followed the water-ways in their early explorations, the early permanent settlers of Illinois, not only settled, to a great extent, on the principal streams, but later took especial pains to maintain their navigable character by statute. This was, of course, partly due to the absence of improved highways, but also to the belief that, as the country developed, the streams would become extremely valuable, if not indispensable, especially in the transportation of heavy commodities. Accordingly, for the first quarter century after the organization of the State Government, one of the questions receiving the attention of the Legislature, at almost every session, was the enactment of laws affirming the navigability of certain streams now regarded as of little importance, or utterly insignificant, as channels of

transportation. Legislation of this character began with the first General Assembly (1819), and continued, at intervals, with reference to one or two of the more important interior rivers of the State, as late as 1867. Besides the Illinois and Wabash, still recognized as navigable streams, the following were made the subject of legislation of this character: Beaucoup Creek, a branch of the Big Muddy, in Perry and Jackson Counties (law of 1819); Big Bay, a tributary of the Ohio in Pope County (Acts of 1833); Big Muddy, to the junction of the East and West Forks in Jefferson County (1835), with various subsequent amendments; Big Vermilion, declared navigable (1831); Bon Pas, a branch of the Wabash, between Wabash and Edwards Counties (1831); Cache River, to main fork in Johnson County (1819); Des Plaines, declared navigable (1839); Embarras (1831), with various subsequent acts in reference to improvement; Fox River, declared navigable to the Wisconsin line (1840), and Fox River Navigation Company, incorporated (1855); Kankakee and Iroquois Navigation & Manufacturing Company, incorporated (1847), with various changes and amendments (1851-65); Kaskaskia (or Okaw), declared navigable to a point in Fayette County north of Vandalia (1819), with various modifying acts (1823-67); Macoupin Creek, to Carrollton and Alton road (1837); Piassa, declared navigable in Jersey and Madison Counties (1861); Rock River Navigation Company, incorporated (1841), with subsequent acts (1845-67); Sangamon River, declared navigable to Third Principal Meridian—east line of Sangamon County—(1822), and the North Fork of same to Champaign County (1845); Sny-Carty (a bayou of the Mississippi), declared navigable in Pike and Adams Counties (1859); Spoon River, navigable to Cameron's mill in Fulton County (1835), with various modifying acts (1845-53); Little Wabash Navigation Company, incorporated and river declared navigable to McCawley's bridge—probably in Clay County—(1826), with various subsequent acts making appropriations for its improvement; Skillet Fork (a branch of the Little Wabash), declared navigable to Slocum's Mill in Marion County (1837), and to Ridgway Mills (1846). Other acts passed at various times declared a number of unimportant streams navigable, including Big Creek in Fulton County, Crooked Creek in Schuyler County, Lusk's Creek in Pope County, McKee's Creek in Pike County, Seven Mile Creek in Ogle County, besides a number of others of similar character.

NEALE, THOMAS M., pioneer lawyer, was born in Fauquier County, Va., 1796; while yet a child removed with his parents to Bowling Green, Ky., and became a common soldier in the War of 1812; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1824, and began the practice of law; served as Colonel of a regiment raised in Sangamon and Morgan Counties for the Winnebago War (1827), and afterwards as Surveyor of Sangamon County, appointing Abraham Lincoln as his deputy. He also served as a Justice of the Peace, for a number of years, at Springfield. Died, August 7, 1840.

NEECE, William H., ex-Congressman, was born, Feb. 26, 1831, in what is now a part of Logan County, Ill., but which was then within the limits of Sangamon; was reared on a farm and attended the public schools in McDonough County; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858, and has been ever since engaged in practice. His political career began in 1861, when he was chosen a member of the City Council of Macomb. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1869, a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1871 he was again elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1878, to the State Senate. From 1883 to 1887 he represented the Eleventh Illinois District in Congress, as a Democrat, but was defeated for re-election in 1890 by William H. Gest, Republican.

NEGROES. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws.*)

NEOGA, a village of Cumberland County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railways, 20 miles southwest of Charleston; has a bank, two newspapers, some manufactories, and ships grain, hay, fruit and live-stock. Pop. (1890), 829; (1900), 1,126.

NEPONSET, a village and station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Bureau County, 4 miles southwest of Mendota. Population (1880), 652; (1890), 542; (1900), 516.

NEW ALBANY & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

NEW ATHENS, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis & Cairo "Short Line" (now Illinois Central) Railroad, at the crossing of the Kaskaskia River, 31 miles southeast of St. Louis; has one newspaper and considerable grain trade. Population (1880), 603; (1890), 624; (1900), 856.

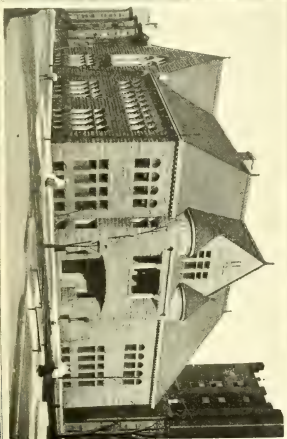
NEW BERLIN, a village of Sangamon County, on the Wabash Railway, 17 miles west of Springfield. Population (1880), 403; (1900), 533.

NEWBERRY LIBRARY, a large reference library, located in Chicago, endowed by Walter L.



Chicago Academy of Sciences.

The Newberry Library.



Chicago Historical Society.



Art Institute.

Public Library.

Court-House.

Armour Institute.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Newberry, an early business man of Chicago, who left half of his estate (aggregating over \$2,000,000) for the purpose. The property bequeathed was largely in real estate, which has since greatly increased in value. The library was established in temporary quarters in 1887, and the first section of a permanent building was opened in the autumn of 1893. By that time there had been accumulated about 160,000 books and pamphlets. A collection of nearly fifty portraits—chiefly of eminent Americans, including many citizens of Chicago—was presented to the library by G. P. A. Healy, a distinguished artist, since deceased. The site of the building occupies an entire block, and the original design contemplates a handsome front on each of the four streets, with a large rectangular court in the center. The section already completed is massive and imposing, and its interior is admirably adapted to the purposes of a library, and at the same time rich and beautiful. When completed, the building will have a capacity for four to six million volumes.

NEWBERRY, Walter C., ex-Congressman, was born at Sangerfield, Oneida County, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1835. Early in the Civil War he enlisted as a private, and rose, step by step, to a colonelcy, and was mustered out as Brevet Brigadier-General. In 1890 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Fourth Illinois District in the Fifty-second Congress (1891-93). His home is in Chicago.

NEWBERRY, Walter L., merchant, banker and philanthropist, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Sept. 18, 1804, descended from English ancestry. He was President Jackson's personal appointee to the United States Military Academy at West Point, but was prevented from taking the examination by sickness. Subsequently he embarked in business at Buffalo, N. Y., going to Detroit in 1828, and settling at Chicago in 1833. After engaging in general merchandising for several years, he turned his attention to banking, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He was a prominent and influential citizen, serving several terms as President of the Board of Education, and being, for six years, the President of the Chicago Historical Society. He died at sea, Nov. 6, 1868, leaving a large estate, one-half of which he devoted, by will, to the founding of a free reference library in Chicago. (See *Newberry Library*.)

NEW BOSTON, a city of Mercer County, on the Mississippi River, at the western terminus of the Galva and New Boston Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. Population (1890), 445; (1900), 703.

NEW BRIGHTON, a village of St. Clair County and suburb of East St. Louis. Population (1890), 868.

NEW BURNSIDE, a village of Johnson County, on the Cairo Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 53 miles northeast of Cairo. Population (1880), 650; (1890), 596; (1900), 468.

NEW DOUGLAS, a village in Madison County, on the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad; in farming and fruit-growing region; has coal mine, flour mill and newspaper. Population (1900), 469.

NEWELL, John, Railway President, was born at West Newbury, Mass., March 31, 1830, being directly descended from "Pilgrim" stock. At the age of 16 he entered the employment of the Cheshire Railroad in New Hampshire. Eighteen months later he was appointed an assistant engineer on the Vermont Central Railroad, and placed in charge of the construction of a 10-mile section of the line. His promotion was rapid, and, in 1850, he accepted a responsible position on the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad. From 1850 to 1856 he was engaged in making surveys for roads in Kentucky and New York, and, during the latter year, held the position of engineer of the Cairo City Company, of Cairo, Ill. In 1857 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as Division Engineer, where his remarkable success attracted the attention of the owners of the old Winona & St. Peter Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern system), who tendered him the presidency. This he accepted, but, in 1864, was made President of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad. Four years later, he accepted the position of General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the New York Central Railroad, but resigned, in 1869, to become Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1871 he was elevated to the presidency, but retired in September, 1874, to accept the position of General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, of which he was elected President, in May, 1883, and continued in office until the time of his death, which occurred at Youngstown, Ohio, August 25, 1894.

NEWHALL, (Dr.) Horatio, early physician and newspaper publisher, came from St. Louis, Mo., to Galena, Ill., in 1827, and engaged in mining and smelting, but abandoned this business, the following year, for the practice of his profession; soon afterward became interested in the publication of "The Miners' Journal," and still later in "The Galena Advertiser," with which Hooper Warren and Dr. Philleo were associated.

In 1830 he became a Surgeon in the United States Army, and was stationed at Fort Winnebago, but retired from the service, in 1832, and returned to Galena. When the Black Hawk War broke out he volunteered his services, and, by order of General Scott, was placed in charge of a military hospital at Galena, of which he had control until the close of the war. The difficulties of the position were increased by the appearance of the Asiatic cholera among the troops, but he seems to have discharged his duties with satisfaction to the military authorities. He enjoyed a wide reputation for professional ability, and had an extensive practice. Died, Sept. 19, 1870.

NEWMAN, a village of Douglas County, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, 52 miles east of Decatur; has a bank, a newspaper, canning factory, broom factory, electric lights, and large trade in agricultural products and livestock. Population (1890), 990; (1900), 1,166.

NEWSPAPERS, EARLY. The first newspaper published in the Northwest Territory, of which the present State of Illinois, at the time, composed a part, was "The Centinel of the Northwest Territory," established at Cincinnati by William Maxwell, the first issue appearing in November, 1793. This was also the first newspaper published west of the Allegheny Mountains. In 1796 it was sold to Edmund Freeman and assumed the name of "Freeman's Journal." Nathaniel Willis (grandfather of N. P. Willis, the poet) established "The Scioto Gazette," at Chillicothe, in 1796. "The Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette" was the third paper in Northwest Territory (also within the limits of Ohio), founded in 1799. Willis's paper became the organ of the Territorial Government on the removal of the capital to Chillicothe, in 1800.

The first newspaper in Indiana Territory (then including Illinois) was established by Elihu Stout at Vincennes, beginning publication, July 4, 1804. It took the name of "The Western Sun and General Advertiser," but is now known as "The Western Sun," having had a continuous existence for ninety-five years.

The first newspaper published in Illinois Territory was "The Illinois Herald," but, owing to the absence of early files and other specific records, the date of its establishment has been involved in some doubt. Its founder was Matthew Duncan (a brother of Joseph Duncan, who was afterwards a member of Congress and Governor of the State from 1834 to 1838), and its place of publication Kaskaskia, at that time the Territorial capital. Duncan, who was a native of Kentucky,

brought a press and a primitive printer's outfit with him from that State. Gov. John Reynolds, who came as a boy to the "Illinois Country" in 1800, while it was still a part of the "Northwest Territory," in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," has fixed the date of the first issue of this paper in 1809, the same year in which Illinois was severed from Indiana Territory and placed under a separate Territorial Government. There is good reason, however, for believing that the Governor was mistaken in this statement. If Duncan brought his press to Illinois in 1809—which is probable—it does not seem to have been employed at once in the publication of a newspaper, as Hooper Warren (the founder of the third paper established in Illinois) says it "was for years only used for the public printing." The earliest issue of "The Illinois Herald" known to be in existence, is No. 32 of Vol. II, and bears date, April 18, 1816. Calculating from these data, if the paper was issued continuously from its establishment, the date of the first issue would have been Sept. 6, 1814. Corroborative evidence of this is found in the fact that "The Missouri Gazette," the original of the old "Missouri Republican" (now "The St. Louis Republic"), which was established in 1808, makes no mention of the Kaskaskia paper before 1814, although communication between Kaskaskia and St. Louis was most intimate, and these two were, for several years, the only papers published west of Vincennes, Ind.

In August, 1817, "The Herald" was sold to Daniel P. Cook and Robert Blackwell, and the name of the paper was changed to "The Illinois Intelligencer." Cook—who had previously been Auditor of Public Accounts for the Territory, and afterwards became a Territorial Circuit Judge, the first Attorney-General under the new State Government, and, for eight years, served as the only Representative in Congress from Illinois—for a time officiated as editor of "The Intelligencer," while Blackwell (who had succeeded to the Auditorship) had charge of the publication. The size of the paper, which had been four pages of three wide columns to the page, was increased, by the new publishers, to four columns to the page. On the removal of the State capital to Vandalia, in 1820, "The Intelligencer" was removed thither also, and continued under its later name, afterwards becoming, after a change of management, an opponent of the scheme for the calling of a State Convention to revise the State Constitution with a view to making Illinois a slave State. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

The second paper established on Illinois soil was "The Shawnee Chief," which began publication at Shawneetown, Sept. 5, 1818, with Henry Eddy—who afterwards became a prominent lawyer of Southern Illinois—as its editor. The name of "The Chief" was soon afterwards changed to "The Illinois Emigrant," and some years later, became "The Shawneetown Gazette." Among others who were associated with the Shawneetown paper, in early days, was James Hall, afterwards a Circuit Judge and State Treasurer, and, without doubt, the most prolific and popular writer of his day in Illinois. Later, he established "The Illinois Magazine" at Vandalia, subsequently removed to Cincinnati, and issued under the name of "The Western Monthly Magazine." He was also a frequent contributor to other magazines of that period, and author of several volumes, including "Legends of the West" and "Border Tales." During the contest over the slavery question, in 1823-24, "The Gazette" rendered valuable service to the anti-slavery party by the publication of articles in opposition to the Convention scheme, from the pen of Morris Birkbeck and others.

The third Illinois paper—and, in 1823-24, the strongest and most influential opponent of the scheme for establishing slavery in Illinois—was "The Edwardsville Spectator," which began publication at Edwardsville, Madison County, May 23, 1819. Hooper Warren was the publisher and responsible editor, though he received valuable aid from the pens of Governor Coles, George Churchill, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Morris Birkbeck and others. (See *Warren, Hooper.*) Warren sold "The Spectator" to Rev. Thomas Lippincott in 1825, and was afterwards associated with papers at Springfield, Galena, Chicago and elsewhere.

The agitation of the slavery question (in part, at least) led to the establishment of two new papers in 1822. The first of these was "The Republican Advocate," which began publication at Kaskaskia, in April of that year, under the management of Elias Kent Kane, then an aspirant to the United States Senatorship. After his election to that office in 1824, "The Advocate" passed into the hands of Robert K. Fleming, who, after a period of suspension, established "The Kaskaskia Recorder," but, a year or two later, removed to Vandalia. "The Star of the West" was established at Edwardsville, as an opponent of Warren's "Spectator," the first issue making its appearance, Sept. 14, 1822, with Theophilus W. Smith, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme

Court, as its reputed editor. A few months later it passed into new hands, and, in August, 1823, assumed the name of "The Illinois Republican." Both "The Republican Advocate" and "The Illinois Republican" were zealous organs of the pro-slavery party.

With the settlement of the slavery question in Illinois, by the election of 1824, Illinois journalism may be said to have entered upon a new era. At the close of this first period there were only five papers published in the State—all established within a period of ten years; and one of these ("The Illinois Republican," at Edwardsville) promptly ceased publication on the settlement of the slavery question in opposition to the views which it had advocated. The next period of fifteen years (1825-40) was prolific in the establishment of new newspaper ventures, as might be expected from the rapid increase of the State in population, and the development in the art of printing during the same period. "The Western Sun," established at Belleville (according to one report, in December, 1825, and according to another, in the winter of 1827-28) by Dr. Joseph Green, appears to have been the first paper published in St. Clair County. This was followed by "The Pioneer," begun, April 25, 1829, at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, with the indomitable Dr. John M. Peck, author of "Peck's Gazetteer," as its editor. It was removed in 1836 to Upper Alton, when it took the name of "The Western Pioneer and Baptist Banner." Previous to this, however, Hooper Warren, having come into possession of the material upon which he had printed "The Edwardsville Spectator," removed it to Springfield, and, in the winter of 1826-27, began the publication of the first paper at the present State capital, which he named "The Sangamo Gazette." It had but a brief existence. During 1830, George Forquer, then Attorney-General of the State, in conjunction with his half-brother, Thomas Ford (afterwards Governor), was engaged in the publication of a paper called "The Courier," at Springfield, which was continued only a short time. The earliest paper north of Springfield appears to have been "The Hennepin Journal," which began publication, Sept. 15, 1827. "The Sangamo Journal"—now "The Illinois State Journal," and the oldest paper of continuous existence in the State—was established at Springfield by Simeon and Josiah Francis (cousins from Connecticut), the first issue bearing date, Nov. 10, 1831. Before the close of the same year James G. Edwards, afterwards the founder of "The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye," began the

publication of "The Illinois Patriot" at Jacksonville. Another paper, established the same year, was "The Gazette" at Vandalia, then the State capital. (See *Forquer, George; Ford, Thomas; Francis, Simeon.*)

At this early date the development of the lead mines about Galena had made that place a center of great business activity. On July 8, 1828, James Jones commenced the issue of "The Miners' Journal," the first paper at Galena. Jones died of cholera in 1833, and his paper passed into other hands. July 20, 1829, "The Galena Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald" began publication, with Drs. Horatio Newhall and Addison Phillee as editors, and Hooper Warren as publisher, but appears to have been discontinued before the expiration of its first year. "The Galenian" was established as a Democratic paper by Phillee, in May, 1832, but ceased publication in September, 1836. "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser," founded in November, 1834, by Loring and Bartlett (the last named afterwards one of the founders of "The Quincy Whig"), has had a continuous existence, being now known as "The Galena Advertiser." Benjamin Mills, one of the most brilliant lawyers of his time, was editor of this paper during a part of the first year of its publication.

Robert K. Fleming, who has already been mentioned as the successor of Elias Kent Kane in the publication of "The Republican Advocate," at Kaskaskia, later published a paper for a short time at Vandalia, but, in 1827, removed his establishment to Edwardsville, where he began the publication of "The Corrector." The latter was continued a little over a year, when it was suspended. He then resumed the publication of "The Recorder" at Kaskaskia. In December, 1833, he removed to Belleville and began the publication of "The St. Clair Gazette," which afterwards passed, through various changes of owners, under the names of "The St. Clair Mercury" and "Representative and Gazette." This was succeeded, in 1839, by "The Belleville Advocate," which has been published continuously to the present time.

Samuel S. Brooks (the father of Austin Brooks, afterwards of "The Quincy Herald") at different times published papers at various points in the State. His first enterprise was "The Crisis" at Edwardsville, which he changed to "The Illinois Advocate," and, at the close of his first year, sold out to Judge John York Sawyer, who united it with "The Western Plowboy," which he had established a few

months previous. "The Advocate" was removed to Vandalia, and, on the death of the owner (who had been appointed State Printer), was consolidated with "The Illinois Register," which had been established in 1836. The new paper took the name of "The Illinois Register and People's Advocate," in 1839 was removed to Springfield, and is now known as "The Illinois State Register."

Other papers established between 1830 and 1840 include: "The Vandalia Whig" (1831); "The Alton Spectator," the first paper published in Alton (January, 1834); "The Chicago Democrat," by John Calhoun (Nov. 26, 1833); "The Beardstown Chronicle and Illinois Bounty Land Advertiser," by Francis A. Arenz (July 29, 1833); "The Alton American" (1833); "The White County News," at Carmi (1833); "The Danville Enquirer" (1833); "The Illinois Champion," at Peoria (1834); "The Mount Carmel Sentinel and Wabash Advocate" (1834); "The Illinois State Gazette and Jacksonville News," at Jacksonville (1835); "The Illinois Argus and Bounty Land Register," at Quincy (1835); "The Rushville Journal and Military Tract Advertiser" (1835); "The Alton Telegraph" (1836); "The Alton Observer" (1836); "The Carthaginian," at Carthage (1836); "The Bloomington Observer" (1837); "The Backwoodsman," founded by Prof. John Russell, at Grafton, and the first paper published in Greene County (1837); "The Quincy Whig" (1838); "The Illinois Statesman," at Paris, Edgar County (1838); "The Peoria Register" (1838). The second paper to be established in Chicago was "The Chicago American," whose initial number was issued, June 8, 1835, with Thomas O. Davis as proprietor and editor. In July, 1837, it passed into the hands of William Stuart & Co., and, on April 9, 1839, its publishers began the issue of the first daily ever published in Chicago. "The Chicago Express" succeeded "The American" in 1842, and, in 1844, became the forerunner of "The Chicago Journal." The third Chicago paper was "The Commercial Advertiser," founded by Hooper Warren, in 1836. It lived only about a year. Zebina Eastman, who was afterwards associated with Warren, and became one of the most influential journalistic opponents of slavery, arrived in the State in 1839, and, in the latter part of that year, was associated with the celebrated Abolitionist, Benjamin Lundy, in the preliminary steps for the issue of "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," projected by Lundy at Lowell, in La Salle County. Lundy's untimely death, in August, 1839, however, pre-

vented him from seeing the consummation of his plan, although Eastman lived to carry it out in part. A paper whose career, although extending only a little over one year, marked an era in Illinois journalism, was "The Alton Observer," its history closing with the assassination of its editor, Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, on the night of Nov. 8, 1837, while unsuccessfully attempting to protect his press from destruction, for the fourth time, by a pro-slavery mob. Humiliating as was this crime to every law-abiding Illinoisan, it undoubtedly strengthened the cause of free speech and assisted in hastening the downfall of the institution in whose behalf it was committed.

That the development in the field of journalism, within the past sixty years, has more than kept pace with the growth in population, is shown by the fact that there is not a county in the State without its newspaper, while every town of a few hundred population has either one or more. According to statistics for 1898, there were 605 cities and towns in the State having periodical publications of some sort, making a total of 1,709, of which 174 were issued daily, 34 semi-weekly, 1,205 weekly, 28 semi-monthly, 238 monthly, and the remainder at various periods ranging from tri-weekly to eight times a year.

NEWTON, the county-seat of Jasper County, situated on the Embarras River, at the intersection of subsidiary lines of the Illinois Central Railroad from Peoria and Effingham; is an incorporated city, was settled in 1828, and made the county-seat in 1836. Agriculture, coal-mining and dairy farming are the principal pursuits in the surrounding region. The city has water-power, which is utilized to some extent in manufacturing, but most of its factories are operated by steam. Among these establishments are flour and saw mills, and grain elevators. There are a half-dozen churches, a good public school system, including parochial school and high school, besides two banks and three weekly papers. Population (1890), 1,428; (1900), 1,630.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY (Nickel Plate), a line 522.47 miles in length, of which (1898) only 9.96 miles are operated in Illinois. It owns no track in Illinois, but uses the track of the Chicago & State Line Railroad (9.96 miles in length), of which it has financial control, to enter the city of Chicago. The total capitalization of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, in 1898, is \$50,222,568, of which \$19,425,000 is in bonds.—(HISTORY.) The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad was incorporated under the laws of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio,

Indiana and Illinois in 1881, construction begun immediately, and the road put in operation in 1882. In 1885 it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1887, and reorganized by the consolidation of various eastern lines with the Fort Wayne & Illinois Railroad, forming the line under its present name. The road between Buffalo, N. Y., and the west line of Indiana is owned by the Company, but, for its line in Illinois, it uses the track of the Chicago & State Line Railroad, of which it is the lessee, as well as the owner of its capital stock. The main line of the "Nickel Plate" is controlled by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, which owns more than half of both the preferred and common stock.

NIANTIC, a town in Macon County, on the Wabash Railway, 27 miles east of Springfield. Agriculture is the leading industry. The town has three elevators, three churches, school, coal mine, a newspaper and a bank. Pop. (1900), 654.

NICOLAY, John George, author, was born in Essingen, Bavaria, Feb. 26, 1832; at 6 years of age was brought to the United States, lived for a time in Cincinnati, attending the public schools there, and then came to Illinois; at 16 entered the office of "The Pike County Free Press" at Pittsfield, and, while still in his minority, became editor and proprietor of the paper. In 1857 he became Assistant Secretary of State under O. M. Hatch, the first Republican Secretary, but during Mr. Lincoln's candidacy for President, in 1860, aided him as private secretary, also acting as a correspondent of "The St. Louis Democrat." After the election he was formally selected by Mr. Lincoln as his private secretary, accompanying him to Washington and remaining until Mr. Lincoln's assassination. In 1865 he was appointed United States Consul at Paris, remaining until 1869; on his return for some time edited "The Chicago Republican"; was also Marshal of the United States Supreme Court in Washington from 1872 to 1887. Mr. Nicolay is author, in collaboration with John Hay, of "Abraham Lincoln: A History," first published serially in "The Century Magazine," and later issued in ten volumes; of "The Outbreak of the Rebellion" in "Campaigns of the Civil War," besides numerous magazine articles. He lives in Washington, D. C.

NICOLET, Jean, early French explorer, came from Cherbourg, France, in 1618, and, for several years, lived among the Algonquins, whose language he learned and for whom he acted as interpreter. On July 4, 1634, he discovered Lake Michigan, then called the "Lake of the Illinois,"

and visited the Chippewas, Menominees and Winnebagoes, in the region about Green Bay, among whom he was received kindly. From the Mascoutins, on the Fox River (of Wisconsin), he learned of the Illinois Indians, some of whose northern villages he also visited. He subsequently returned to Quebec, where he was drowned, in October, 1642. He was probably the first Caucasian to visit Wisconsin and Illinois.

NILES, Nathaniel, lawyer, editor and soldier, born at Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1817; attended an academy at Albany, from 1830 to '34, was licensed to practice law and removed west in 1837, residing successively at Delphi and Frankfort, Ind., and at Owensburg, Ky., until 1842, when he settled in Belleville, Ill. In 1846 he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Colonel Bissell's) for the Mexican War, but, after the battle of Buena Vista, was promoted by General Wool to the captaincy of an independent company of Texas foot. He was elected Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives at the session of 1849, and the same year was chosen County Judge of St. Clair County, serving until 1861. With the exception of brief periods from 1851 to '59, he was editor and part owner of "The Belleville Advocate," a paper originally Democratic, but which became Republican on the organization of the Republican party. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but the completion of its organization having been delayed, he resigned, and, the following year, was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirtieth, serving until May, 1864, when he resigned—in March, 1865, receiving the compliment of a brevet Brigadier-Generalship. During the winter of 1862-63 he was in command at Memphis, but later took part in the Vicksburg campaign, and in the campaigns on Red River and Bayou Teche. After the war he served as Representative in the General Assembly from St. Clair County (1865-66); as Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville; on the Commission for building the State Penitentiary at Joliet, and as Commissioner (by appointment of Governor Oglesby) for locating the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. His later years have been spent chiefly in the practice of his profession, with occasional excursions into journalism. Originally an anti-slavery Democrat, he became one of the founders of the Republican party in Southern Illinois.

NIXON, William Penn, journalist, Collector of Customs, was born in Wayne County, Ind., of

North Carolina and Quaker ancestry, early in 1832. In 1853 he graduated from Farmers' (now Belmont) College, near Cincinnati, Ohio. After devoting two years to teaching, he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania (1855), graduating in 1859. For nine years thereafter he practiced law at Cincinnati, during which period he was thrice elected to the Ohio Legislature. In 1868 he embarked in journalism, he and his older brother, Dr. O. W. Nixon, with a few friends, founding "The Cincinnati Chronicle." A few years later "The Times" was purchased, and the two papers were consolidated under the name of "The Times-Chronicle." In May, 1872, having disposed of his interests in Cincinnati, he assumed the business management of "The Chicago Inter Ocean," then a new venture and struggling for a foothold. In 1875 he and his brother, Dr. O. W. Nixon, secured a controlling interest in the paper, when the former assumed the position of editor-in-chief, which he continued to occupy until 1897, when he was appointed Collector of Customs for the City of Chicago—a position which he now holds.

NOKOMIS, a city of Montgomery County, on the "Big Four" main line and "Frisco" Railroads, 81 miles east by north from St. Louis and 52 miles west of Mattoon; in important grain-growing and hay-producing section; has water-works, electric lights, three flour mills, two machine shops, wagon factory, creamery, seven churches, high school, two banks and three papers; is noted for shipments of poultry, butter and eggs. Population (1890), 1,305; (1900), 1,371.

NORMAL, a city in McLean County, 2 miles north of Bloomington and 124 southwest of Chicago; at intersecting point of the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads. It lies in a rich coal and agricultural region, and has extensive fruit-tree nurseries, two canning factories, one bank, hospital, and four periodicals. It is the seat of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, founded in 1869, and the Illinois State Normal University, founded in 1857; has city and rural mail delivery. Pop. (1890), 3,459; (1900), 3,795.

NORMAL UNIVERSITIES. (See *Southern Illinois Normal University*; *State Normal University*.)

NORTH ALTON, a village of Madison County and suburb of the city of Alton. Population (1880), 838; (1890), 762; (1900), 904.

NORTHCOTT, William A., Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1854—the son of Gen. R. S. Northcott, whose loyalty to the Union, at the beginning of the

Rebellion, compelled him to leave his Southern home and seek safety for himself and family in the North. He went to West Virginia, was commissioned Colonel of a regiment and served through the war, being for some nine months a prisoner in Libby Prison. After acquiring his literary education in the public schools, the younger Northcott spent some time in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., after which he was engaged in teaching. Meanwhile, he was preparing for the practice of law and was admitted to the bar in 1877, two years later coming to Greenville, Bond County, Ill., which has since been his home. In 1880, by appointment of President Hayes, he served as Supervisor of the Census for the Seventh District; in 1882 was elected State's Attorney for Bond County and re-elected successively in '84 and '88; in 1890 was appointed on the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy, and, by selection of the Board, delivered the annual address to the graduating class of that year. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Congress for the Eighteenth District, but was defeated in the general landslide of that year. In 1896 he was more fortunate, being elected Lieutenant-Governor by the vote of the State, receiving a plurality of over 137,000 over his Democratic opponent.

NORTH PEORIA, formerly a suburban village in Peoria County, 2 miles north of the city of Peoria; annexed to the city of Peoria in 1900.

NORTHERN BOUNDARY QUESTION, THE.

The Ordinance of 1787, making the first specific provision, by Congress, for the government of the country lying northwest of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi (known as the Northwest Territory), provided, among other things (Art. V., Ordinance 1787), that "there shall be formed in the said Territory not less than three nor more than five States." It then proceeds to fix the boundaries of the proposed States, on the assumption that there shall be three in number, adding thereto the following proviso: "Provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan." On the basis of this provision it has been claimed that the northern boundaries of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio should have been on the exact latitude of the southern limit of Lake Michigan, and that the

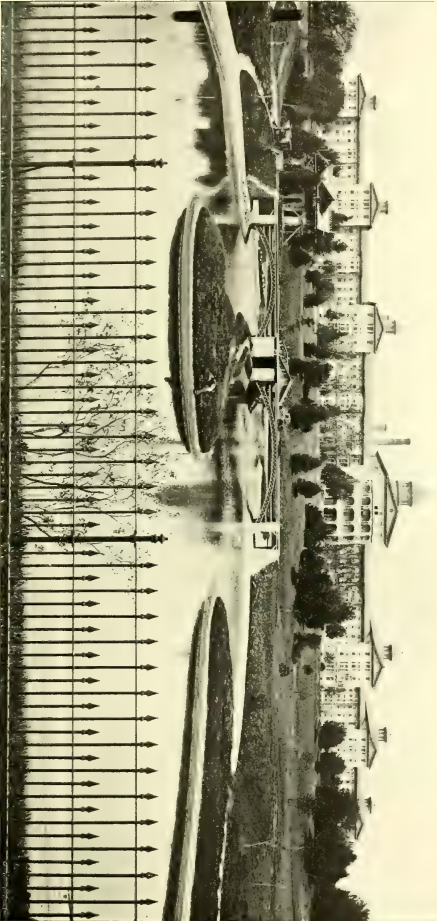
failure to establish this boundary was a violation of the Ordinance, inasmuch as the fourteenth section of the preamble thereto declares that "the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said Territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent."—In the limited state of geographical knowledge, existing at the time of the adoption of the Ordinance, there seems to have been considerable difference of opinion as to the latitude of the southern limit of Lake Michigan. The map of Mitchell (1755) had placed it on the parallel of 42° 20', while that of Thomas Hutchins (1778) fixed it at 41° 37'. It was officially established by Government survey, in 1835, at 41° 37' 07.9". As a matter of fact, the northern boundary of neither of the three States named was finally fixed on the line mentioned in the proviso above quoted from the Ordinance—that of Ohio, where it meets the shore of Lake Erie, being a little north of 41° 44'; that of Indiana at 41° 46' (some 10 miles north of the southern bend of the lake), and that of Illinois at 42° 30'—about 61 miles north of the same line. The boundary line between Ohio and Michigan was settled after a bitter controversy, on the admission of the latter State into the Union, in 1837, in the acceptance by her of certain conditions proposed by Congress. These included the annexation to Michigan of what is known as the "Upper Peninsula," lying between Lakes Michigan and Superior, in lieu of a strip averaging six miles on her southern border, which she demanded from Ohio.—The establishment of the northern boundary of Illinois, in 1818, upon the line which now exists, is universally conceded to have been due to the action of Judge Nathaniel Pope, then the Delegate in Congress from Illinois Territory. While it was then acquiesced in without question, it has since been the subject of considerable controversy and has been followed by almost incalculable results. The "enabling act," as originally introduced early in 1818, empowering the people of Illinois Territory to form a State Government, fixed the northern boundary of the proposed State at 41° 39', then the supposed latitude of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. While the act was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pope offered an amendment advancing the northern boundary to 42° 30'. The object of his amendment (as he explained) was to gain for the new State a coast line on Lake Michigan, bringing it into political and commercial relations with the States east of

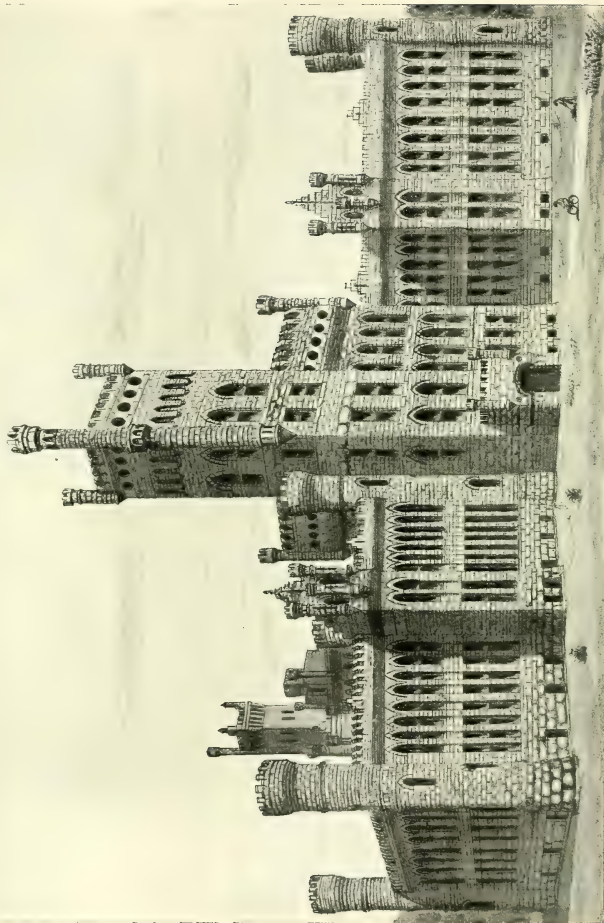
it—Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York—thus “affording additional security to the perpetuity of the Union.” He argued that the location of the State between the Mississippi, Wabash and Ohio Rivers—all flowing to the south—would bring it in intimate communication with the Southern States, and that, in the event of an attempted disruption of the Union, it was important that it should be identified with the commerce of the Lakes, instead of being left entirely to the waters of the south-flowing rivers. “Thus,” said he, “a rival interest would be created to check the wish for a Western or Southern Confederacy. Her interests would thus be balanced and her inclinations turned to the North.” He recognized Illinois as already “the key to the West,” and he evidently foresaw that the time might come when it would be the Keystone of the Union. While this evinced wonderful foresight, scarcely less convincing was his argument that, in time, a commercial emporium would grow up upon Lake Michigan, which would demand an outlet by means of a canal to the Illinois River—a work which was realized in the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal thirty years later, but which would scarcely have been accomplished had the State been practically cut off from the Lake and its chief emporium left to grow up in another commonwealth, or not at all. Judge Pope’s amendment was accepted without division, and, in this form, a few days later, the bill became a law.—The almost superhuman sagacity exhibited in Judge Pope’s argument, has been repeatedly illustrated in the commercial and political history of the State since, but never more significantly than in the commanding position which Illinois occupied during the late Civil War, with one of its citizens in the Presidential chair and another leading its 250,000 citizen soldiery and the armies of the Union in battling for the perpetuity of the Republic—a position which more than fulfilled every prediction made for it.—The territory affected by this settlement of the northern boundary, includes all that part of the State north of the northern line of La Salle County, and embraces the greater portion of the fourteen counties of Cook, Dupage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Boone, DeKalb, Lee, Ogle, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside, with portions of Kendall, Will and Rock Island—estimated at 8,500 square miles, or more than one-seventh of the present area of the State. It has been argued that this territory belonged to the State of Wisconsin under the provisions of the Ordinance

of 1787, and there were repeated attempts made, on the part of the Wisconsin Legislature and its Territorial Governor (Doty), between 1839 and 1843, to induce the people of these counties to recognize this claim. These were, in a few instances, partially successful, although no official notice was taken of them by the authorities of Illinois. The reply made to the Wisconsin claim by Governor Ford—who wrote his “History of Illinois” when the subject was fresh in the public mind—was that, while the Ordinance of 1787 gave Congress power to organize a State north of the parallel running through the southern bend of Lake Michigan, “there is nothing in the Ordinance requiring such additional State to be organized of the territory north of that line.” In other words, that, when Congress, in 1818, authorized the organization of an additional State north of and in (i. e., within) the line named, it did not violate the Ordinance of 1787, but acted in accordance with it—in practically assuming that the new State “need not necessarily include the whole of the region north of that line.” The question was set at rest by Wisconsin herself in the action of her Constitutional Convention of 1847-48, in framing her first constitution, in form recognizing the northern boundary of Illinois as fixed by the enabling act of 1818.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, an institution for the treatment of the insane, created by Act of the Legislature, approved, April 16, 1869. The Commissioners appointed by Governor Palmer to fix its location consisted of August Adams, B. F. Shaw, W. R. Brown, M. L. Joslyn, D. S. Hammond and William Adams. After considering many offers and examining numerous sites, the Commissioners finally selected the Chisholm farm, consisting of about 155 acres, 1½ miles from Elgin, on the west side of Fox River, and overlooking that stream, as a site—this having been tendered as a donation by the citizens of Elgin. Plans were adopted in the latter part of 1869, the system of construction chosen conforming, in the main, to that of the United States Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C. By January, 1872, the north wing and rear building were so far advanced as to permit the reception of sixty patients. The center building was ready for occupancy in April, 1873, and the south wing before the end of the following year. The total expenditures previous to 1876 had exceeded \$637,000, and since that date liberal appropriations have been made for additions, repairs and improvements, including the

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ELGIN.





WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WATERTOWN (Rock Island Co.)

addition of between 300 and 400 acres to the lands connected with the institution. The first Board of Trustees consisted of Charles N. Holden, Oliver Everett and Henry W. Sherman, with Dr. E. A. Kilbourne as the first Superintendent, and Dr. Richard A. Dewey (afterwards Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital at Kankakee) as his Assistant. Dr. Kilbourne remained at the head of the institution until his death, Feb. 27, 1890, covering a period of nineteen years. Dr. Kilbourne was succeeded by Dr. Henry J. Brooks, and he, by Dr. Loewy, in June, 1893, and the latter by Dr. John B. Hamilton (former Super-vising Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service) in 1897. Dr. Hamilton died in December, 1898. (See *Hamilton, John B.*) The total value of State property, June 30, 1894, was \$882,745.66, of which \$701,330 was in land and buildings. Under the terms of the law establishing the hospital, provision is made for the care therein of the incurably insane, so that it is both a hospital and an asylum. The whole number of patients under treatment, for the two years preceding June 30, 1894, was 1,797, the number of inmates, on Dec. 1, 1897, 1,054, and the average daily attendance for treatment, for the year 1896, 1,296. The following counties comprise the district dependent upon the Elgin Hospital: Boone, Carroll, Cook, DeKalb, Jo Daviess, Kane, Kendall, Lake, Stephenson, Whiteside and Winnebago.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution, incorporated in 1884, at Dixon, Lee County, Ill., for the purpose of giving instruction in branches related to the art of teaching. Its last report claims a total of 1,639 pupils, of whom 885 were men and 744 women, receiving instruction from thirty-six teachers. The total value of property was estimated at more than \$200,000, of which \$160,000 was in real estate and \$45,000 in apparatus. Attendance on the institution has been affected by the establishment, under act of the Legislature of 1895, of the Northern State Normal School at DeKalb (which see).

NORTHERN PENITENTIARY, THE, an institution for the confinement of criminals of the State, located at Joliet, Will County. The site was purchased by the State in 1857, and comprises some seventy-two acres. Its erection was found necessary because of the inadequacy of the first penitentiary, at Alton. (See *Alton Penitentiary*.) The original plan contemplated a cell-house containing 1,000 cells, which, it was thought, would meet the public necessities for many years to come. Its estimated cost was

\$550,000; but, within ten years, there had been expended upon the institution the sum of \$934,000, and its capacity was taxed to the utmost. Subsequent enlargements have increased the cost to over \$1,600,000, but by 1877, the institution had become so overcrowded that the erection of another State penal institution became positively necessary. (See *Southern Penitentiary*.) The prison has always been conducted on "the Auburn system," which contemplates associate labor in silence, silent meals in a common refectory, and (as nearly as practicable) isolation at night. The system of labor has varied at different times, the "lessee system," the "contract system" and the "State account plan" being successively in force. (See *Convict Labor*.) The whole number of convicts in the institution, at the date of the official report of 1895, was 1,566. The total assets of the institution, Sept. 30, 1894, were reported at \$2,121,308.86, of which \$1,644,601.11 was in real estate.

NORTH & SOUTH RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

NORTHERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution for the education of teachers of the common schools, authorized to be established by act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1895. The act made an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of buildings and other improvements. The institution was located at DeKalb, DeKalb County, in the spring of 1896, and the erection of buildings commenced soon after—Isaac F. Ellwood, of DeKalb, contributing \$20,000 in cash, and J. F. Glidden, a site of sixty-seven acres of land. Up to Dec. 1, 1897, the appropriations and contributions, in land and money, aggregated \$175,000. The school was expected to be ready for the reception of pupils in the latter part of 1899, and, it is estimated, will accommodate 1,000 students.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY. The name formerly applied to that portion of the United States north and west of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The claim of the Government to the land had been acquired partly through conquest, by the expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark (which see), under the auspices of the State of Virginia in 1778; partly through treaties with the Indians, and partly through cessions from those of the original States laying claim thereto. The first plan for the government of this vast region was devised and formulated by Thomas Jefferson, in his proposed Ordinance of 1784, which failed

of ultimate passage. But three years later a broader scheme was evolved, and the famous Ordinance of 1787, with its clause prohibiting the extension of slavery beyond the Ohio River, passed the Continental Congress. This act has been sometimes termed "The American Magna Charta," because of its engrafting upon the organic law the principles of human freedom and equal rights. The plan for the establishment of a distinctive territorial civil government in a new Territory—the first of its kind in the new republic—was felt to be a tentative step, and too much power was not granted to the residents. All the officers were appointive, and each official was required to be a land-owner. The elective franchise (but only for members of the General Assembly) could first be exercised only after the population had reached 5,000. Even then, every elector must own fifty acres of land, and every Representative, 200 acres. More liberal provisions, however, were subsequently incorporated by amendment, in 1809. The first civil government in the Northwest Territory was established by act of the Virginia Legislature, in the organization of all the country west of the Ohio under the name "Illinois County," of which the Governor was authorized to appoint a "County Lieutenant" or "Commandant-in-Chief." The first "Commandant" appointed was Col. John Todd, of Kentucky, though he continued to discharge the duties for only a short period, being killed in the battle of Blue Licks, in 1782. After that the Illinois Country was almost without the semblance of an organized civil government, until 1788, when Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed the first Governor of Northwest Territory, under the Ordinance of 1787, serving until the separation of this region into the Territories of Ohio and Indiana in 1800, when William Henry Harrison became the Governor of the latter, embracing all that portion of the original Northwest Territory except the State of Ohio. During St. Clair's administration (1790) that part of the present State of Illinois between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers on the west, and a line extending north from about the site of old Fort Massac, on the Ohio, to the mouth of the Mackinaw River, in the present county of Tazewell, on the east, was erected into a county under the name of St. Clair, with three county-seats, viz.: Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher. (See *St. Clair County*.) Between 1830 and 1834 the name Northwest Territory was applied to an unorganized region, embracing the present State of Wisconsin, attached to Michigan Territory for governmental

purposes. (See *Illinois County*; *St. Clair*, *Arthur*; and *Todd*, *John*.)

NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE, located at Naperville, Du Page County, and founded in 1865, under the auspices of the Evangelical Association. It maintains business, preparatory and collegiate departments, besides a theological school. In 1898 it had a faculty of nineteen professors and assistants, with some 360 students, less than one-third of the latter being females, though both sexes are admitted to the college on an equal footing. The institution owns property to the value of \$207,000, including an endowment of \$85,000.

NORTHWESTERN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway*.)

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL, located at Geneseo, Henry County, Ill., incorporated in 1884; in 1894 had a faculty of twelve teachers with 171 pupils, of whom ninety were male and eighty-one female.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, an important educational institution, established at Evanston, in Cook County, in 1851. In 1898 it reported 2,599 students (1,980 male and 619 female), and a faculty of 234 instructors. It embraces the following departments, all of which confer degrees: A College of Liberal Arts; two Medical Schools (one for women exclusively); a Law School; a School of Pharmacy and a Dental College. The Garrett Biblical Institute, at which no degrees are conferred, constitutes the theological department of the University. The charter of the institution requires a majority of the Trustees to be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the University is the largest and wealthiest of the schools controlled by that denomination. The College of Liberal Arts and the Garrett Biblical Institute are at Evanston; the other departments (all professional) are located in Chicago. In the academic department (Liberal Arts School), provision is made for both graduate and post-graduate courses. The Medical School was formerly known as the Chicago Medical College, and its Law Department was originally the Union College of Law, both of which have been absorbed by the University, as have also its schools of dentistry and pharmacy, which were formerly independent institutions. The property owned by the University is valued at \$4,870,000, of which \$1,100,000 is real estate, and \$2,250,000 in endowment funds. Its income from fees paid by students in 1898 was \$215,288, and total receipts from all sources, \$482,389. Co-education of the sexes pre-

vails in the College of Liberal Arts. Dr. Henry Wade Rogers is President.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, located in Chicago; was organized in 1859 as Medical School of the Lind (now Lake Forest) University. Three annual terms, of five months each, at first constituted a course, although attendance at two only was compulsory. The institution first opened in temporary quarters, Oct. 9, 1859, with thirteen professors and thirty-three students. By 1863 more ample accommodations were needed, and the Trustees of the Lind University being unable to provide a building, one was erected by the faculty. In 1864 the University relinquished all claim to the institution, which was thereupon incorporated as the Chicago Medical College. In 1868 the length of the annual terms was increased to six months, and additional requirements were imposed on candidates for both matriculation and graduation. The same year, the college building was sold, and the erection of a new and more commodious edifice, on the grounds of the Mercy Hospital, was commenced. This was completed in 1870, and the college became the medical department of the Northwestern University. The number of professorships had been increased to eighteen, and that of undergraduates to 107. Since that date new laboratory and clinical buildings have been erected, and the growth of the institution has been steady and substantial. Mercy and St. Luke's Hospital, and the South Side Free Dispensary afford resources for clinical instruction. The teaching faculty, as constituted in 1898, consists of about fifty instructors, including professors, lecturers, demonstrators, and assistants.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY WOMAN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL, an institution for the professional education of women, located in Chicago. Its first corporate name was the "Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago," and it was in close connection with the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children. Later, it severed its connection with the hospital and took the name of the "Woman's Medical College of Chicago." Co-education of the sexes, in medicine and surgery, was experimentally tried from 1868 to 1870, but the experiment proved repugnant to the male students, who unanimously signed a protest against the continuance of the system. The result was the establishment of a separate school for women in 1870, with a faculty of sixteen professors. The requirements for graduation were fixed at four years of medical study, includ-

ing three annual graded college terms of six months each. The first term opened in the autumn of 1870, with an attendance of twenty students. The original location of the school was in the "North Division" of Chicago, in temporary quarters. After the fire of 1871 a removal was effected to the "West Division," where (in 1878-79) a modest, but well arranged building was erected. A larger structure was built in 1884, and, in 1891, the institution became a part of the Northwestern University. The college, in all its departments, is organized along the lines of the best medical schools of the country. In 1896 there were twenty-four professorships, all capably filled, and among the faculty are some of the best known specialists in the country.

NORTON, Jesse O., lawyer, Congressman and Judge, was born at Bennington, Vt., April 25, 1812, and graduated from Williams College in 1835. He settled at Joliet in 1839, and soon became prominent in the affairs of Will County. His first public office was that of City Attorney, after which he served as County Judge (1846-50). Meanwhile, he was chosen a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1852, to Congress, as a Whig. His vigorous opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise resulted in his re-election as a Representative in 1854. At the expiration of his second term (1857) he was chosen Judge of the eleventh circuit, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Randall, resigned. He was once more elected to Congress in 1862, but disagreed with his party as to the legal status of the States lately in rebellion. President Johnson appointed him United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, which office he filled until 1869. Immediately upon his retirement he began private practice at Chicago, where he died, August 3, 1875.

NORWOOD PARK, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Wisconsin Division), 11 miles northwest of Chicago. Incorporated in City of Chicago, 1893.

NOYES, George Clement, clergyman, was born at Landaff, N. H., August 4, 1833, brought by his parents to Pike County, Ill., in 1844, and, at the age of 16, determined to devote his life to the ministry; in 1851, entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, graduating with first honors in the class of 1855. In the following autumn he entered Union Theological Seminary in New York, and, having graduated in 1858, was ordained the same year, and installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Laporte, Ind. Here he remained

ten years, when he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, Ill., then a small organization which developed, during the twenty years of his pastorate, into one of the strongest and most influential churches in Evanston. For a number of years Dr. Noyes was an editorial writer and weekly correspondent of "The New York Evangelist," over the signature of "Clement." He was also, for several years, an active and very efficient member of the Board of Trustees of Knox College. The liberal bent of his mind was illustrated in the fact that he acted as counsel for Prof. David Swing, during the celebrated trial of the latter for heresy before the Chicago Presbytery—his argument on that occasion winning encomiums from all classes of people. His death took place at Evanston, Jan. 14, 1889, as the result of an attack of pneumonia, and was deeply deplored, not only by his own church and denomination, but by the whole community. Some two weeks after it occurred a union meeting was held in one of the churches at Evanston, at which addresses in commemoration of his services were delivered by some dozen ministers of that village and of Chicago, while various social and literary organizations and the press bore testimony to his high character. He was a member of the Literary Society of Chicago, and, during the last year of his life, served as its President. Dr. Noyes was married, in 1858, to a daughter of David A. Smith, Esq., an honored citizen and able lawyer of Jacksonville.

OAKLAND, a city of Coles County on the Vandavia Line and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, 15 miles northeast of Charleston; is in grain center and broom-corn belt; the town has two banks and one daily and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 995; (1900), 1,193.

OAK PARK, a village of Cook County, and popular residence suburb of Chicago, 9 miles west of the initial station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, on which it is located; is also upon the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The place has numerous churches, prosperous schools, a public library, telegraph and express offices, banks and two local papers. Population (1880), 1,888; (1890), 4,771.

OBERTLY, John H., journalist and Civil Service Commissioner, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1837; spent part of his boyhood in Allegheny County, Pa., but, in 1853, began learning the printer's trade in the office of "The Wooster (Ohio) Republican," completing it at Memphis, Tenn., and becoming a journeyman printer in

1857. He worked in various offices, including the Wooster paper, where he also began the study of law, but, in 1860, became part proprietor of "The Bulletin" job office at Memphis, in which he had been employed as an apprentice, and, later, as foreman. Having been notified to leave Memphis on account of his Union principles after the beginning of the Civil War, he returned to Wooster, Ohio, and conducted various papers there during the next four years, but, in 1865, came to Cairo, Ill., where he served for a time as foreman of "The Cairo Democrat," three years later establishing "The Cairo Bulletin." Although the latter paper was burned out a few months later, it was immediately re-established. In 1872 he was elected Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and, in 1877, was appointed by Governor Cullom the Democratic member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, serving four years, meanwhile (in 1880) being the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. Other positions held by him included Mayor of the city of Cairo (1869); President of the National Typographical Union at Chicago (1865), and at Memphis (1866); delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore (1872), and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee (1882-84). After retiring from the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, he united in founding "The Bloomington (Ill.) Bulletin," of which he was editor some three years. During President Cleveland's administration he was appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission, being later transferred to the Commissionship of Indian Affairs. He was subsequently connected in an editorial capacity with "The Washington Post," "The Richmond (Va.) State," "The Concord (N. H.) People and Patriot" and "The Washington Times." While engaged in an attempt to reorganize "The People and Patriot," he died at Concord, N. H., April 15, 1899.

ODD FELLOWS. "Western Star" Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Alton, June 11, 1836. In 1838 the Grand Lodge of Illinois was instituted at the same place, and reorganized, at Springfield, in 1842. S. C. Pierce was the first Grand Master, and Samuel L. Miller, Grand Secretary. Wilkey Encampment, No. 1, was organized at Alton in 1838, and the Grand Encampment, at Peoria, in 1850, with Charles H. Constable Grand Patriarch. In 1850 the subordinate branches of the Order numbered seventy-six, with 3,291 members, and \$25,392.87 revenue. In 1895 the Lodges numbered 838, the membership 50,544, with \$475,252.18 revenue, of which \$135,018.40

was expended for relief. The Encampment branch, in 1895, embraced 179 organizations with a membership of 6,812 and \$23,865.25 revenue, of which \$6,781.40 was paid out for relief. The Rebekah branch, for the same year, comprised 422 Lodges, with 22,000 members and \$43,215.65 revenue, of which \$3,122.79 was for relief. The total sum distributed for relief by the several organizations (1895) was \$144,972.59. The Order was especially liberal in its benefactions to the sufferers by the Chicago fire of 1871, an appeal to its members calling forth a generous response throughout the United States. (See *Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home*.)

ODD FELLOWS' ORPHANS' HOME, a benevolent institution, incorporated in 1889, erected at Lincoln, Ill., under the auspices of the Daughters of Rebekah (see *Odd Fellows*), and dedicated August 19, 1892. The building is four stories in height, has a capacity for the accommodation of fifty children, and cost \$36,524.76, exclusive of forty acres of land valued at \$8,000.

ODELL, a village of Livingston County, and station on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 82 miles south-southwest of Chicago. It is in a grain and stock-raising region. Population (1880), 908; (1890), 800; (1900), 1,000.

ODIN, a village of Marion County, at the crossing of the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railways, 244 miles south by west from Chicago; in fruit belt; has coal-mine, two fruit evaporators, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,180.

O'FALLON, a village of St. Clair County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 18 miles east of St. Louis; has interurban railway, electric lights, water-works, factories, coal-mine, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,267.

OGDEN, William Butler, capitalist and Railway President, born at Walton, N. Y., June 15, 1805. He was a member of the New York Legislature in 1834, and, the following year, removed to Chicago, where he established a land and trust agency. He took an active part in the various enterprises centering around Chicago, and, on the incorporation of the city, was elected its first Mayor. He was prominently identified with the construction of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, and, in 1847, became its President. While visiting Europe in 1853, he made a careful study of the canals of Holland, which convinced him of the desirability of widening and deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal and of constructing a ship canal across the southern peninsula of Michigan. In 1855 he became Presi-

dent of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad, and effected its consolidation with the Galena & Chicago Union. Out of this consolidation sprang the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, of which he was elected President. In 1850 he presided over the National Pacific Railroad Convention, and, upon the formation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, he became its President. He was largely connected with the inception of the Northern Pacific line, in the success of which he was a firm believer. He also controlled various other interests of public importance, among them the great lumbering establishments at Peshtigo, Wis., and, at the time of his death, was the owner of what was probably the largest plant of that description in the world. His benefactions were numerous, among the recipients being the Rush Medical College, of which he was President; the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, the Chicago Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, the University of Chicago, the Astronomical Society, and many other educational and benevolent institutions and organizations in the Northwest. Died, in New York City, August 3, 1877. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railroad*.)

OGLE, Joseph, pioneer, was born in Virginia in 1741, came to Illinois in 1785, settling in the American Bottom within the present County of Monroe, but afterwards removed to St. Clair County, about the site of the present town of O'Fallon, 8 miles north of Belleville; was selected by his neighbors to serve as Captain in their skirmishes with the Indians. Died, at his home in St. Clair County, in February, 1821. Captain Ogle had the reputation of being the earliest convert to Methodism in Illinois. Ogle County, in Northern Illinois, was named in his honor.—**Jacob** (Ogle), son of the preceding, also a native of Virginia, was born about 1772, came to Illinois with his father in 1785, and was a "Ranger" in the War of 1812. He served as a Representative from St. Clair County in the Third General Assembly (1822), and again in the Seventh (1830), in the former being an opponent of the pro-slavery convention scheme. Beyond two terms in the Legislature he seems to have held no public office except that of Justice of the Peace. Like his father, he was a zealous Methodist and highly respected. Died, in 1844, aged 72 years.

OGLE COUNTY, next to the "northern tier" of counties of the State and originally a part of Jo Daviess. It was separately organized in 1837, and Lee County was carved from its territory in

1839. In 1900 its area was 780 square miles, and its population 29,129. Before the Black Hawk War immigration was slow, and life primitive. Peoria was the nearest food market. New grain was "ground" on a grater, and old pounded with an extemporized pestle in a wooden mortar. Rock River flows across the county from northeast to southwest. A little oak timber grows along its banks, but, generally speaking, the surface is undulating prairie, with soil of a rich loam. Sandstone is in ample supply, and all the limestones abound. An extensive peat-bed has been discovered on the Killbuck Creek. Oregon, the county-seat, has fine water-power. The other principal towns are Rochelle, Polo, Forreston and Mount Morris.

OGLESBY, Richard James, Governor and United States Senator, was born in Oldham County, Ky., July 25, 1824; left an orphan at the age of 8 years; in 1836 accompanied an uncle to Decatur, Ill., where, until 1844, he worked at farming, carpentering and rope-making, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Sullivan, in Moultrie County. In 1846 he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's regiment), and served through the Mexican War, taking part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo. In 1847 he pursued a course of study at the Louisville Law School, graduating in 1848. He was a "forty-niner" in California, but returned to Decatur in 1851. In 1858 he made an unsuccessful campaign for Congress in the Decatur District. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate, but early in 1861 resigned his seat to accept the colonelcy of the Eighth Illinois Volunteers. Through gallantry (notably at Forts Henry and Donelson and at Corinth) he rose to be Major-General, being severely wounded in the last-named battle. He resigned his commission on account of disability, in May, 1864, and the following November was elected Governor, as a Republican. In 1872 he was re-elected Governor, but, two weeks after his inauguration, resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected by the Legislature of 1873. In 1884 he was elected Governor for the third time—being the only man in the history of the State who (up to the present time—1899) has been thus honored. After the expiration of his last term as Governor, he devoted his attention to his private affairs at his home at Elkhart, in Logan County, where he died, April 24, 1899, deeply mourned by personal

and political friends in all parts of the Union, who admired his strict integrity and sterling patriotism.

OHIO, INDIANA & WESTERN RAILWAY.

(See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

OHIO RIVER, an affluent of the Mississippi, formed by the union of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, at Pittsburg, Pa. At this point it becomes a navigable stream about 400 yards wide, with an elevation of about 700 feet above sea-level. The beauty of the scenery along its banks secured for it, from the early French explorers (of whom La Salle was one), the name of "La Belle Riviere." Its general course is to the southwest, but with many sinuosities, forming the southern boundary of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the western and northern boundary of West Virginia and Kentucky, until it enters the Mississippi at Cairo, in latitude 37° N., and about 1,200 miles above the mouth of the latter stream. The area which it drains is computed to be 214,000 square miles. Its mouth is 268 feet above the level of the sea. The current is remarkably gentle and uniform, except near Louisville, where there is a descent of twenty-two feet within two miles, which is evaded by means of a canal around the falls. Large steamboats can navigate its whole length, except in low stages of water and when closed by ice in winter. Its largest affluents are the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Kentucky, the Great Kanawha and the Green Rivers, from the south, and the Wabash, the Miami, Scioto and Muskingum from the north. The principal cities on its banks are Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, New Albany, Madison and Cairo. It is crossed by bridges at Wheeling, Cincinnati and Cairo. The surface of the Ohio is subject to a variation of forty-two to fifty-one feet between high and low water. Its length is 975 miles, and its width varies from 400 to 1,000 yards. (See *Inundations, Remarkable*.)

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad*.)

OLNEY, an incorporated city and the county-seat of Richland County, 31 miles west of Vincennes, Ind., and 117 miles east of St. Louis, Mo., at the junction of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Peoria Division of the Illinois Central and the Ohio River Division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad; is in the center of the fruit belt and an important shipping point for farm produce and live-stock; has flour mills, a furniture factory and railroad repair shops, banks, a public library, churches and five

newspapers, one issuing daily and another semi-weekly editions. Population (1890), 3,831; (1900), 4,260.

OMELVENY, John, pioneer and head of a numerous family which became prominent in Southern Illinois; was a native of Ireland who came to America about 1798 or 1799. After residing in Kentucky a few years, he removed to Illinois, locating in what afterwards became Pope County, whither his oldest son, **Samuel**, had preceded him about 1797 or 1798. The latter for a time followed the occupation of flat-boating, carrying produce to New Orleans. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818 from Pope County, being the colleague of Hamlet Ferguson. A year later he removed to Randolph County, where he served as a member of the County Court, but, in 1820-22, we find him a member of the Second General Assembly from Union County, having successfully contested the seat of Samuel Alexander, who had received the certificate of election. He died in 1828.—**Edward** (Omenveny), another member of this family, and grandson of the elder John Omenveny, represented Monroe County in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48), and was Presidential Elector in 1852, but died sometime during the Civil War.—**Harvey K. S.** (Omenveny), the fifth son of William Omenveny and grandson of John, was born in Todd County, Ky., in 1823, came to Southern Illinois, in 1852, and engaged in the practice of law, being for a time the partner of Senator Thomas E. Merritt, at Salem. Early in 1858 he was elected a Justice of the Circuit Court to succeed Judge Breese, who had been promoted to the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1861. He gained considerable notoriety by his intense hostility to the policy of the Government during the Civil War, was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and was named as a member of the Peace Commission proposed to be appointed by the General Assembly, in 1863, to secure terms of peace with the Southern Confederacy. He was also a leading spirit in the peace meeting held at Peoria, in August, 1863. In 1869 Mr. Omenveny removed to Los Angeles, Cal., which has since been his home, and where he has carried on a lucrative law practice.

ONARGA, a town in Iroquois County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 85 miles south by west from Chicago, and 43 miles north by east from Champaign. It is a manufacturing town, flour, wagons, wire-fencing, stoves and tile being among the products. It has a bank, eight churches, a graded school, a commercial college,

and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,061; (1890), 994; (1900), 1,270.

ONEIDA, a city in Knox County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles northeast of Galesburg; has wagon, pump and furniture factories, two banks, electric lights, several churches, a graded school, and a weekly paper. The surrounding country is rich prairie, where coal is mined about twenty feet below the surface. Pop. (1890), 699; (1900), 785.

OQUAWKA, the county-seat of Henderson County, situated on the Mississippi River, about 15 miles above Burlington, Iowa, and 32 miles west of Galesburg. It is in a farming region, but has some manufactories. The town has five churches, a graded school, a bank and three newspapers. Population (1900), 1,010.

ORDINANCE OF 1787. This is the name given to the first organic act, passed by Congress, for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The first step in this direction was taken in the appointment, by Congress, on March 1, 1784, of a committee, of which Thomas Jefferson was Chairman, to prepare a plan for the temporary government of the region which had been acquired, by the capture of Kaskaskia, by Col. George Rogers Clark, nearly six years previous. The necessity for some step of this sort had grown all the more urgent, in consequence of the recognition of the right of the United States to this region by the Treaty of Paris of 1783, and the surrender, by Virginia, of the title she had maintained thereto on account of Clark's conquest under her auspices—a right which she had exercised by furnishing whatever semblance of government so far existed northwest of the Ohio. The report submitted from Jefferson's committee proposed the division of the Territory into seven States, to which was added the proviso that, after the year 1800, "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of said States, otherwise than in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This report failed of adoption, however, Congress contenting itself with the passage of a resolution providing for future organization of this territory into States by the people—the measures necessary for temporary government being left to future Congressional action. While the postponement, in the resolution as introduced by Jefferson, of the inhibition of slavery to the year 1800, has been criticised, its introduction was significant, as coming from a representative from a slave State,

and being the first proposition in Congress looking to restriction, of any character, on the subject of slavery. Congress having taken no further step under the resolution adopted in 1784, the condition of the country (thus left practically without a responsible government, while increasing in population) became constantly more deplorable. An appeal from the people about Kaskaskia for some better form of government, in 1786, aided by the influence of the newly organized "Ohio Company," who desired to encourage emigration to the lands which they were planning to secure from the General Government, at last brought about the desired result, in the passage of the famous "Ordinance," on the 13th day of July, 1787. While making provision for a mode of temporary self-government by the people, its most striking features are to be found in the six "articles"—a sort of "Bill of Rights"—with which the document closes. These assert: (1) the right of freedom of worship and religious opinion; (2) the right to the benefit of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury; to proportionate representation, and to protection in liberty and property; (3) that "religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"; (4) that the States, formed within the territory referred to, "shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made"; (5) prescribe the boundaries of the States to be formed therein and the conditions of their admission into the Union; and (6—and most significant of all) repeat the prohibition regarding the introduction of slavery into the Northwest Territory, as proposed by Jefferson, but without any qualification as to time. There has been considerable controversy regarding the authorship of this portion of the Ordinance, into which it is not necessary to enter here. While it has been characterized as a second and advanced Declaration of Independence—and probably no single act of Congress was ever fraught with more important and far-reaching results—it seems remarkable that a majority of the States supporting it and securing its adoption, were then, and long continued to be, slave States.

OREGON, the county-seat of Ogle County, situated on Rock River and the Minneapolis Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 100 miles west from Chicago. The surrounding region is agricultural; the town has

water power and manufactures flour, pianos, steel tanks, street sprinklers, and iron castings. It has two banks, water-works supplied by flowing artesian wells, cereal mill, and two weekly newspapers; has also obtained some repute as a summer resort. Pop. (1880), 1,088; (1890), 1,566; (1900), 1,577.

ORION, a village of Henry County, at the intersection of the Rock Island Division of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, 19 miles southeast of Rock Island. Pop. (1890), 624; (1900), 584.

OSBORN, William Henry, Railway President, was born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 21, 1820. After receiving a high school education in his native town, he entered the counting room of the East India house of Peele, Hubbell & Co.; was subsequently sent to represent the firm at Manila, finally engaging in business on his own account, during which he traveled extensively in Europe. Returning to the United States in 1853, he took up his residence in New York, and, having married the daughter of Jonathan Sturges, one of the original incorporators and promoters of the Illinois Central Railroad, he soon after became associated with that enterprise. In August, 1854, he was chosen a Director of the Company, and, on Dec. 1, 1855, became its third President, serving in the latter position nearly ten years (until July 11, 1865), and, as a Director, until 1877—in all, twenty-two years. After retiring from his connection with the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Osborn gave his attention largely to enterprises of an educational and benevolent character in aid of the unfortunate classes in the State of New York.

OSBORN, Thomas O., soldier and diplomatist, was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 11, 1832; graduated from the Ohio University at Athens, in 1854; studied law at Crawfordsville, Ind., with Gen. Lew Wallace, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Chicago. Early in the war for the Union he joined the "Yates Phalanx," which, after some delay on account of the quota being full, was mustered into the service, in August, 1861, as the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, the subject of this sketch being commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel. His promotion to the colonelcy soon followed, the regiment being sent east to guard the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where it met the celebrated Stonewall Jackson, and took part in many important engagements, including the battles of Winchester, Bermuda Hundreds, and Drury's Bluff, besides the sieges of Charleston and Petersburg. At Bermuda Hundreds Colonel Osborn was severely

wounded, losing the use of his right arm. He bore a conspicuous part in the operations about Richmond which resulted in the capture of the rebel capital, his services being recognized by promotion to the brevet rank of Major-General. At the close of the war he returned to the practice of law in Chicago, but, in 1874, was appointed Consul-General and Minister-Resident to the Argentine Republic, remaining in that position until June, 1885, when he resigned, resuming his residence in Chicago.

OSWEGO, a village in Kendall County, on the Aurora and Streator branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 6 miles south of Aurora. Population (1890), 641; (1900), 618.

OTTAWA, the county-seat and principal city of La Salle County, being incorporated as a village in 1838, and, as a city, in 1853. It is located at the confluence of the Illinois and Fox Rivers and on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It is the intersecting point of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway and the Streator branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 98 miles east of Rock Island and 83 miles west-southwest of Chicago. The surrounding region abounds in coal. Sand of a superior quality for the manufacture of glass is found in the vicinity and the place has extensive glass works. Other manufactured products are brick, drain-tile, sewer-pipe, tile-roofing, pottery, pianos, organs, cigars, wagons and carriages, agricultural implements, hay carriers, hay presses, sash, doors, blinds, cabinet work, saddlery and harness and pumps. The city has some handsome public buildings including the Appellate (formerly Supreme) Court House for the Northern Division. It also has several public parks, one of which (South Park) contains a medicinal spring. There are a dozen churches and numerous public school buildings, including a high school. The city is lighted by gas and electricity, has electric street railways, good sewerage, and water-works supplied from over 150 artesian wells and numerous natural springs. It has one private and two national banks, five libraries, and eight weekly newspapers (three German), of which four issue daily editions. Pop. (1890), 9,985; (1900), 10,588.

OTTAWA, CHICAGO & FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

OUTAGAMIES, a name given, by the French, to the Indian tribe known as the Foxes. (See *Sacs and Foxes*.)

OWEN, Thomas J. V., early legislator and Indian Agent, was born in Kentucky, April 5,

1801; came to Illinois at an early day, and, in 1830, was elected to the Seventh General Assembly from Randolph County; the following year was appointed Indian Agent at Chicago, as successor to Dr. Alexander Wolcott, who had died in the latter part of 1830. Mr. Owen served as Indian Agent until 1833; was a member of the first Board of Town Trustees of the village of Chicago, Commissioner of School Lands, and one of the Government Commissioners who conducted the treaty with the Pottawatomie and other tribes of Indians at Chicago, in September, 1833. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 15, 1835.

PADDOCK, Gaius, pioneer, a native of Massachusetts, was born in 1758; at the age of 17 he entered the Colonial Army, serving until the close of the Revolutionary War, and being in Washington's command at the crossing of the Delaware. After the war he removed to Vermont; but, in 1815, went to Cincinnati, and, a year later, to St. Charles, Mo. Then, after having spent about a year at St. Louis, in 1818 he located in Madison County, Ill., at a point afterwards known as "Paddock's Grove," and which became one of the most prosperous agricultural sections of Southern Illinois. Died, in 1831.

PAINE, (Gen.) Eleazer A., soldier, was born in Parkman, Gesuga County, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1815; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1839, and was assigned to the First Infantry, serving in the Florida War (1839-40), but resigned, Oct. 11, 1840. He then studied law and practiced at Painesville, Ohio, (1843-48), and at Monmouth, Ill., (1848-61), meanwhile serving in the lower branch of the Eighteenth General Assembly (1852-53). Before leaving Ohio, he had been Deputy United States Marshal and Lieutenant-Colonel of the State Militia, and, in Illinois, became Brigadier-General of Militia (1845-48). He was appointed Colonel of the Ninth Illinois in April, 1861, and served through the war, being promoted Brigadier-General in September, 1861. The first duty performed by his regiment, after this date, was the occupation of Paducah, Ky., where he was in command. Later, it took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battles of Shiloh, New Madrid and Corinth, and also in the various engagements in Northern Georgia and in the "march to the sea." From November, 1862, to May, 1864, General Paine was guarding railroad lines in Central Tennessee, and, during a part of 1864, in command of the Western District of Kentucky. He resigned, April 5, 1865, and died in Jersey City, Dec. 16,

1882. A sturdy Union man, he performed his duty as a soldier with great zeal and efficiency.

PALATINE, a village of Cook County, on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 26 miles northwest from Chicago. There are flour and planing mills here; dairying and farming are leading industries of the surrounding country. Population (1880), 731; (1890), 891; (1900), 1,020.

PALESTINE, a town in Crawford County, about 2 miles from the Wabash River, 7 miles east of Robinson, and 35 miles southwest of Terre Haute, on the Illinois Central Railway; has five churches, a graded school, a bank, weekly newspaper, flour mill, cold storage plant, canning factory, garment factory, and municipal light and power plant. Pop. (1890), 732; (1900), 979.

PALMER, Frank W., journalist, ex-Congressman and Public Printer, was born at Manchester, Dearborn County, Ind., Oct. 11, 1827; learned the printer's trade at Jamestown, N. Y., afterwards edited "The Jamestown Journal," and served two terms in the New York Legislature; in 1858 removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and edited "The Dubuque Times," was elected to Congress in 1860, and again in 1868 and 1872, meanwhile having purchased "The Des Moines Register," which he edited for several years. In 1873 he removed to Chicago and became editor of "The Inter Ocean," remaining two years; in 1877 was appointed Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving eight years. Shortly after the accession of President Harrison, in 1889, he was appointed Public Printer, continuing in office until the accession of President Cleveland in 1893, when he returned to newspaper work, but resumed his old place at the head of the Government Printing Bureau after the inauguration of President McKinley in 1897.

PALMER, John McAuley, lawyer, soldier and United States Senator, was born in Scott County, Ky., Sept. 13, 1817; removed with his father to Madison County, Ill., in 1831, and, four years later, entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, as a student; later taught and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1843 he was elected Probate Judge of Macoupin County, also served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847; after discharging the duties of Probate and County Judge, was elected to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy, in 1852, and re-elected in 1854, as an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, casting his vote for Lyman Trumbull for United States Senator in 1855, but resigned his seat in 1856; was President of the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington in the latter year, and appointed a

delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia; was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1859, and chosen a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1860; served as a member of the National Peace Conference of 1861; entered the army as Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was promoted Brigadier General, in November, 1861, taking part in the campaign in Tennessee up to Chickamauga, assuming the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps with the rank of Major-General, but was relieved at his own request before Atlanta. In 1865 he was assigned, by President Lincoln, to command of the Military Department of Kentucky, but, in September, 1866, retired from the service, and, in 1867, became a citizen of Springfield. The following year he was elected Governor, as a Republican, but, in 1872, supported Horace Greeley for President, and has since cooperated with the Democratic party. He was three times the unsuccessful candidate of his party for United States Senator, and was their nominee for Governor in 1888, but defeated. In 1890 he was nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic State Convention and elected in joint session of the Legislature, March 11, 1891, receiving on the 154th ballot 101 Democratic and two Farmers' Mutual Alliance votes. He became an important factor in the campaign of 1896 as candidate of the "Sound Money" Democracy for President, although receiving no electoral votes, proving his devotion to principle. His last years were occupied in preparation of a volume of personal recollections, which was completed, under the title of "The Story of an Earnest Life," a few weeks before his death, which occurred at his home in Springfield, September 25, 1900.

PALMER, Potter, merchant and capitalist, was born in Albany County, N. Y., in 1825; received an English education and became a junior clerk in a country store at Durham, Greene County, in that State, three years later being placed in charge of the business, and finally engaging in business on his own account. Coming to Chicago in 1852, he embarked in the dry-goods business on Lake Street, establishing the house which afterwards became Field, Leiter & Co. (now Marshall Field & Co.), from which he retired, in 1865, with the basis of an ample fortune, which has since been immensely increased by fortunate operations in real estate. Mr. Palmer was Second Vice-President of the first Board of Local Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1891.—**Mrs. Bertha M. Honore** (Palmer), wife of the preceding, is the daughter of H. H.

Honore, formerly a prominent real-estate owner and operator of Chicago. She is a native of Louisville, Ky., where her girlhood was chiefly spent, though she was educated at a convent near Baltimore, Md. Later she came with her family to Chicago, and, in 1870, was married to Potter Palmer. Mrs. Palmer has been a recognized leader in many social and benevolent movements, but won the highest praise by her ability and administrative skill, exhibited as President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

PALMYRA, a village of Macoupin County, on the Springfield Division of the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railway, 33 miles southwest from Springfield; has some local manufactories, a bank and a newspaper. Population (1900), 813.

PANA, an important railway center and principal city of Christian County, situated in the southeastern part of the County, and at the intersecting point of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Illinois Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads, 35 miles south by west from Decatur, and 42 miles southeast of Springfield. It is an important shipping-point for grain and has two elevators. Its mechanical establishments include two flouring mills, a foundry, two machine shops and two planing mills. The surrounding region is rich in coal, which is extensively mined. Pana has banks, several churches, graded schools, and three papers issuing daily and weekly editions. Population (1890), 5,077; (1900), 5,530.

PANA, SPRINGFIELD & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad.*)

PARIS, a handsome and flourishing city, the county-seat of Edgar County. It is an important railway center, situated on the "Big Four" and the Vandalia Line, 160 miles south of Chicago, and 170 miles east-northeast of St. Louis; is in the heart of a wealthy and populous agricultural region, and has a prosperous trade. Its industries include foundries, three elevators, flour, saw and planing mills, glass, broom, and corn product factories. The city has three banks, three daily and four weekly newspapers, a court house, ten churches, and graded schools. Pop. (1890), 4,996; (1900), 6,105.

PARIS & DECATUR RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad.*)

PARIS & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad.*)

PARKS, Gavion D. A., lawyer, was born at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1817;

went to New York City in 1838, where he completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, removing to Lockport, Ill., in 1842. Here he successively edited a paper, served as Master in Chancery and in an engineering corps on the Illinois & Michigan Canal; was elected County Judge in 1849, removed to Joliet, and, for a time, acted as an attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Michigan Central and the Chicago & Alton Railroads; was also a Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville; was elected Representative in 1852, became a Republican and served on the first Republican State Central Committee (1856); the same year was elected to the State Senate, and was a Commissioner of the State Penitentiary in 1864. In 1872 Mr. Parks joined in the Liberal-Republican movement, was defeated for Congress, and afterwards acted with the Democratic party. Died, Dec. 28, 1895.

PARKS, Lawson A., journalist, was born at Mecklenburg, N. C., April 15, 1813; learned the printing trade at Charlotte, in that State; came to St. Louis in 1833, and, in 1836, assisted in establishing "The Alton Telegraph," but sold his interest a few years later. Then, having officiated as pastor of Presbyterian churches for some years, in 1854 he again became associated with "The Telegraph," acting as its editor. Died at Alton, March 31, 1875.

PARK RIDGE, a suburban village on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 13 miles northwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 457; (1890), 987; (1900), 1,340.

PARTRIDGE, Charles Addison, journalist and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Westford, Chittenden County, Vt., Dec. 8, 1843; came with his parents to Lake County, Ill., in 1844, and spent his boyhood on a farm, receiving his education in the district school, with four terms in a high school at Burlington, Wis. At 16 he taught a winter district school near his boyhood home, and at 18 enlisted in what became Company C of the Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, being mustered into the service as Eighth Corporal at Rockford. His regiment becoming attached to the Army of the Cumberland, he participated with it in the battles of Chickamauga and the Atlanta campaign, as well as those of Franklin and Nashville, and has taken a just pride in the fact that he never fell out on the march, took medicine from a doctor or was absent from his regiment during its term of service, except for four months while recovering from a gun-shot

wound received at Chickamauga. He was promoted successively to Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, and commissioned Second Lieutenant of his old company, of which his father was First Lieutenant for six months and until forced to resign on account of impaired health. Receiving his final discharge, June 28, 1865, he returned to the farm, where he remained until 1869, in the meantime being married to Miss Jennie E. Earle, in 1866, and teaching school one winter. In 1869 he was elected County Treasurer of Lake County on the Republican ticket, and re-elected in 1871; in January of the latter year, purchased an interest in "The Waukegan Gazette," with which he remained associated some fifteen years, at first as the partner of Rev. A. K. Fox, and later of his younger brother, H. E. Partridge. In 1877 he was appointed, by President Hayes, Postmaster at Waukegan, serving four years; in 1886 was elected to the Legislature, serving (by successive elections) as Representative in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies, being frequently called upon to occupy the Speaker's chair, and, especially during the long Senatorial contest of 1891, being recognized as a leader of the Republican minority. In 1888 he was called to the service of the Republican State Central Committee (of which he had previously been a member), as assistant to the veteran Secretary, the late Daniel Shepard, remaining until the death of his chief, when he succeeded to the secretaryship. During the Presidential campaign of 1892 he was associated with the late William J. Campbell, then the Illinois member of the Republican National Committee, and was entrusted by him with many important and confidential missions. Without solicitation on his part, in 1894 he was again called to assume the secretaryship of the Republican State Central Committee, and bore a conspicuous and influential part in winning the brilliant success achieved by the party in the campaign of that year. From 1893 to 1895 he served as Mayor of Waukegan; in 1896 became Assistant Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois—a position which he held in 1889 under Commander James S. Martin, and to which he has been re-appointed by successive Department Commanders up to the present time. Mr. Partridge's service in the various public positions held by him, has given him an acquaintance extending to every county in the State.

PATOKA, a village of Marion County, on the Western branch of the Illinois Central Railway,

15 miles south of Vandalia. There are flour and saw mills here; the surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1890), 502; (1900), 640.

PATTERSON, Robert Wilson, D.D., LL.D., clergyman, was born in Blount County, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1814; came to Bond County, Ill., with his parents in 1822, his father dying two years later; at 18 had had only nine months' schooling, but graduated at Illinois College in 1837; spent a year at Lane Theological Seminary, another as tutor in Illinois College, and then, after two years more at Lane Seminary and preaching in Chicago and at Monroe, Mich., in 1842 established the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, of which he remained the pastor over thirty years. In 1850 he received a call to the chair of Didactic Theology at Lane Seminary, as successor to Dr. Lyman Beecher, but it was declined, as was a similar call ten years later. Resigning his pastorate in 1873, he was, for several years, Professor of Christian Evidences and Ethics in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest; in 1876-78 served as President of Lake Forest University (of which he was one of the founders), and, in 1880-83, as lecturer in Lane Theological Seminary. He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1854, that of LL.D. from Lake Forest University, and was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly (N. S.) at Wilmington, Del., in 1859. Died, at Evanston, Ill., Feb. 24, 1894.

PAVEY, Charles W., soldier and ex-State Auditor, was born in Highland County, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1835; removed to Illinois in 1859, settling in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, and, for a time, followed the occupation of a farmer and stock-raiser. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Eightieth Illinois Volunteers for the Civil War, and became First Lieutenant of Company E. He was severely wounded at the battle of Sand Mountain, and, having been captured, was confined in Libby Prison, at Salisbury, N. C., and at Danville, Va., for a period of nearly two years, enduring great hardship and suffering. Having been exchanged, he served to the close of the war as Assistant Inspector-General on the Staff of General Rousseau, in Tennessee. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880, which nominated General Garfield for the Presidency, and was one of the famous "306" who stood by General Grant in that struggle. In 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern District, and, in 1888, was nominated and elected State Auditor on the Republican ticket, but was de-

feated for re-election in the "land-slide" of 1892. General Pavey has been prominent in "G. A. R." councils, and held the position of Junior Vice-Commander for the Department of Illinois in 1878, and that of Senior Vice-Commander in 1879. He also served as Brigadier-General of the National Guard, for Southern Illinois, during the railroad strike of 1877. In 1897 he received from President McKinley the appointment of Special Agent of the Treasury Department. His home is at Mount Vernon, Jefferson County.

PAWNEE, a village of Sangamon County, at the eastern terminus of the Auburn & Pawnee Railroad, 19 miles south of Springfield. The town has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1900), 595; (1903, est.), 1,000.

PAWNEE RAILROAD, a short line in Sangamon County, extending from Pawnee to Auburn (9 miles), where it forms a junction with the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The company was organized and procured a charter in December, 1888, and the road completed the following year. The cost was \$101,774. Capital stock authorized, \$100,000; funded debt (1895), \$50,000.

PAW PAW, a village of Lee County, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 8 miles northwest of Earlville. The town is in a farming region, but has a bank and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 635; (1900), 765.

PAXTON, the county-seat of Ford County, is situated at the intersection of the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central and the Lake Erie & Western Railroads, 103 miles south by west from Chicago, and 49 miles east of Bloomington. It contains a court house, two schools, water-works, electric light and water-heating system, two banks, nine churches, and one daily newspaper. It is an important shipping-point for the farm products of the surrounding territory, which is a rich agricultural region. Besides brick and tile works and flour mills, factories for the manufacture of carriages, buggies, hardware, cigars, brooms, and plows are located here. Pop. (1890), 2,187; (1900), 3,036.

PAYSON, a village in Adams County, 15 miles southeast of Quincy; the nearest railroad station being Fall Creek, on the Quincy and Louisiana Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; has one newspaper. Population (1900), 465.

PAYSON, Lewis E., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Providence, R. I., Sept. 17, 1840; came to Illinois at the age of 12, and, after passing through the common schools, attended

Lombard University, at Galesburg, for two years. He was admitted to the bar at Ottawa in 1862, and, in 1865, took up his residence at Pontiac. From 1869 to 1873 he was Judge of the Livingston County Court, and, from 1881 to 1891, represented his District in Congress, being elected as a Republican, but, in 1890, was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Herman W. Snow. Since retiring from Congress he has practiced his profession in Washington, D. C.

PEABODY, Selim Hobart, educator, was born in Rockingham County, Vt., August 20, 1829; after reaching 13 years of age, spent a year in a Boston Latin School, then engaged in various occupations, including teaching, until 1848, when he entered the University of Vermont, graduating third in his class in 1852; was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Engineering in the Polytechnic College at Philadelphia, in 1854, remaining three years, when he spent five years in Wisconsin, the last three as Superintendent of Schools at Racine. From 1865 to 1871 he was teacher of physical science in Chicago High School, also conducting night schools for working men; in 1871 became Professor of Physics and Engineering in Massachusetts Agricultural College, but returned to the Chicago High School in 1874; in 1876 took charge of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and, in 1878, entered the Illinois Industrial University (now University of Illinois), at Champaign, first as Professor of Mechanical Engineering, in 1880 becoming President, but resigning in 1891. During the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Professor Peabody was Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts, and, on the expiration of his service there, assumed the position of Curator of the newly organized Chicago Academy of Sciences, from which he retired some two years later.

PEARL, a village of Pike County, on the Kansas City branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 14 miles west of Roodhouse. Population (1890), 928; (1900), 722.

PEARSON, Isaac N., ex-Secretary of State, was born at Centreville, Pa., July 27, 1842; removed to Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., in 1858, and has ever since resided there. In 1872 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1876. Later he engaged in real-estate and banking business. He was a member of the lower house in the Thirty-third, and of the Senate in the Thirty-fifth, General Assembly, but before the expiration of his term in the latter, was elected Secretary of State, on the Republican ticket, in 1888. In 1892 he was a candidate for re-election,

but was defeated, although, next to Governor Fifer, he received the largest vote cast for any candidate for a political office on the Republican State ticket.

PEARSON, John M., ex-Railway and Warehouse Commissioner, born at Newburyport, Mass., in 1832—the son of a ship-carpenter; was educated in his native State and came to Illinois in 1849, locating at the city of Alton, where he was afterwards engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the first Railway and Warehouse Commission, serving four years; in 1878 was elected Representative in the Thirty-first General Assembly from Madison County, and was re-elected, successively, in 1880 and '82. He was appointed a member of the first Board of Live-Stock Commissioners in 1885, serving until 1893, for a considerable portion of the time as President of the Board. Mr. Pearson is a lifelong Republican and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. His present home is at Godfrey.

PEARSONS, Daniel K., M.D., real-estate operator and capitalist, was born at Bradfordton, Vt., April 14, 1820; began teaching at 16 years of age, and, at 21, entered Dartmouth College, taking a two years' course. He then studied medicine, and, after practicing a short time in his native State, removed to Chicopee, Mass., where he remained from 1843 to 1857. The latter year he came to Ogle County, Ill., and began operating in real estate, finally adding to this a loan business for Eastern parties, but discontinued this line in 1877. He owns extensive tracts of timber lands in Michigan, is a Director in the Chicago City Railway Company and American Exchange Bank, besides being interested in other financial institutions. He has been one of the most liberal supporters of the Chicago Historical Society, and a princely contributor to various benevolent and educational institutions, his gifts to colleges, in different parts of the country, aggregating over a million dollars.

PECATONICA, a town in Pecatonica Township, Winnebago County, on the Pecatonica River. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, midway between Freeport and Rockford, being 14 miles from each. It contains a carriage factory, machine shop, condensed milk factory, a bank, six churches, a graded school, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,059; (1900), 1,045.

PECATONICA RIVER, a stream formed by the confluence of two branches, both of which rise in Iowa County, Wis. They unite a little north

of the Illinois State line, whence the river runs southeast to Freeport, then east and northeast, until it enters Rock River at Rockton. From the headwaters of either branch to the mouth of the river is about 50 miles.

PECK, Ebenezer, early lawyer, was born in Portland, Maine, May 22, 1805; received an academical education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Canada in 1827. He was twice elected to the Provincial Parliament and made King's Counsel in 1833; came to Illinois in 1835, settling in Chicago; served in the State Senate (1838-40), and in the House (1840-42 and 1858-60); was also Clerk of the Supreme Court (1841-45), Reporter of Supreme Court decisions (1849-63), and member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Mr. Peck was an intimate personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, by whom he was appointed a member of the Court of Claims, at Washington, serving until 1875. Died, May 25, 1881.

PECK, Ferdinand Wythe, lawyer and financier, was born in Chicago, July 15, 1848—the son of Philip F. W. Peck, a pioneer and early merchant of the metropolis of Illinois; was educated in the public schools, the Chicago University and Union College of Law, graduating from both of the last named institutions, and being admitted to the bar in 1869. For a time he engaged in practice, but his father having died in 1871, the responsibility of caring for a large estate devolved upon him and has since occupied his time, though he has given much attention to the amelioration of the condition of the poor of his native city, and works of practical benevolence and public interest. He is one of the founders of the Illinois Humane Society, has been President and a member of the Board of Control of the Chicago Athenæum, member of the Board of Education, President of the Chicago Union League, and was an influential factor in securing the success of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, serving as First Vice-President of the Chicago Board of Directors, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and member of the Board of Reference and Control. Of late years, Mr. Peck has been connected with several important building enterprises of a semi-public character, which have added to the reputation of Chicago, including the Auditorium, Stock Exchange Building and others in which he is a leading stockholder, and in the erection of which he has been a chief promoter. In 1898 he was appointed, by President McKinley, the United States Commissioner to the International Expo-

sition at Paris of 1900, as successor to the late Maj. M. P. Handy, and the success which has followed his discharge of the duties of that position, has demonstrated the fitness of his selection.

PECK, George R., railway attorney, born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1843; was early taken to Wisconsin, where he assisted in clearing his father's farm; at 16 became a country school-teacher to aid in freeing the same farm from debt; enlisted at 19 in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, later becoming a Captain in the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, with which he joined in "Sherman's March to the Sea." Returning home at the close of the war, he began the study of law at Janesville, spending six years there as a student, Clerk of the Circuit Court and in practice. From there he went to Kansas and, between 1871 and '74, practiced his profession at Independence, when he was appointed by President Grant United States District Attorney for the Kansas District, but resigned this position, in 1879, to return to general practice. In 1881 he became General Solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, removing to Chicago in 1893. In 1895 he resigned his position with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to accept a similar position with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, which (1898) he still holds. Mr. Peck is recognized as one of the most gifted orators in the West, and, in 1897, was chosen to deliver the principal address at the unveiling of the Logan equestrian statue in Lake Front Park, Chicago; has also officiated as orator on a number of other important public occasions, always acquitting himself with distinction.

PECK, John Mason, D.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 31, 1789; removed to Greene County, N. Y., in 1811, where he united with the Baptist Church, the same year entering on pastoral work, while prosecuting his studies and supporting himself by teaching. In 1814 he became pastor of a church at Amenia, N. Y., and, in 1817, was sent west as a missionary, arriving in St. Louis in the latter part of the same year. During the next nine years he traveled extensively through Missouri and Illinois, as an itinerant preacher and teacher, finally locating at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, where, in 1826, he established the Rock Spring Seminary for the education of teachers and ministers. Out of this grew Shurtleff College, founded at Upper Alton in 1835, in securing the endowment of which Dr. Peck traveled many thousands of miles and collected \$20,000, and of which he served as Trustee

for many years. Up to 1843 he devoted much time to aiding in the establishment of a theological institution at Covington, Ky., and, for two years following, was Corresponding Secretary and Financial Agent of the American Baptist Publication Society, with headquarters in Philadelphia. Returning to the West, he served as pastor of several important churches in Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky. A man of indomitable will, unflinching industry and thoroughly upright in conduct, for a period of a quarter of a century, in the early history of the State, probably no man exerted a larger influence for good and the advancement of the cause of education, among the pioneer citizens of all classes, than Dr. Peck. Though giving his attention so constantly to preaching and teaching, he found time to write much, not only for the various publications with which he was, from time to time, connected, but also for other periodicals, besides publishing "A Guide for Emigrants" (1831), of which a new edition appeared in 1836, and a "Gazetteer of Illinois" (Jacksonville, 1834, and Boston, 1837), which continue to be valued for the information they contain of the condition of the country at that time. He was an industrious collector of historical records in the form of newspapers and pamphlets, which were unfortunately destroyed by fire a few years before his death. In 1852 he received the degree of D.D. from Harvard University. Died, at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, March 15, 1858.

PECK, Philip F. W., pioneer merchant, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1809, the son of a wholesale merchant who had lost his fortune by indorsing for a friend. After some years spent in a mercantile house in New York, he came to Chicago on a prospecting tour, in 1830; the following year brought a stock of goods to the embryo emporium of the Northwest—then a small backwoods hamlet—and, by trade and fortunate investments in real estate, laid the foundation of what afterwards became a large fortune. He died, Oct. 23, 1871, as the result of an accident occurring about the time of the great fire of two weeks previous, from which he was a heavy sufferer pecuniarily. Three of his sons, Walter L., Clarence I. and Ferdinand W. Peck, are among Chicago's most substantial citizens.

PEKIN, a flourishing city, the county-seat of Tazewell County, and an important railway center, located on the Illinois River, 10 miles south of Peoria and 56 miles north of Springfield. Agriculture and coal-mining are the chief occupations in the surrounding country, but the city itself is an important grain market with large

general shipping interests. It has several distilleries, besides grain elevators, malt-houses, brick and tile works, lumber yards, planing mills, marble works, plow and wagon works, and a factory for corn products. Its banking facilities are adequate, and its religious and educational advantages are excellent. The city has a public library, park, steam-heating plant, three daily and four weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 6,347; (1900), 8,420.

PEKIN, LINCOLN & DECATUR RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

PELL, Gilbert T., Representative in the Third Illinois General Assembly (1822) from Edwards County, and an opponent of the resolution for a State Convention adopted by the Legislature at that session, designed to open the door for the admission of slavery. Mr. Pell was a son-in-law of Morris Birkbeck, who was one of the leaders in opposition to the Convention scheme, and very naturally sympathized with his father-in-law. He was elected to the Legislature, for a second term, in 1828, but subsequently left the State, dying elsewhere, when his widow removed to Australia.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. As to operations of this corporation in Illinois, see Calumet River; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; South Chicago & Southern, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways. The whole number of miles owned, leased and operated by the Pennsylvania System, in 1898, was 1,987.21, of which only 61.34 miles were in Illinois. It owns, however, a controlling interest in the stock of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway (which see).

PEORIA, the second largest city of the State and the county-seat of Peoria County, is 160 miles southwest of Chicago, and at the foot of an expansion of the Illinois River known as Peoria Lake. The site of the town occupies an elevated plateau, having a water frontage of four miles and extending back to a bluff, which rises 220 feet above the river level and about 120 feet above the highest point of the main site. It was settled in 1778 or '79, although, as generally believed, the French missionaries had a station there in 1711. There was certainly a settlement there as early as 1725, when Renault received a grant of lands at Pimiteoui, facing the lake then bearing the same name as the village. From that date until 1812, the place was continuously occupied as a French village, and is said to have been the most important point for trading in the Mississippi Valley. The original village was situated about a mile and

a half above the foot of the lake; but later, the present site was occupied, at first receiving the name of "La Ville de Maillet," from a French Canadian who resided in Peoria, from 1765 to 1801 (the time of his death), and who commanded a company of volunteers in the Revolutionary War. The population of the old town removed to the new site, and the present name was given to the place by American settlers, from the Peoria Indians, who were the occupants of the country when it was first discovered, but who had followed their cognate tribes of the Illinois family to Cahokia and Kaskaskia, about a century before American occupation of this region. In 1812 the town is estimated to have contained about seventy dwellings, with a population of between 200 and 300, made up largely of French traders, hunters and voyageurs, with a considerable admixture of half-breeds and Indians, and a few Americans. Among the latter were Thomas Forsyth, Indian Agent and confidential adviser of Governor Edwards; Michael La Croix, son-in-law of Julian Dubuque, founder of the city of Dubuque; Antoine Le Claire, founder of Davenport, and for whom Le Claire, Iowa, is named; William Arundel, afterwards Recorder of St. Clair County, and Isaac Darnielle, the second lawyer in Illinois.—In November, 1812, about half the town was burned, by order of Capt. Thomas E. Craig, who had been directed, by Governor Edwards, to proceed up the river in boats with materials to build a fort at Peoria. At the same time, the Governor himself was at the head of a force marching against Black Partridge's village, which he destroyed. Edwards had no communication with Craig, who appears to have acted solely on his own responsibility. That the latter's action was utterly unjustifiable, there can now be little doubt. He alleged, by way of excuse, that his boats had been fired upon from the shore, at night, by Indians or others, who were harbored by the citizens. The testimony of the French, however, is to the effect that it was an unprovoked and cowardly assault, instigated by wine which the soldiers had stolen from the cellars of the inhabitants. The bulk of those who remained after the fire were taken by Craig to a point below Alton and put ashore. This occurred in the beginning of winter, and the people, being left in a destitute condition, were subjected to great suffering. A Congressional investigation followed, and the French, having satisfactorily established the fact that they were not hostile, were restored to their possessions.—In 1813 a fort, designed for permanent occupancy,

was erected and named Fort Clark, in honor of Col. George Rogers Clark. It had one (if not two) block-houses, with magazines and quarters for officers and men. It was finally evacuated in 1818, and was soon afterwards burned by the Indians. Although a trading-post had been maintained here, at intervals, after the affair of 1812, there was no attempt made to rebuild the town until 1819, when Americans began to arrive.—In 1824 a post of the American Fur Company was established here by John Hamlin, the company having already had, for five years, a station at Wesley City, three miles farther down the river. Hamlin also traded in pork and other products, and was the first to introduce keel-boats on the Illinois River. By transferring his cargo to lighter draft boats, when necessary, he made the trip from Peoria to Chicago entirely by water, going from the Des Plaines to Mud Lake, and thence to the South Branch of the Chicago River, without unloading. In 1834 the town had but seven frame houses and twenty-one log cabins. It was incorporated as a town in 1835 (Rudolphus Rouse being the first President), and, as the City of Peoria, ten years later (Wm. Hale being the first Mayor).—Peoria is an important railway and business center, eleven railroad lines concentrating here. It presents many attractive features, such as handsome residences, fine views of river, bluff and valley scenery, with an elaborate system of parks and drives. An excellent school system is liberally supported, and its public buildings (national, county and city) are fine and costly. Its churches are elegant and well attended, the leading denominations being Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Protestant and Reformed Episcopal, Lutheran, Evangelical and Roman Catholic. It is the seat of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, a young and flourishing scientific school affiliated with the University of Chicago, and richly endowed through the munificence of Mrs. Lydia Bradley, who devotes her whole estate, of at least a million dollars, to this object. Right Rev. John L. Spaulding, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Peoria, is erecting a handsome and costly building for the Spaulding Institute, a school for the higher education of young men.—At Bartonville, a suburb of Peoria, on an elevation commanding a magnificent view of the Illinois River valley for many miles, the State has located an asylum for the incurable insane. It is now in process of erection, and is intended to be one of the most complete of its kind in the world. Peoria lies in a corn and coal region, is noted for

the number and extent of its distilleries, and, in 1890, ranked eighth among the grain markets of the country. It also has an extensive commerce with Chicago, St. Louis and other important cities; was credited, by the census of 1890, with 554 manufacturing establishments, representing 90 different branches of industry, with a capital of \$15,072,567 and an estimated annual product of \$55,504,523. Its leading industries are the manufacture of distilled and malt liquors, agricultural implements, glucose and machine-shop products. Its contributions to the internal revenue of the country are second only to those of the New York district. Population (1870), 22,849; (1880), 29,259; (1890), 41,024; (1900), 56,100.

PEORIA COUNTY, originally a part of Fulton County, but cut off in 1825. It took its name from the Peoria Indians, who occupied that region when it was first discovered. As first organized, it included the present counties of Jo Daviess and Cook, with many others in the northern part of the State. At that time there were less than 1,500 inhabitants in the entire region; and John Hamlin, a Justice of the Peace, on his return from Green Bay (whither he had accompanied William S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, with a drove of cattle for the fort there), solemnized, at Chicago, the marriage of Alexander Wolcott, then Indian Agent, with a daughter of John Kinzie. The original Peoria County has been subdivided into thirty counties, among them being some of the largest and richest in the State. The first county officer was Norman Hyde, who was elected Judge of the Probate Court by the Legislature in January, 1825. His commission from Governor Coles was dated on the eighteenth of that month, but he did not qualify until June 4, following, when he took the oath of office before John Dixon, Circuit Clerk, who founded the city that bears his name. Meanwhile, Mr. Hyde had been appointed the first Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, and served in that capacity until entering upon his duties as Probate Judge. The first election of county officers was held, March 7, 1825, at the house of William Eads. Nathan Dillon, Joseph Smith, and William Holland were chosen Commissioners; Samuel Fulton Sheriff, and William Phillips Coroner. The first County Treasurer was Aaron Hawley, and the first general election of officers took place in 1826. The first court house was a log cabin, and the first term of the Circuit Court began Nov. 14, 1825, John York Sawyer sitting on the bench, with John Dixon, Clerk; Samuel Fulton, Sheriff; and John

Twiney, the Attorney-General, present. Peoria County is, at present, one of the wealthiest and most populous counties in the State. Its soil is fertile and its manufactures numerous, especially at Peoria, the county-seat and principal city (which see). The area of the county is 615 square miles, and its population (1880), 55,353; (1890), 70,378; (1900), 88,608.

PEORIA LAKE, an expansion of the Illinois River, forming the eastern boundary of Peoria County, which it separates from the counties of Woodford and Tazewell. It is about 20 miles long and 2½ miles broad at the widest part.

PEORIA, ATLANTA & DECATUR RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad*.)

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE RAILWAY. The total length of this line, extending from Peoria, Ill., to Evansville, Ind., is 330.87 miles, all owned by the company, of which 273 miles are in Illinois. It extends from Pekin, southeast to Grayville, on the Wabash River—is single track, unballasted, and of standard gauge. Between Pekin and Peoria the company uses the tracks of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, of which it is one-fourth owner. Between Hervey City and Midland Junction it has trackage privileges over the line owned jointly by the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville and the Terre Haute & Peoria Companies (7.5 miles). Between Midland Junction and Decatur (2.4 miles) the tracks of the Illinois Central are used, the two lines having terminal facilities at Decatur in common. The rails are of fifty-two and sixty-pound steel.—(HISTORY.)

The main line of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway is the result of the consolidation of several lines built under separate charters. (1) The Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1867, built in 1869-71, and operated the latter year, was leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, but sold to representatives of the bond-holders, on account of default on interest, in 1876, and reorganized as the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railway. (2) The Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad, (projected from Decatur to Mattoon), was incorporated in 1871, completed from Mattoon to Hervey City, in 1872, and, the same year, consolidated with the Chicago & Great Southern; in January, 1874, the Decatur line passed into the hands of a receiver, and, in 1877, having been sold under foreclosure, was reorganized as the Decatur, Mattoon & Southern Railroad. In 1879 it was placed in the hands of trustees, but the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railway having acquired a controlling interest during the same year, the two lines were con-

solidated under the name of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company. (3) The Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, chartered in 1857, was consolidated in 1872 with the Mount Vernon & Grayville Railroad (projected), the new corporation taking the name of the Chicago & Illinois Southern (already mentioned). In 1872 the latter corporation was consolidated with the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad, under the name of the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railway. Both consolidations, however, were set aside by decree of the United States District Court, in 1876, and the partially graded road and franchises of the Grayville & Mattoon lines sold, under foreclosure, to the contractors for the construction; 20 miles of the line from Olney to Newton, were completed during the month of September of that year, and the entire line, from Grayville to Mattoon, in 1878. In 1880 this line was sold, under decree of foreclosure, to the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company, which had already acquired the Decatur & Mattoon Division—thus placing the entire line, from Peoria to Grayville, in the hands of one corporation. A line under the name of the Evansville & Peoria Railroad, chartered in Indiana in 1880, was consolidated, the same year, with the Illinois corporation under the name of the latter, and completed from Grayville to Evansville in 1882. (4) The Chicago & Ohio River Railroad—chartered, in 1869, as the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad—was constructed, as a narrow-gauge line, from Kansas to West Liberty, in 1878-81; in the latter year was changed to standard gauge and completed, in 1883, from Sidell to Olney (86 miles). The same year it went into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure, in February, 1886, and reorganized, in May following, as the Chicago & Ohio River Railroad; was consolidated with the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway, in 1893, and used as the Chicago Division of that line. The property and franchises of the entire line passed into the hands of receivers in 1894, and are still (1898) under their management.

PEORIA, PEKIN & JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.)

PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD, a short line, 46.7 miles in length, operated by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, extending from Peoria to Bureau Junction, Ill. It was incorporated, Feb. 12, 1853, completed the following year, and leased to the Rock Island in perpetuity, April 14, 1854, the annual rental being \$125,000. The par value of the

capital stock is \$1,500,000. Annual dividends of 8 per cent are guaranteed, payable semi-annually. (See *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway*.)

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILROAD. Of this line the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company is the lessee. Its total length is 350½ miles, 132 of which lie in Illinois—123 being owned by the Company. That portion within this State extends east from Pekin to the Indiana State line, in addition to which the Company has trackage facilities over the line of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway (9 miles) to Peoria. The gauge is standard. The track is single, laid with sixty and sixty-seven-pound steel rails and ballasted almost wholly with gravel. The capital stock is \$10,000,000. In 1895 it had a bonded debt of \$13,603,000 and a floating debt of \$1,261,130, making a total capitalization of \$24,864,130.—(HISTORY.) The original of this corporation was the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad, which was consolidated, in July, 1869, with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville Railroad—the new corporation taking the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western—and was opened to Pekin the same year. In 1874 it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1879, and reorganized as the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway Company. The next change occurred in 1881, when it was consolidated with an Ohio corporation (the Ohio, Indiana & Pacific Railroad), again undergoing a slight change of name in its reorganization as the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company. In 1886 it again got into financial straits, was placed in charge of a receiver and sold to a reorganization committee, and, in January, 1887, took the name of the Ohio, Indiana & Western Railway Company. The final reorganization, under its present name, took place in February, 1890, when it was leased to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, by which it is operated. (See *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

PEORIA & HANNIBAL RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

PEORIA & OQUAWKA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

PEORIA & PEKIN UNION RAILWAY. A line connecting the cities of Peoria and Pekin, which are only 8 miles apart. It was chartered in 1880, and acquired, by purchase, the tracks of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville and the Peoria & Springfield Railroads, between the two cities named in

its title, giving it control of two lines, which are used by nearly all the railroads entering both cities from the east side of the Illinois River. The mileage, including both divisions, is 18.14 miles, second tracks and sidings increasing the total to nearly 60 miles. The track is of standard gauge, about two-thirds being laid with steel rails. The total cost of construction was \$4,350,987. Its total capitalization (1898) was \$4,177,763, including \$1,000,000 in stock, and a funded debt of \$2,904,000. The capital stock is held in equal amounts (each 2,500 shares) by the Wabash, the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Peoria & Eastern companies, with 1,000 shares by the Lake Erie & Western. Terminal charges and annual rentals are also paid by the Terre Haute & Peoria and the Iowa Central Railways.

PEORIA & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.)

PEOTONE, a village of Will County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 41 miles south-southwest from Chicago; has some manufactures, a bank and a newspaper. The surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1890), 717; (1900), 1,003.

PERCY, a village of Randolph County, at the intersection of the Wabash, Chesapeake & Western and the Mobile & Ohio Railways. Population (1890), 360; (1900), 660.

PERROT, Nicholas, a French explorer, who visited the valley of the Fox River (of Wisconsin) and the country around the great lakes, at various times between 1670 and 1690. He was present, as a guide and interpreter, at the celebrated conference held at Sault Ste. Marie, in 1671, which was attended by fifteen Frenchmen and representatives from seventeen Indian tribes, and at which the Sieur de Luson took formal possession of Lakes Huron and Superior, with the surrounding region and "all the country southward to the sea," in the name of Louis XIV. of France. Perrot was the first to discover lead in the West, and, for several years, was Commandant in the Green Bay district. As a chronicler he was intelligent, interesting and accurate. His writings were not published until 1864, but have always been highly prized as authority.

PERRY, a town of Pike County, has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 770; (1890), 705; (1900), 642.

PERRY COUNTY, lies in the southwest quarter of the State, with an area of 440 square miles and a population (1900) of 19,830. It was organized as a county in 1827, and named for Com. Oliver H. Perry. The general surface is rolling,

although flat prairies occupy a considerable portion, interspersed with "post-oak flats." Limestone is found in the southern, and sandstone in the northern, sections, but the chief mineral wealth of the county is coal, which is abundant, and, at several points, easily mined, some of it being of a superior quality. Salt is manufactured, to some extent, and the chief agricultural output is wheat. Pinckneyville, the county-seat, has a central position and a population of about 1,300. Duquoir is the largest city. Beaucoup Creek is the principal stream, and the county is crossed by several lines of railroad.

PERU, a city in La Salle County, at the head of navigation on the Illinois River, which is here spanned by a handsome bridge. It is distant 100 miles southwest from Chicago, and the same distance north-northeast from Springfield. It is connected by street cars with La Salle, one mile distant, which is the terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It is situated in a rich coal-mining region, is an important trade center, and has several manufacturing establishments, including zinc-smelting works, rolling mills, nickeloid factory, metal novelty works, gas engine factory, tile works, plow, scale and patent-pump factories, foundries and machine shops, flour and saw mills, clock factory, etc. Two national banks, with a combined capital of \$200,000, are located at Peru, and one daily and one weekly paper. Population (1870), 3,650; (1880), 4,682; (1890), 5,550; (1900), 6,863.

PESOTUM, a village in Champaign County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles south of Tolono. Population (1890), 575.

PETERSBURG, a city of Menard County, and the county-seat, on the Sangamon River, at the intersection Chicago & Alton with the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway; 23 miles northwest of Springfield and 28 miles northeast of Jacksonville. The town was surveyed and platted by Abraham Lincoln in 1837, and is the seat of the "Old Salem" Chautauqua. It has machine shops, two banks, two weekly papers and nine churches. The manufactures include woolen goods, brick and drain-tile, bed-springs, mattresses, and canned goods. Pop. (1890), 2,342, (1900), 2,807.

PETERS, Onslow, lawyer and jurist, was born in Massachusetts, graduated at Brown University, and was admitted to the bar and practiced law in his native State until 1837, when he settled at Peoria, Ill. He served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, was elected to the bench of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit in 1853, and re-elected in 1855. Died, Feb. 28, 1856.

PHILLIPS, David L., journalist and politician, was born where the town of Marion, Williamson County, Ill., now stands, Oct. 28, 1823; came to St. Clair County in childhood, his father settling near Belleville; began teaching at an early age, and, when about 18, joined the Baptist Church, and, after a brief course with the distinguished Dr. Peck, at his Rock Spring Seminary, two years later entered the ministry, serving churches in Washington and other Southern Illinois counties, finally taking charge of a church at Jonesboro. Though originally a Democrat, his advanced views on slavery led to a disagreement with his church, and he withdrew; then accepted a position as paymaster in the construction department of the Illinois Central Railroad, finally being transferred to that of Land Agent for the Southern section, in this capacity visiting different parts of the State from one end of the main line to the other. About 1854 he became associated with the management of "The Jonesboro Gazette," a Democratic paper, which, during his connection with it (some two years), he made an earnest opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. At the Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention (which see), held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, he was appointed a member of their State Central Committee, and, as such, joined in the call for the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington in May following, where he served as Vice-President for his District, and was nominated for Presidential Elector on the Fremont ticket. Two years later (1858) he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress in the Southern District, being defeated by John A. Logan; was again in the State Convention of 1860, and a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President the first time; was appointed by Mr. Lincoln United States Marshal for the Southern District in 1861, and re-appointed in 1865, but resigned after Andrew Johnson's defection in 1866. During 1863 Mr. Phillips became part proprietor of "The State Journal" at Springfield, retaining this relation until 1878, at intervals performing editorial service; also took a prominent part in organizing and equipping the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (sometimes called the "Phillips Regiment"), and, in 1865, was one of the committee of citizens sent to escort the remains of President Lincoln to Springfield. He joined in the Liberal Republican movement at Cincinnati in 1872, but, in 1876, was in line with his former party associates, and served in that year as an unsuccessful candidate

for Congress, in the Springfield District, in opposition to William M. Springer, early the following year receiving the appointment of Postmaster for the city of Springfield from President Hayes. Died, at Springfield, June 19, 1880.

PHILLIPS, George S., author, was born at Peterborough, England, in January, 1816; graduated at Cambridge, and came to the United States, engaging in journalism. In 1845 he returned to England, and, for a time, was editor of "The Leeds Times," still later being Principal of the People's College at Huddersfield. Returning to the United States, he came to Cook County, and, about 1866-68, was a writer of sketches over the *nom de plume* of "January Searle" for "The Chicago Republican"—later was literary editor of "The New York Sun" for several years. His mind becoming impaired, he was placed in an asylum at Trenton, N. J., finally dying at Morristown, N. J., Jan. 14, 1889. Mr. Phillips was the author of several volumes, chiefly sketches of travel and biography.

PHILLIPS, Jesse J., lawyer, soldier and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., May 22, 1837. Shortly after graduating from the Hillsboro Academy, he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1861 he organized a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain, and which was attached to the Ninth Illinois Infantry. Captain Phillips was successively advanced to the rank of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; resigned on account of disability, in August, 1864, but was brevetted Brigadier-General at the close of the war. His military record was exceptionally brilliant. He was wounded three times at Shiloh, and was personally thanked and complimented by Generals Grant and Oglesby for gallantry and efficient service. At the termination of the struggle he returned to Hillsboro and engaged in practice. In 1866, and again in 1868, he was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, but was both times defeated. In 1879 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1885. In 1890 he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court of the Fourth District, and, in 1893, was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice John M. Scholfeld, his term expiring in 1897, when he was re-elected to succeed himself. Judge Phillips' present term will expire in 1906.

PHILLIPS, Joseph, early jurist, was born in Tennessee, received a classical and legal education, and served as a Captain in the War of

1812; in 1816 was appointed Secretary of Illinois Territory, serving until the admission of Illinois as a State, when he became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, serving until July, 1822, when he resigned, being succeeded on the bench by John Reynolds, afterwards Governor. In 1822 he was a candidate for Governor in the interest of the advocates of a pro-slavery amendment of the State Constitution, but was defeated by Edward Coles, the leader of the anti-slavery party. (See *Coles, Edward, and Slavery and Slave Laws.*) He appears from the "Edwards Papers" to have been in Illinois as late as 1832, but is said eventually to have returned to Tennessee. The date of his death is unknown.

PIANKESHAW, THE, a branch of the Miami tribe of Indians. Their name, like those of their brethren, underwent many mutations of orthography, the tribe being referred to, variously, as the "Pou-an-ke-kiahs," the "Pi-an-gie-shaws," the "Pi-an-qui-shaws," and the "Py-an-ke-shaws." They were less numerous than the Weas, their numerical strength ranking lowest among the bands of the Miamis. At the time La Salle planted his colony around Starved Rock, their warriors numbered 150. Subsequent to the dispersion of this colony they (alone of the Miamis) occupied portions of the present territory of Illinois, having villages on the Vermilion and Wabash Rivers. Their earliest inclinations toward the whites were friendly, the French traders having intermarried with women of the tribe soon after the advent of the first explorers. Col. George Rogers Clark experienced little difficulty in securing their allegiance to the new government which he proclaimed. In the sanguinary raids (usually followed by reprisals), which marked Western history during the years immediately succeeding the Revolution, the Piankeshaws took no part; yet the outrages, perpetrated upon peaceable colonists, had so stirred the settlers' blood, that all Indians were included in the general thirst for vengeance, and each was unceremoniously dispatched as soon as seen. The Piankeshaws appealed to Washington for protection, and the President issued a special proclamation in their behalf. After the cession of the last remnant of the Miami territory to the United States, the tribe was removed to a Kansas reservation, and its last remnant finally found a home in Indian Territory. (See also *Miamis; Weas.*)

"PIASA BIRD," LEGEND OF THE. When the French explorers first descended the Upper Mississippi River, they found some remarkable figures depicted upon the face of the bluff, just

above the site of the present city of Alton, which excited their wonder and continued to attract interest long after the country was occupied by the whites. The account given of the discovery by Marquette, who descended the river from the mouth of the Wisconsin, in June, 1673, is as follows: "As we coasted along" (after passing the mouth of the Illinois) "rocks frightful for their height and length, we saw two monsters painted on one of the rocks, which startled us at first, and upon which the boldest Indian dare not gaze long. They are as large as a calf, with horns on the head like a deer, a frightful look, red eyes, bearded like a tiger, the face somewhat like a man's, the body covered with scales, and the tail so long that it twice makes the turn of the body, passing over the head and down between the legs, ending at last in a fish's tail. Green, red and black are the colors employed. On the whole, these two monsters are so well painted that we could not believe any Indian to have been the designer, as good painters in France would find it hard to do as well. Besides this, they are painted so high upon the rock that it is hard to get conveniently at them to paint them." As the Indians could give no account of the origin of these figures, but had their terror even more excited at the sight of them than Marquette himself, they are supposed to have been the work of some prehistoric race occupying the country long before the arrival of the aborigines whom Marquette and his companions found in Illinois. There was a tradition that the figures were intended to represent a creature, part beast and part bird, which destroyed immense numbers of the inhabitants by swooping down upon them from its abode upon the rocks. At last a chief is said to have offered himself a victim for his people, and when the monster made its appearance, twenty of his warriors, concealed near by, discharged their arrows at it, killing it just before it reached its prey. In this manner the life of the chief was saved and his people were preserved from further depredations; and it was to commemorate this event that the figure of the bird was painted on the face of the cliff on whose summit the chief stood. This story, told in a paper by Mr. John Russell, a pioneer author of Illinois, obtained wide circulation in this country and in Europe, about the close of the first quarter of the present century, as the genuine "Legend of the Piasa Bird." It is said, however, that Mr. Russell, who was a popular writer of fiction, acknowledged that it was drawn largely from his imagination. Many prehistoric relics

and human remains are said, by the late William McAdams, the antiquarian of Alton, to have been found in caves in the vicinity, and it seems a well authenticated fact that the Indians, when passing the spot, were accustomed to discharge their arrows—and, later, their firearms—at the figure on the face of the cliff. Traces of this celebrated pictograph were visible as late as 1840 to 1845, but have since been entirely quarried away.

PIATT COUNTY, organized in 1841, consisting of parts of Macon and Dewitt Counties. Its area is 440 square miles; population (1900), 17,706. The first Commissioners were John Hughes, W. Bailey and E. Peck. John Piatt, after whose family the county was named, was the first Sheriff. The North Fork of the Sangamon River flows centrally through the county from northeast to southwest, and several lines of railroad afford transportation for its products. Its resources and the occupation of the people are almost wholly agricultural, the surface being level prairie and the soil fertile. Monticello, the county-seat, has a population of about 1,700. Other leading towns are Cerro Gordo (939) and Bement (1,129).

PICKETT, Thomas Johnson, journalist, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 17, 1821; spent six years (1830-36) in St. Louis, when his family removed to Peoria; learned the printer's trade in the latter city, and, in 1840, began the publication of "The Peoria News," then sold out and established "The Republican" (afterwards "The Transcript"); was a member of the Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, serving on the Committee on Resolutions, and being appointed on the State Central Committee, which called the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington, in May following, and was there appointed a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated General Fremont for President. Later, he published papers at Pekin and Rock Island, at the latter place being one of the first to name Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency; was elected State Senator in 1860, and, in 1862, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, being transferred, as Colonel, to the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois (100-days' men), and serving at Camp Douglas during the "Conspiracy" excitement. After the war, Colonel Pickett removed to Paducah, Ky., published a paper there called "The Federal Union," was appointed Postmaster, and, later, Clerk of the United States District Court, and

was the Republican nominee for Congress, in that District, in 1874. Removing to Nebraska in 1879, he at different times conducted several papers in that State, residing for the most part at Lincoln. Died, at Ashland, Neb., Dec. 24, 1891.

PIERSON, David, pioneer banker, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., July 9, 1806; at the age of 13 removed west with his parents, arriving at St. Louis, June 3, 1820. The family soon after settled near Collinsville, Madison County, Ill., where the father having died, they removed to the vicinity of Carrollton, Greene County, in 1821. Here they opened a farm, but, in 1827, Mr. Pierson went to the lead mines at Galena, where he remained a year, then returning to Carrollton. In 1834, having sold his farm, he began merchandising, still later being engaged in the pork and grain trade at Alton. In 1854 he added the banking business to his dry-goods trade at Carrollton, also engaged in milling, and, in 1862-63, erected a woolen factory, which was destroyed by an incendiary fire in 1872. Originally an anti-slavery Clay Whig, Mr. Pierson became a Republican on the organization of that party in 1856, served for a time as Collector of Internal Revenue, was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, and a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor in 1876. Of high integrity and unswerving patriotism, Mr. Pierson was generous in his benefactions, being one of the most liberal contributors to the establishment of the Langston School for the Education of Freedmen at Holly Springs, Miss., soon after the war. He died at Carrollton, May 8, 1891.—**Ornan** (Pierson), a son of the subject of this sketch, was a member of the Thirty-second General Assembly (1881) from Greene County, and is present cashier of the Greene County National Bank at Carrollton.

PIGGOTT, Isaac N., early politician, was born about 1792; served as an itinerant Methodist preacher in Missouri and Illinois, between 1819 and 1824, but finally located southwest of Jerseyville and obtained a license to run a ferry between Grafton and Alton; in 1828 ran as a candidate for the State Senate against Thomas Carlin (afterwards Governor); removed to St. Louis, in 1858, and died there in 1874.

PIKE COUNTY, situated in the western portion of the State, lying between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, having an area of 795 square miles—named in honor of the explorer, Capt. Zebulon Pike. The first American settlers came about 1820, and, in 1821, the county was organized, at first embracing all the country north and

west of the Illinois River, including the present county of Cook. Out of this territory were finally organized about one fourth of the counties of the State. Coles' Grove (now Gilead, in Calhoun County) was the first county-seat, but the seat of justice was removed, in 1824, to Atlas, and to Pittsfield in 1833. The surface is undulating, in some portions is hilly, and diversified with prairies and hardwood timber. Live-stock, cereals and hay are the staple products, while coal and Niagara limestone are found in abundance. Population (1890), 31,000; (1900), 31,595.

PILLSBURY, Nathaniel Joy, lawyer and judge, was born in York County, Maine, Oct. 21, 1834; in 1855 removed to Illinois, and, in 1858, began farming in Livingston County. He began the study of law in 1863, and, after admission to the bar, commenced practice at Pontiac. He represented La Salle and Livingston Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1873, was elected to the bench of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. He was re-elected in 1879 and again in 1885. He was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court in 1877, and again in 1879 and '85. He was severely wounded by a shot received from strikers on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, near Chicago, in 1886, resulting in his being permanently disabled physically, in consequence of which he declined a re-election to the bench in 1891.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a city and the county-seat of Perry County, situated at the intersection of the Paducah Division Illinois Central and the Wabash, Chester & Western Railways, 10 miles west-northwest of Duquoin. Coal-mining is carried on in the immediate vicinity, and flour, carriages, plows and dressed lumber are among the manufactured products. Pinckneyville has two banks—one of which is national—two weekly newspapers, seven churches, a graded and a high school. Population (1880), 964; (1890), 1,298; (1900), 2,357.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, one of the Pennsylvania Company's lines, operating 1,403 miles of road, of which 1,090 miles are owned and the remainder leased—length of line in Illinois, 26 miles. The Company is the outgrowth of a consolidation, in 1890, of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway with the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg, the Cincinnati & Richmond and the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroads. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company controls the entire line through ownership of stock. Capital stock outstanding, in 1898, \$47,791,601;

funded debt, \$48,433,000; floating debt, \$2,214,703—total capital \$98,500,584.—(HISTORY.) The Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, embracing the Illinois division of this line, was made up of various corporations organized under the laws of Illinois and Indiana. One of its component parts was the Chicago & Great Eastern Railway, organized, in 1865, by consolidation of the Galena & Illinois River Railroad (chartered in 1857), the Chicago & Great Eastern Railway of Indiana, the Cincinnati & Chicago Air-Line (organized 1860), and the Cincinnati, Logansport & Chicago Railway. In 1869, the consolidated line was leased to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, and operated under the name of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central between Bradford, Ohio, and Chicago, from 1869 until its consolidation, under the present name, in 1890. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad*.)

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway*.)

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. The total length of this line is nearly 470 miles, but only a little over 16 miles are within Illinois. It was operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as lessee. The entire capitalization in 1898 was \$62,549,990; and the earnings in Illinois, \$472,228.—(HISTORY.) The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway is the result of the consolidation, August 1, 1856, of the Ohio & Pennsylvania, the Ohio & Indiana and the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Companies, under the name of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The road was opened through its entire length, Jan. 1, 1859; was sold under foreclosure in 1861; reorganized under its present title, in 1862, and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for 999 years, from July 1, 1869. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad*.)

PITTSFIELD, the county-seat of Pike County, situated on the Hannibal & Naples branch of the Wabash Railway, about 40 miles southeast of Quincy, and about the same distance south of west from Jacksonville. Its public buildings include a handsome court house and graded and high school buildings. The city has an electric light plant, city water-works, a flour mill, a National and a State bank, nine churches, and four weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 2,295; (1900), 2,293.

PLAINFIELD, a village of Will County, on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad and an interurban electric line, 8 miles northwest of Joliet; is

in a dairying section; has a bank and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 852; (1900), 920.

PLANO, a city in Kendall County, situated near the Fox River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 14 miles west-southwest of Aurora. There are manufactories of agricultural implements and bedsteads. The city has banks, several churches, graded and high schools, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,825; (1900), 1,634; (1903, est.), 2,250.

PLEASANT PLAINS, a village of Sangamon County, on Springfield Division Baltimore & Ohio S. W. Railroad, 16 miles northwest of Springfield; in rich farming region; has coal-shaft, bank, five churches, college and two newspapers. Population (1890), 518; (1900), 575.

PLEASANTS, George Washington, jurist, was born in Harrodsburg, Ky., Nov. 24, 1823; received a classical education at Williams College, Mass., graduating in 1842; studied law in New York City, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1845, establishing himself in practice at Williamstown, Mass., where he remained until 1849. In 1851 he removed to Washington, D. C., and, after residing there two years, came to Illinois, locating at Rock Island, which has since been his home. In 1861 he was elected, as a Republican, to the State Constitutional Convention which met at Springfield in January following, and, in 1867, was chosen Judge for the Sixth (now Tenth) Judicial Circuit, having served by successive re-elections until June, 1897, retiring at the close of his fifth term—a record for length of service seldom paralleled in the judicial history of the State. The last twenty years of this period were spent on the Appellate bench. For several years past Judge Pleasants has been a sufferer from failing eyesight, but has been faithful in attendance on his judicial duties. As a judicial officer and a man, his reputation stands among the highest.

PLUMB, Ralph, soldier and ex-Congressman, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 29, 1816. After leaving school he became a merchant's clerk, and was himself a merchant for eighteen years. From New York he removed to Ohio, where he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1855, later coming to Illinois. During the Civil War he served four years in the Union army as Captain and Quartermaster, being brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel at its close. He made his home at Streator, where he was elected Mayor (1881-1883). There he engaged in coal-mining and has been connected with several important enterprises. From 1885 to 1889 he

represented the Eighth Illinois District in Congress, after which he retired to private life.

PLYMOUTH, a village of Hancock County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 41 miles northeast of Quincy; is trade center of rich farming district; has two banks, electric lights, water-works, and one paper. Pop. (1900), 854.

POINTE DE SAIBLE, Jean Baptiste, a negro and Indian-trader, reputed to have been the first settler on the present site of the city of Chicago. He is said to have been a native of San Domingo, but is described by his contemporaries as "well educated and handsome," though dissipated. He appears to have been at the present site of Chicago as early as 1794, his house being located on the north side near the junction of the North and South branches of the Chicago River, where he carried on a considerable trade with the Indians. About 1796 he is said to have sold out to a French trader named Le Mai, and joined a countryman of his, named Glamorgan, at Peoria, where he died soon after. Glamorgan, who was the reputed owner of a large Spanish land-grant in the vicinity of St. Louis, is said to have been associated with Point de Saible in trade among the Peorias, before the latter came to Chicago.

POLO, a city in Ogle County, at intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railways, 23 miles south of Freeport and 12 miles north of Dixon. The surrounding region is devoted to agriculture and stock-raising, and Polo is a shipping point for large quantities of cattle and hogs. Agricultural implements (including harvesters) and buggies are manufactured here. The city has banks, one weekly and one semi-weekly paper, seven churches, a graded public and high school, and a public library. Pop. (1890), 1,728; (1900), 1,869.

PONTIAC, an Ottawa chief, born on the Ottawa River, in Canada, about 1720. While yet a young man he became the principal Chief of the allied Ottawas, Ojibways and Pottawatomies. He was always a firm ally of the French, to whose interests he was devotedly attached, defending them at Detroit against an attack of the Northern tribes, and (it is generally believed) leading the Ottawas in the defeat of Braddock. He reluctantly acquiesced in the issue of the French and Indian War, although at first strongly disposed to dispute the progress of Major Rogers, the British officer sent to take possession of the western forts. In 1762 he dispatched emissaries to a large number of tribes, whom he desired to unite in a league for the extermination of the English. His proposals were favorably received,

and thus was organized what is commonly spoken of as the "Conspiracy of Pontiac." He himself undertook to lead an assault upon Detroit. The garrison, however, was apprised of his intention, and made preparations accordingly. Pontiac thereupon laid siege to the fort, but was unable to prevent the ingress of provisions, the Canadian settlers furnishing supplies to both besieged and besiegers with absolute impartiality. Finally a boat-load of ammunition and supplies was landed at Detroit from Lake Erie, and the English made an unsuccessful sortie on July 31, 1763. After a desultory warfare, lasting for nearly three months, the Indians withdrew into Indiana, where Pontiac tried in vain to organize another movement. Although Detroit had not been taken, the Indians captured Forts Sandusky, St. Joseph, Miami, Ouiatanon, LeBoeuf and Venango, besides the posts of Mackinaw and Presque Isle. The garrisons at all these points were massacred and innumerable outrages perpetrated elsewhere. Additional British troops were sent west, and the Indians finally brought under control. Pontiac was present at Oswego when a treaty was signed with Sir William Johnson, but remained implacable. His end was tragic. Broken in heart, but still proud in spirit and relentless in purpose, he applied to the former (and last) French Governor of Illinois, the younger St. Ange, who was then at St. Louis, for co-operation and support in another raid against the British. Being refused aid or countenance, according to a story long popularly received, he returned to the vicinity of Cahokia, where, in 1769, he was murdered by a Kaskaskia Indian in consideration of a barrel of liquor. N. Matson, author of several volumes bearing on early history in Illinois, citing Col. Joseph N. Bourassa, an educated half-breed of Kansas, as authority for his statement, asserts that the Indian killed at Cahokia was an impostor, and that the true Pontiac was assassinated by Kineboo, the Head Chief of the Illinois, in a council held on the Des Plaines River, near the present site of Joliet. So well convinced, it is said, was Pierre Chouteau, the St. Louis Indian trader, of the truth of this last story, that he caused a monument, which he had erected over the grave of the false Pontiac, to be removed. Out of the murder of Pontiac, whether occurring at Cahokia or Joliet, it is generally agreed, resulted the extermination of the Illinois and the tragedy of "Starved Rock." (See *Starved Rock*.)

PONTIAC, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Livingston County. It stands on the bank of the Vermillion River, and is also a point

of intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Wabash and the Illinois Central Railroads. It is 33 miles north-northeast from Bloomington and 93 miles south-southwest of Chicago. The surrounding region is devoted to agriculture, stock-raising and coal-mining. Pontiac has four banks and four weekly newspapers (two issuing daily editions), numerous churches and good schools. Various kinds of manufacturing are conducted, among the principal establishments being flouring mills, three shoe factories, straw paper and candy factories and a foundry. The State Reformatory for Juvenile Offenders is located here. Pop. (1890). 2,784; (1900), 4,266.

POOL, Orval, merchant and banker, was born in Union County, Ky., near Shawneetown, Ill., Feb. 17, 1809, but lived in Shawneetown from seven years of age; in boyhood learned the saddler's trade, but, in 1843, engaged in the dry-goods business, J. McKee Peeples and Thomas S. Ridgway becoming his partners in 1846. In 1850 he retired from the dry-goods trade and became an extensive dealer in produce, pork and tobacco. In 1871 he established the Gallatin County National Bank, of which he was the first President. Died, June 30, 1871.

POOLE, William Frederick, bibliographer, librarian and historical writer, was born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 24, 1821, graduated from Yale College in 1849, and, at the close of his sophomore year, was appointed assistant librarian of his college society, which owned a library of 10,000 volumes. Here he prepared and published the first edition of his now famous "Index to Periodical Literature." A second and enlarged addition was published in 1853, and secured for its author wide fame, in both America and Europe. In 1852 he was made Librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library, and, from 1856 to 1869, had charge of the Boston Athenæum, then one of the largest libraries in the United States, which he relinquished to engage in expert library work. He organized libraries in several New England cities and towns, at the United States Naval Academy, and the Cincinnati Public Library, finally becoming Librarian of the latter institution. In October, 1873, he assumed charge of the Chicago Public Library, then being organized, and, in 1887, became Librarian of the Newberry Library, organizing this institution and remaining at its head until his death, which occurred, March 1, 1894. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the Northwestern University in 1882. Dr. Poole took a prominent part in the organization of library associations, and was one of the Vice-

Presidents of the International Conference of Librarians, held in London in 1871. His advice was much sought in relation to library architecture and management. He wrote much on topics connected with his profession and on historical subjects, frequently contributing to "The North American Review." In 1874-75 he edited a literary paper at Chicago, called "The Owl," and was later a constant contributor to "The Dial." He was President of the American Historical Society and member of State Historical Societies and of other kindred associations.

POPE, Nathaniel, first Territorial Secretary of Illinois, Delegate in Congress and jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., in 1774; graduated with high honor from Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., read law with his brother, Senator John Pope, and, in 1804, emigrated to New Orleans, later living, for a time, at Ste. Genevieve, Mo. In 1808 he became a resident of Kaskaskia and, the next year, was appointed the first Territorial Secretary of Illinois. His native judgment was strong and profound and his intellect quick and far-reaching, while both were thoroughly trained and disciplined by study. In 1816 he was elected a Territorial Delegate to Congress, and proved himself, not only devoted to the interests of his constituents, but also a shrewd tactician. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the act authorizing the formation of a State government, and it was mainly through his efforts that the northern boundary of Illinois was fixed at lat. 42° 30' north, instead of the southern bend of Lake Michigan. Upon the admission of Illinois into the Union, he was made United States Judge of the District, which then embraced the entire State. This office he filled with dignity, impartiality and acceptability until his death, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lucretia Yeatman, in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1850. Pope County was named in his honor.—**Gen. John** (Pope), son of the preceding, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1822; graduated at the United States Military Academy, 1842, and appointed brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers; served in Florida (1842-44), on the northeast boundary survey, and in the Mexican War (1846-47), being promoted First Lieutenant for bravery at Monterey and Captain at Buena Vista. In 1849 he conducted an exploring expedition in Minnesota, was in charge of topographical engineering service in New Mexico (1851-53), and of the survey of a route for the Union Pacific Railway (1853-59), meanwhile experimenting on the feasibility of artesian wells on the "Staked

Plains" in Northwestern Texas. He was a zealous friend of Abraham Lincoln in the political campaign of 1860, and was court-martialed for criticising the policy of President Buchanan, in a paper read before a literary society in Cincinnati, the proceedings being finally dropped on the recommendation of the (then) Secretary of War, Joseph Holt. In 1861 he was one of the officers detailed by the War Department to conduct Mr. Lincoln to the capital, and, in May following, was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers and assigned to command in Missouri, where he performed valuable service in protecting railroad communications and driving out guerrillas, gaining an important victory over Sterling Price at Blackwater, in December of that year; in 1862 had command of the land forces co-operating with Admiral Foote, in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10, resulting in the capture of that stronghold with 6,500 prisoners, 125 cannon and 7,000 small arms, thereby winning a Major-General's commission. Later, having participated in the operations against Corinth, he was transferred to command of the Army of Virginia, and soon after commissioned Brigadier-General in the regular army. Here, being forced to meet a greatly superior force under General Lee, he was subjected to reverses which led to his falling back on Washington and a request to be relieved of his command. For failure to give him proper support, Gen. Fitzjohn Porter was tried by court-martial, and, having been convicted, was cashiered and declared forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States Government—although this verdict was finally set aside and Porter restored to the army as Colonel, by act of Congress, in August, 1886. General Pope's subsequent service was performed chiefly against the Indians in the Northwest, until 1865, when he took command of the military division of Missouri, and, in June following, of the Department of the Missouri, including all the Northwestern States and Territories, from which he was relieved early in 1866. Later, he held command, under the Reconstruction Acts, in Georgia, Alabama and Florida (1867-68); the Department of the Lakes (1868-70); Department of the Missouri (1870-84); and Department of the Pacific, from 1884 to his retirement, March 16, 1886. General Pope published "Explorations from the Red River to the Rio Grande" and "Campaigns in Virginia" (1863). Died, at Sandusky, Ohio, Sept 23, 1892.

POPE COUNTY, lies on the southern border of the State, and contains an area of about 360

square miles—named in honor of Judge Nathaniel Pope. It was erected in 1816 (two years before the admission of Illinois as a State) from parts of Gallatin and Johnson Counties. The county-seat was first located at Sandsville, but later changed to Golconda. Robert Lacy, Benoni Lee and Thomas Ferguson were the first Commissioners; Hamlet Ferguson was chosen Sheriff; John Scott, Recorder; Thomas C. Browne, Prosecuting-Attorney, and Samuel Omelveney, Treasurer. The highest land in Southern Illinois is in the north-eastern part of this county, reaching an elevation of 1,046 feet. The bluffs along the Ohio River are bold in outline, and the ridges are surmounted by a thick growth of timber, notably oak and hickory. Portions of the bottom lands are submerged, at times, during a part of the year and are covered with cypress timber. The remains of Indian mounds and fortifications are found, and some interesting relics have been exhumed. Sandstone is quarried in abundance, and coal is found here and there. Mineral springs (with copperas as the chief ingredient) are numerous. Iron is found in limited quantities, among the rocks toward the south, while spar and kaolin clay are found in the north. The chief agricultural products are potatoes, corn and tobacco. Population (1890), 14,016; (1900), 13,585.

PORT BYRON, a village of Rock Island County, on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 16 miles above Rock Island; has lime kilns, grain elevator, two banks, academy, public schools, and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 732. The (Illinois) Western Hospital for the Insane is located at Watertown, twelve miles below Port Byron.

PORTER, (Rev.) Jeremiah, pioneer clergyman, was born at Hadley, Mass., in 1804; graduated from Williams College in 1825, and studied theology at both Andover and Princeton seminaries, graduating from the latter in 1831. The same year he made the (then) long and perilous journey to Fort Brady, a military post at the Sault Ste. Marie, where he began his work as a missionary. In 1833 he came to Chicago, where he remained for two years, organizing the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, with a membership of twenty-six persons. Afterwards he had pastoral charge of churches at Peoria and Farmington. While in Chicago he was married to Miss Eliza Chappell, one of the earliest teachers in Chicago. From 1840 to '58 he was located at Green Bay, Wis., accepting a call from a Chicago Church in the year last named. In 1861 he was commissioned Chaplain in the volunteer service

by Governor Yates, and mustered out in 1865. The next five years were divided between labors at Brownsville, Tex., in the service of the Sanitary Commission, and a pastorate at Prairie du Chien. In 1870 he was commissioned Chaplain in the regular army, remaining in the service (with occasional leaves of absence) until 1882, when he was retired from active service on account of advanced age. His closing years were spent at the homes of his children in Detroit and Beloit; died at the latter city, July 25, 1893, at the age of 89 years.

POSEY, (Gen.) Thomas, Continental and Revolutionary soldier, was born in Virginia, July 9, 1750; in 1774 took part in Lord Dunmore's expedition against the Indians, and, later, in various engagements of the Revolutionary War, being part of the time under the immediate command of Washington; was with General Wayne in the assault on Stony Point and present at Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown; also served, after the war, with Wayne as a Brigadier-General in the Northwest Territory. Removing to Kentucky, he served in the State Senate, for a time being presiding officer and acting Lieutenant-Governor; later (1812), was elected United States Senator from Louisiana, and, from 1813 to '16, served as Territorial Governor of Indiana. Died, at the home of his son-in-law, Joseph M. Street, at Shawneetown, Ill., March 18, 1818, where he lies buried. At the time of his death General Posey was serving as Indian Agent.

POST, Joel S., lawyer and soldier of the Mexican War; was born in Ontario (now Wayne) County, N. Y., April 27, 1816; in 1838 removed with his father to Washtenaw County, Mich., remaining there until 1839, when he came to Macon County, Ill. The following year, he commenced the study of law with Judge Charles Emmerson, of Decatur, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican War, and served as Quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment (Col. E. D. Baker's); in 1856 was elected to the State Senate, and, at the following session, was a leading supporter of the measures which resulted in the establishment of the State Normal School at Bloomington. Capt. Post's later years were spent at Decatur, where he died, June 7, 1886.

POST, Philip Sidney, soldier and Congressman, was born at Florida, Orange County, N. Y., March 19, 1833; at the age of 22 graduated from Union College, studied law at Poughkeepsie Law School, and, removing to Illinois, was admitted to the bar in 1856. At the outbreak of the Civil

War he enlisted, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers. He was a gallant, fearless soldier, and was repeatedly promoted for bravery and meritorious service, until he attained the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. He participated in many important battles and was severely wounded at Pea Ridge and Nashville. In 1865 he was in command in Western Texas. After the close of the war he entered the diplomatic service, being appointed Consul-General to Austria-Hungary in 1874, but resigned in 1879, and returned to his home in Galesburg. From 1882 to 1886 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and, during 1886, was Commander of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R. He was elected to Congress from the Tenth District on the Republican ticket in 1886, serving continuously by re-election until his death, which occurred in Washington, Jan. 6, 1895.

POST, Truman Marcellus, D.D., clergyman, was born at Middlebury, Vt., June 3, 1810; graduated at Middlebury College in 1829, was Principal of Castleton Academy for a year, and a tutor at Middlebury two years, meanwhile studying law. After a winter spent in Washington, listening to the orators of the time in Congress and before the Supreme Court, including Clay, Webster, Wirt and their contemporaries, he went west in 1833, first visiting St. Louis, but finally settling at Jacksonville, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar, but soon after accepted the Professorship of Classical Languages in Illinois College, and later that of History; then began the study of theology, was ordained in 1840, and assumed the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Jacksonville. In 1847 he was called to the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, and, in 1851, to the First Congregational Church, of which the former furnished the nucleus. For a year or two after removing to St. Louis, he continued his lectures on history at Illinois College for a short period each year; also held the professorship of Ancient and Modern History in Washington University, in St. Louis; in 1873-75 was Southworth lecturer on Congregationalism in Andover Theological Seminary and, for several years, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Chicago Theological Seminary. His splendid diction and his noble style of oratory caused him to be much sought after as a public lecturer or platform speaker at college commencements, while his purity of life and refinement of character attracted to him all with whom he came in personal contact. He received the degree of

D.D. from Middlebury College in 1855; was a frequent contributor to "The Biblical Repository" and other religious publications, and, besides numerous addresses, sermons and pamphlets, he was the author of a volume entitled "The Skeptical Era in Modern History" (New York, 1856). He resigned his pastorate in January, 1882, but continued to be a frequent speaker, either in the pulpit or on the lecture platform, nearly to the period of his death, which occurred in St. Louis, Dec. 31, 1886. For a quarter of a century he was one of the Trustees of Monticello Female Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill., being, for a considerable portion of the time, President of the Board.

POTTAWATOMIES, THE, an Indian tribe, one of the three subdivisions of the Ojibwas (or Ojibbeways), who, in turn, constituted a numerous family of the Algonquins. The other branches were the Ottawa and the Chippewas. The latter, however, retained the family name, and hence some writers have regarded the "Ojibbeways" and the "Chippewas" as essentially identical. This interchanging of names has been a prolific source of error. Inherently, the distinction was analogous to that existing between genus and species, although a confusion of nomenclature has naturally resulted in errors more or less serious. These three tribes early separated, the Pottawatomes going south from Green Bay along the western shore of Lake Michigan. The meaning of the name is, "we are making a fire," and the word is a translation into the Pottawatomie language of the name first given to the tribe by the Miamis. These Indians were tall, fierce and haughty, and the tribe was divided into four branches, or clans, called by names which signify, respectively, the golden carp, the tortoise, the crab and the frog. According to the "Jesuit Relations," the Pottawatomes were first met by the French, on the north of Lake Huron, in 1639-40. More than a quarter of a century later (1666) Father Allouez speaks of them as dwellers on the shores of Lake Michigan. The same Father described them as idolatrous and polygamous, yet as possessing a rude civility and as being kindly disposed toward the French. This friendship continued unbroken until the expulsion of the latter from the Northwest. About 1678 they spread southward from Green Bay to the head of Lake Michigan, a portion of the tribe settling in Illinois as far south as the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, crowding the Winnebagoes and the Sacs and Foxes on the west, and advancing, on the east, into the country of the Miamis as far as the Wabash and the

Maumee. They fought on the side of the French in the French and Indian War, and later took part in the conspiracy of Pontiac to capture and reduce the British posts, and were so influenced by Tecumseh and the Prophet that a considerable number of their warriors fought against General Harrison at Tippecanoe. During the War of 1812 they actively supported the British. They were also prominent at the Chicago massacre. Schoolcraft says of them, "They were foremost at all treaties where lands were to be ceded, clamoring for the lion's share of all presents and annuities, particularly where these last were the price paid for the sale of other lands than their own." The Pottawatomes were parties to the treaties at Chicago in 1832 and 1833, and were among the last of the tribes to remove beyond the Mississippi, their final emigration not taking place until 1838. In 1846 the scattered fragments of this tribe coalesced with those of the Chippewas and Ottawas, and formed the Pottawatomie nation. They ceded all their lands, wherever located, to the United States, for \$850,000, agreeing to accept 576,000 acres in Kansas in lieu of \$87,000 of this amount. Through the rapacity and trespasses of white settlers, this reservation was soon dismembered, and the lands passed into other hands. In 1867, under an enabling act of Congress, 1,400 of the nation (then estimated at 2,500) became citizens. Their present location is in the southeastern part of Oklahoma.

POWELL, John Wesley, Ph.D., LL.D., geologist and anthropologist, was born at Mount Morris N. Y., March 24, 1834, the son of a Methodist itinerant preacher, passing his early life at various places in Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois; studied for a time in Illinois College (Jacksonville), and subsequently in Wheaton College, but, in 1854, began a special course at Oberlin, Ohio, teaching at intervals in public schools. Having a predilection for the natural sciences, he spent much time in making collections, which he placed in various Illinois institutions. Entering the army in 1861 as a private of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, he later became a Captain of the Second Illinois Artillery, being finally promoted Major. He lost his right arm at the battle of Shiloh, but returned to his regiment as soon as sufficiently recovered, and continued in active service to the close of the war. In 1865 he became Professor of Geology and Curator of the Museum in Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, but resigned to accept a similar position in the State Normal University. In 1867 he began his

greatest work in connection with science by leading a class of pupils to the mountains of Colorado for the study of geology, which he followed, a year later, by a more thorough survey of the cañon of the Colorado River than had ever before been attempted. This led to provision by Congress, in 1870, for a topographical and geological survey of the Colorado and its tributaries, which was appropriately placed under his direction. Later, he was placed in charge of the Bureau of Ethnology in connection with the Smithsonian Institute, and, again in 1881, was assigned to the directorship of the United States Geological Survey, later becoming Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, in connection with the Smithsonian Institute in Washington City, where (1899) he still remains. In 1886 Major Powell received the degree of Ph.D. from Heidelberg University, and that of LL.D. from Harvard the same year. He is also a member of the leading scientific associations of the country, while his reports and addresses fill numerous volumes issued by the Government.

POWELL, William Henry, soldier and manufacturer, was born in South Wales, May 10, 1825; came to America in 1830, was educated in the common schools of Tennessee, and (1856-61) was manager of a manufacturing company at Iron-ton, Ohio; in 1861, became Captain of a West Virginia cavalry company, and was advanced through the grades of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; was wounded while leading a charge at Wytheville, Va., left on the field, captured and confined in Libby Prison six months. After exchange he led a cavalry division in the Army of the Shenandoah; was made Brigadier-General in October, 1864; after the war settled in West Virginia, and was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868. He is now at the head of a nail mill and foundry in Belleville, and was Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois during 1895-96.

PRAIRIE CITY, a village in McDonough County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 23 miles southwest from Galesburg and 17 miles northeast of Macomb; has a carriage factory, flour mill, elevators, lumber and stock yards, a nursery, a bank, four churches and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 812; (1900), 818.

PRAIRIE DU PONT, (in English, Bridge Prairie), an early French settlement, one mile south of Cahokia. It was commenced about 1760, located on the banks of a creek, on which was the first mill, operated by water-power, in that section, having been erected by missionaries

from St. Sulpice, in 1754. In 1765 the village contained fourteen families. In 1844 it was inundated and nearly destroyed.

PRAIRIE du ROCHER, (in English, Prairie of the Rock), an early French village in what is now Monroe County, which began to spring up near Fort Chartres (see *Fort Chartres*), and by 1722 had grown to be a considerable settlement. It stood at the foot of the Mississippi bluffs, about four miles northeast of the fort. Like other French villages in Illinois, it had its church and priest, its common field and commons. Many of the houses were picturesque cottages built of limestone. The ancient village is now extinct: yet, near the outlet of a creek which runs through the bluff, may be seen the vestiges of a water mill, said to have been erected by the Jesuits during the days of French occupation.

PRENTICE, William S., Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., in 1819; licensed as a Methodist preacher in 1849, and filled pastorates at Paris, Danville, Carlinville, Springfield, Jacksonville and other places—the latter part of his life, serving as Presiding Elder; was a delegate to the General Conference of 1860, and regularly re-elected from 1872 to the end of his life. During the latter part of his life his home was in Springfield. Died, June 28, 1887.

PRENTISS, Benjamin Mayberry, soldier, was born at Belleville, Wood County, Va., Nov. 23, 1819; in 1835 accompanied his parents to Missouri, and, in 1841, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he learned a trade, afterwards embarking in the commission business. In 1844-45 he was Lieutenant of a company sent against the Mormons at Nauvoo, later serving as Captain of Volunteers in the Mexican War. In 1860 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress; at the outbreak of the Civil War tendered his services to Governor Yates, and was commissioned Colonel of the Tenth Illinois Volunteers, was almost immediately promoted to Brigadier-General and placed in command at Cairo, so continuing until relieved by General Grant, in September, 1861. At the battle of Shiloh, in April following, he was captured with most of his command, after a most vigorous fight with a superior rebel force, but, in 1862, was exchanged and brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. He was a member of the court-martial that tried Gen. Fitzjohn Porter, and, as commander at Helena, Ark., defeated the Confederate Generals Holmes and Price on July 3, 1863. He resigned his commission, Oct. 28, 1863. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant Pension Agent at Quincy, serving four

years. At present (1898) General Prentiss' residence is at Bethany, Mo., where he served as Postmaster, during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, and was reappointed by President McKinley. Died Feb. 8, 1901.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. (See *Elections*.)

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, located at Chicago, was organized in 1883 by a number of wealthy and liberal Presbyterians, "for the purpose of affording medical and surgical aid to sick and disabled persons, and to provide them, while inmates of the hospital, with the ministrations of the gospel, agreeably to the doctrines and forms of the Presbyterian Church." Rush Medical College offered a portion of its ground as a site (see *Rush Medical College*), and through generous subscriptions, a well-planned building was erected, capable of accommodating about 250 patients. A corridor connects the college and hospital buildings. The medical staff comprises eighteen of Chicago's best known physicians and surgeons.

PRESBYTERIANS, THE. The first Presbyterian society in Illinois was organized by Rev. James McGready, of Kentucky, in 1816, at Sharon, White County. Revs. Samuel J. Mills and Daniel Smith, also Presbyterians, had visited the State in 1814, as representatives of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, but had formed no society. The members of the Sharon church were almost all immigrants from the South, and were largely of Scotch-Irish extraction. Two other churches were established in 1819—one at Shoal Creek, Bond County, and the other at Edwardsville. In 1825 there were but three Presbyterian ministers in Illinois—Revs. Stephen Bliss, John Brich and B. F. Spilman. Ten years later there were 80 churches, with a membership of 2,500 and 60 ministers. In 1880 the number of churches had increased to 487; but, in 1890, (as shown by the United States census) there were less. In the latter year there were 405 ministers and 52,945 members. The Synod of Illinois is the highest ecclesiastical court of the denomination in the State, and, under its jurisdiction, the church maintains two seminaries: one (the McCormick) at Chicago, and the other (the Blackburn University) at Carlinville. The organ of the denomination is "The Interior," founded by Cyrus H. McCormick, and published weekly at Chicago, with William C. Gray as editor. The Illinois Synod embraced within its jurisdiction (1895) eleven Presbyteries, to which were attached 483 churches, 464 ministers and a membership of 63,247. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

PRICKETT, Abraham, pioneer merchant, was born near Lexington, Ky., came to Madison County, Ill., in 1808; was employed for a time in the drug business in St. Louis, then opened a store at Edwardsville, where, in 1813, he received from the first County Court of Madison County, a license to retail merchandise. In 1818, he served as one of the three Delegates from Madison County to the Convention which framed the first State Constitution, and, the same year, was elected a Representative in the First General Assembly; was also Postmaster of the town of Edwardsville for a number of years. In 1825 he removed to Adams County and laid out an addition to the city of Quincy; was also engaged there in trade with the Indians. In 1836, while engaged on a Government contract for the removal of snags and other obstructions to the navigation of Red River, he died at Natchitoches, La.—**George W. (Prickett)** a son of the preceding, and afterwards a citizen of Chicago, is said to have been the first white child born in Edwardsville.—**Isaac (Prickett)**, a brother of Abraham, came to St. Louis in 1815, and to Edwardsville in 1818, where he was engaged in mercantile business with his brother and, later, on his own account. He held the offices of Postmaster, Public Administrator, Quartermaster-General of State Militia, Inspector of the State Penitentiary, and, from 1838 to '42, was Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville, dying in 1844.

PRICKETT, David, pioneer lawyer, was born in Franklin County, Ga., Sept. 21, 1800; in early childhood was taken by his parents to Kentucky and from there to Edwardsville, Ill. He graduated from Transylvania University, and, in 1821, began the practice of law; was the first Supreme Court Reporter of Illinois, Judge of the Madison County Probate Court, Representative in the General Assembly (1826-28), Aid-de-Camp to General Whiteside in the Black Hawk War, State's Attorney for Springfield Judicial Circuit (1837), Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners (1840), Director of the State Bank of Illinois (1842), Clerk of the House of Representatives for ten sessions and Assistant Clerk of the same at the time of his death, March 1, 1847.

PRINCE, David, physician and surgeon, was born in Brooklyn, Windham County, Conn., June 21, 1816; removed with his parents to Canandaigua, N. Y., and was educated in the academy there; began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, finishing at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, where he was associated, for a year and a

half, with the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Muzzy. In 1843 he came to Jacksonville, Ill., and, for two years, was Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Illinois College; later, spent five years practicing in St. Louis, and lecturing on surgery in the St. Louis Medical College, when, returning to Jacksonville in 1852, he established himself in practice there, devoting special attention to surgery, in which he had already won a wide reputation. During the latter part of the Civil War he served, for fourteen months, as Brigade Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, and, on the capture of a portion of his brigade, voluntarily surrendered himself that he might attend the captives of his command in Libby Prison. After the close of the war he was employed for some months, by the Sanitary Commission, in writing a medical history of the war. He visited Europe twice, first in 1881 as a delegate to the International Medical Congress in London, and again as a member of the Copenhagen Congress of 1884—at each visit making careful inspection of the hospitals in London, Paris, and Berlin. About 1867 he established a Sanitarium in Jacksonville for the treatment of surgical cases and chronic diseases, to which he gave the closing years of his life. Thoroughly devoted to his profession, liberal, public-spirited and sagacious in the adoption of new methods, he stood in the front rank of his profession, and his death was mourned by large numbers who had received the benefit of his ministrations without money and without price. He was member of a number of leading professional associations, besides local literary and social organizations. Died, at Jacksonville, Dec. 19, 1889.

PRINCE, Edward, lawyer, was born at West Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1832; attended school at Payson, Ill., and Illinois College, Jacksonville, graduating from the latter in 1852; studied law at Quincy, and after admission to the bar in 1853, began dealing in real estate. In 1861 he offered his services to Governor Yates, was made Captain and Drill-master of cavalry and, a few months later, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, taking part, as second in command, in the celebrated "Grierson raid" through Mississippi, in 1863, serving until discharged with the rank of Colonel of his regiment, in 1864. After the war he gave considerable attention to engineering and the construction of a system of water-works for the city of Quincy, where he now resides.

PRINCE, George W., lawyer and Congressman, born in Tazewell County, Ill., March 4, 1854; was

educated in the public schools and at Knox College, graduating from the latter in 1878. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880; was elected City Attorney of Galesburg the following year; served as chairman of the Knox County Republican Central Committee in 1884, and, in 1888, was elected Representative in the General Assembly and re-elected two years later. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Attorney-General of the State of Illinois, but was defeated with the rest of the State ticket; at a special election, held in April, 1895, he was chosen Representative in Congress from the Tenth District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Philip Sidney Post, which had occurred in January preceding. In common with a majority of his colleagues, Mr. Prince was re-elected in 1896, receiving a plurality of nearly 16,000 votes, and was elected for a third term in November, 1898.

PRINCETON, a city and the county-seat of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 22 miles west-southwest of Mendota, and 104 miles west-southwest of Chicago; has a court house, gas-works, electric lights, graded and high schools, numerous churches, three newspapers and several banks. Coal is mined five miles east, and the manufactures include flour, carriages and farm implements. Pop. (1890), 3,396; (1900), 4,023. Princeton is populated with one of the most intelligent and progressive communities in the State. It was the home of Owen Lovejoy during the greater part of his life in Illinois.

PRINCETON & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

PRINCEVILLE, a village of Peoria County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Rock Island & Peoria Railways, 22 miles northwest of Peoria; is a trade center for a prosperous agricultural region. Population (1890), 641; (1900), 735.

PROPHETSTOWN, a town in Whiteside County, on Rock River and the Fulton Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 45 miles northwest of Mendota; has some manufactures, three banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 694; (1900), 1,143.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. (See *Minority Representation*.)

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The pioneer Episcopal clergyman in this State was the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, who was made Bishop of Illinois in 1835, and was the founder of Jubilee College. (See *Chase, Rev. Philander*.) The State at present is organized under the provincial

system, the province comprising the dioceses of Chicago, Quincy and Springfield. At its head (1898) is the Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Bishop of Chicago. Rev. George F. Seymour of Springfield is Bishop of the Springfield Diocese, with C. R. Hale, Coadjutor at Cairo, and Rev. Alexander Burgess, Bishop of the Quincy Diocese, with residence at Peoria. The numerical strength of the church in Illinois is not great, although between 1880 and 1890 its membership was almost doubled. In 1840 there were but eighteen parishes, with thirteen clergymen and a membership of 267. By 1880 the number of parishes had increased to 89, there being 127 ministers and 9,842 communicants. The United States Census of 1890 showed the following figures: Parishes, 197; clergymen, 150, membership, 18,609. Total contributions (1890) for general church and mission work, \$873,798. The chief educational institution of the denomination in the West is the Western Theological Seminary at Chicago. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

PYROR, Joseph Everett, pioneer and early steamboat captain, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1787—the son of a non-commissioned officer of the Revolution, who emigrated to Kentucky about 1790 and settled near Louisville, which was then a fort with some twenty log cabins. In 1813 the son located where Golconda, Pope County, now stands, and early in life adopted the calling of a boatman, which he pursued some forty years. At this time he held a commission as a "Falls Pilot," and piloted the first steamer that ascended the Ohio River from New Orleans. During his long service no accident happened to any steamer for which he was responsible, although the Mississippi then bristled with snags. He owned and commanded the steamer *Telegraph*, which was sunk, in 1835, by collision with the *Duke of Orleans* on the Mississippi, but, owing to his presence of mind and the good discipline of his crew, no lives were lost. The salient features of his character were a boundless benevolence manifested to others, and his dauntless courage, displayed not only in the face of dangers met in his career as a boatman, but in his encounters with robbers who then infested portions of Southern Illinois. He had a reputation as a skillful pilot and popular commander not excelled by any of his contemporaries. He died, at his home in Pope County, Oct. 5, 1851, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Cornelia P. Bozman, of Cairo, Ill.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SUPERINTENDENTS OF. (See *Superintendents of Public Instruction*.)

PUGH, Isaac C., soldier, was born in Christian County, Ky., Nov. 23, 1805; came to Illinois, in 1821, with his father, who first settled in Shelby County, but, in 1829, removed to Macon County, where the subject of this sketch resided until his death, at Decatur, Nov. 14, 1874. General Pugh served in three wars—first in the Black Hawk War of 1832; then, with the rank of Captain and Field Officer in the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's) in the war with Mexico, and, during the Civil War, entering upon the latter as Colonel of the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1861, and being mustered out with the rank of full Brigadier-General in August, 1864, when his regiment was consolidated with the Fifty-third. He took part with his regiment in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the operations around Vicksburg, being wounded at the latter. In the year of his retirement from the army (1864) he was elected a Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, and, the following year, was chosen County-Clerk of Macon County, serving four years.

PUGH, Jonathan H., pioneer lawyer, was born in Bath County, Ky., came to Bond County, Ill., finally locating at Springfield in 1823, and being the second lawyer to establish himself in practice in that city. He served in the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh General Assemblies, and was defeated for Congress by Joseph Duncan (afterwards Governor), in 1831. Died, in 1833. Mr. Pugh is described by his contemporaries as a man of brilliant parts, an able lawyer and a great wit.

PULASKI COUNTY, an extreme southern county and one of the smallest in the State, bordering on the Ohio River and having an area of 190 square miles and a population (1900), of 14,554. It was cut off from Alexander County in 1843, and named in honor of a Polish patriot who had aided the Americans during the Revolution. The soil is generally rich, and the surface varied with much low land along the Cache and the Ohio Rivers. Wheat, corn and fruit are the principal crops, while considerable timber is cut upon the bottom lands. Mound City is the county-seat and was conceded a population, by the census of 1890, of 2,550. Only the lowest, barren portion of the carboniferous formation extends under the soil, the coal measures being absent. Traces of iron have been found and sulphur and copperas springs abound.

PULLMAN, a former suburb (now a part of the South Division) of the city of Chicago, 13.8 miles south of the initial station of the Illinois

Central Railroad. The Pullman Palace Car Company began the erection of buildings here in 1880, and, on the 1st of January, 1881, the first family settled in the future manufacturing city. Within the next few years, it became the center of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country, including the Pullman Car Works, the Allen Paper Car Wheel Works and extensive steel forging works, employing thousands of mechanics. Large numbers of sleeping and dining cars, besides ordinary passenger coaches and freight cars, were manufactured here every year, not only for use on the railroads of the United States, but for foreign countries as well. The town was named for the late George M. Pullman, the founder of the car-works, and was regarded as a model city, made up of comfortable homes erected by the Palace Car Company for the use of its employés. It was well supplied with school-houses, and churches, and a public library was established there and opened to the public in 1883. The town was annexed to the city of Chicago in 1890.

PULLMAN, George Mortimer, founder of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was born at Brocton, N. Y., March 3, 1831, enjoyed ordinary educational advantages in his boyhood and, at fourteen years of age, obtained employment as a clerk, but a year later joined his brother in the cabinet-making business at Albion. His father, who was a house-builder and house-mover, having died in 1853, young Pullman assumed the responsibility of caring for the family and, having secured a contract for raising a number of buildings along the Erie Canal, made necessary by the enlargement of that thoroughfare, in this way acquired some capital and experience which was most valuable to him in after years. Coming to Chicago in 1859, when the work of raising the grade of the streets in the business portion of the city had been in progress for a year or two, he found a new field for the exercise of his inventive skill, achieving some marvelous transformations in a number of the principal business blocks in that part of the city. As early as 1858, Mr. Pullman had had his attention turned to devising some means for increasing the comforts of night-travel upon railways, and, in 1859, he remodeled two old day-coaches into a species of sleeping cars, which were used upon the Alton Road. From 1860 to 1863 he spent in Colorado devoting his engineering skill to mining; but returning to Chicago the latter year, entered upon his great work of developing the idea of the sleeping-car into practical reality. The first

car was completed and received the name of the "Pioneer." This car constituted a part of the funeral train which took the remains of Abraham Lincoln to Springfield, Ill., after his assassination in April, 1865. The development of the "Pullman palace sleeping-car," the invention of the dining-car, and of vestibule trains, and the building up of the great industrial town which bears his name, and is now a part of the city of Chicago, constituted a work of gradual development which resulted in some of the most remarkable achievements in the history of the nineteenth century, both in a business sense and in promoting the comfort and safety of the traveling public, as well as in bettering the conditions of workingmen. He lived to see the results of his inventive genius and manufacturing skill in use upon the principal railroads of the United States and introduced upon a number of important lines in Europe also. Mr. Pullman was identified with a number of other enterprises more or less closely related to the transportation business, but the Pullman Palace Car Company was the one with which he was most closely connected, and by which he will be longest remembered. He was also associated with some of the leading educational and benevolent enterprises about the city of Chicago, to which he contributed in a liberal manner during his life and in his will. His death occurred suddenly, from heart disease, at his home in Chicago, Oct. 19, 1897.

PURPLE, Norman H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., read law and was admitted to the bar in Tioga County, Pa., settled at Peoria, Ill., in 1836, and the following year was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, which then embraced the greater portion of the State east of Peoria. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector, and, in 1845, Governor Ford appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., who had resigned. As required by law, he at the same time served as Circuit Judge, his district embracing all the counties west of Peoria, and his home being at Quincy. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 he returned to Peoria and resumed practice. He compiled the Illinois Statutes relating to real property, and, in 1857, made a compilation of the general laws, generally known to the legal profession as the "Purple Statutes." He subsequently undertook to compile and arrange the laws passed from 1857 to '63, and was engaged on this work when overtaken by death, at Chicago, Aug. 9, 1863. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862,

and, during the last ten years of his life, prominent at the Chicago bar.

PUTERBAUGH, Sabin D., judge and author, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1834; at 8 years of age removed with his parents to Tazewell County, Ill.; settled in Pekin in 1853, where he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was commissioned, by Governor Yates, Major of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and took part in numerous engagements in Western Tennessee and Mississippi, including the battles of Shiloh and Corinth. Resigning his commission in 1862, he took up his residence at Peoria, where he resumed practice and began the preparation of his first legal work—"Common Law Pleading and Practice." In 1864 he formed a partnership with Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, which continued until 1867, when Mr. Puterbaugh was elected Circuit Court Judge. He retired from the bench in 1873 to resume private practice and pursue his work as an author. His first work, having already run through three editions, was followed by "Puterbaugh's Chancery Pleading and Practice," the first edition of which appeared in 1874, and "Michigan Chancery Practice," which appeared in 1881. In 1880 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Died, Sept. 25, 1892. **Leslie D.** (Puterbaugh), a son of Judge Puterbaugh, is Judge of the Circuit Court of the Peoria Circuit.

PUTNAM COUNTY, the smallest county in the State, both as to area and population, containing only 170 square miles; population (1900), 4,746. It lies near the center of the north half of the State, and was named in honor of Gen. Israel Putnam. The first American to erect a cabin within its limits was Gurdon S. Hubbard, who was in business there, as a fur-trader, as early as 1825, but afterwards became a prominent citizen of Chicago. The county was created by act of the Legislature in 1825, although a local government was not organized until some years later. Since that date, Bureau, Marshall and Stark Counties have been erected therefrom. It is crossed and drained by the Illinois River. The surface is moderately undulating and the soil fertile. Corn is the chief staple, although wheat and oats are extensively cultivated. Coal is mined and exported. Hennepin is the county-seat.

QUINCY, the principal city of Western Illinois, and the county-seat of Adams County. It was founded in 1822—the late Gov. John Wood erecting the first log-cabin there—and was incorporated

in 1839. The site is naturally one of the most beautiful in the State, the principal part of the city being built on a limestone bluff having an elevation of 125 to 150 feet, and overlooking the Mississippi for a long distance. Its location is 112 miles west of Springfield and 264 miles southwest of Chicago. Besides being a principal shipping point for the river trade north of St. Louis, it is the converging point of several important railway lines, including the Wabash, four branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City, giving east and west, as well as north and south, connections. At the present time (1904) several important lines, or extensions of railroads already constructed, are in contemplation, which, when completed, will add largely to the commercial importance of the city. The city is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and being lighted with gas and electricity. Water is obtained from the Mississippi. There are several electric railway lines, four public parks, a fine railway bridge across the Mississippi, to which a wagon bridge has been added within the past two years; two fine railway depots, and several elegant public buildings, including a handsome county court-house, a Government building for the use of the Post-office and the United States District Court. The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is located here, embracing a large group of cottages occupied by veterans of the Civil War, besides hospital and administration buildings for the use of the officers. The city has more than thirty churches, three libraries (one free-public and two college), with excellent schools and other educational advantages. Among the higher institutions of learning are the Chaddock College (Methodist Episcopal) and the St. Francis Solanus College (Roman Catholic). There are two or three national banks, a State bank with a capital of \$300,000, beside two private banks, four or five daily papers, with several weekly and one or two monthly publications. Its advantages as a shipping point by river and railroad have made it one of the most important manufacturing centers west of Chicago. The census of 1890 showed a total of 374 manufacturing establishments, having an aggregate capital of \$6,187,845, employing 5,058 persons, and turning out an annual product valued at \$10,160,492. The cost of material used was \$5,597,990, and the wages paid \$2,383,571. The number of different industries reported aggregated seventy-six, the more important being foundries, carriage and wagon factories, agricultural implement works, cigar and

tobacco factories, flour-mills, breweries, brick-yards, lime works, saddle and harness shops, paper mills, furniture factories, organ works, and artificial-ice factories. Population (1880), 27,268; (1890), 31,494; (1900), 36,252.

QUINCY, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

QUINCY & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

QUINCY & TOLEDO RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad.*)

QUINCY & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

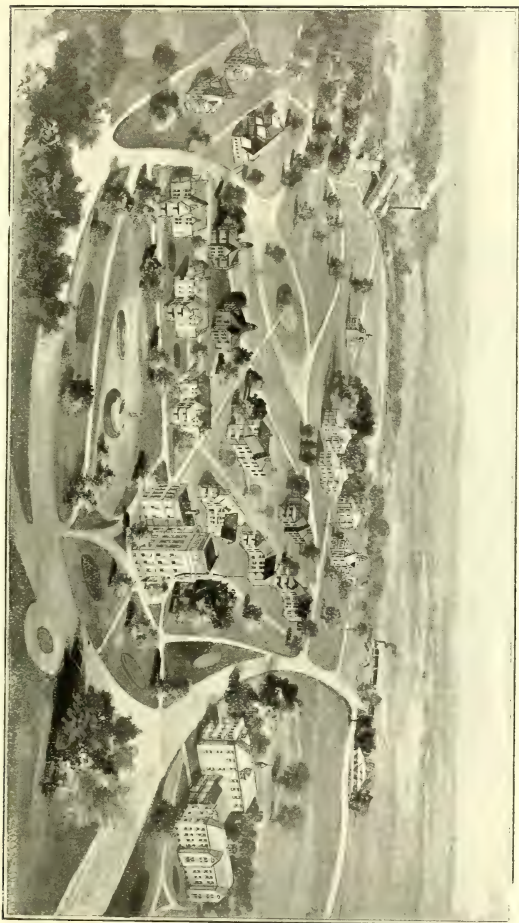
RAAB, Henry, ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Wetzlar, Rhenish Prussia, June 20, 1837; learned the trade of a currier with his father and came to the United States in 1853, finally locating at Belleville, Ill., where, in 1857, he became a teacher in the public schools; in 1873 was made Superintendent of schools for that city, and, in 1882, was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Democratic ticket, declined a renomination in 1886; was nominated a second time in 1890, and re-elected, but defeated by S. M. Inglis in 1894. In the administration of his office, Professor Raab showed a commendable freedom from partisanship. After retiring from the office of State Superintendent, he resumed a position in connection with the public schools of Belleville.

RADISSON, Pierre Esprit, an early French traveler and trader, who is said to have reached the Upper Mississippi on his third voyage to the West in 1658-59. The period of his explorations extended from 1652 to 1684, of which he prepared a narrative which was published by the Prince Society of Boston in 1885, under the title of "Radisson's Voyages." He and his brother-in-law, Medard Chouart, first conceived the idea of planting a settlement at Hudson's Bay. (See *Chouart, Medard.*)

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION, a Board of three Commissioners, appointed by the executive (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), under authority of an act approved, April 13, 1871, for the enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution and laws in relation to railroads and warehouses. The Commission's powers are partly judicial, partly executive. The following is a summary of its powers and duties: To establish a schedule of maximum rates, equitable to shipper and carrier alike; to require yearly reports from railroads and warehouses; to hear and pass upon complaints of extortion and

unjust discrimination, and (if necessary) enforce prosecutions therefor; to secure the safe condition of railway road-beds, bridges and trestles; to hear and decide all manner of complaints relative to intersections and to protect grade-crossings; to insure the adoption of a safe interlocking system, to be approved by the Commission; to enforce proper rules for the inspection and registration of grain throughout the State. The principal offices of the Commission are at the State capital, where monthly sessions are held. For the purpose of properly conducting the grain inspection department, monthly meetings are also held at Chicago, where the offices of a Grain Inspector, appointed by the Board, are located. Here all business relating to this department is discussed and necessary special meetings are held. The inspection department has no revenue outside of fees, but the latter are ample for its maintenance. Fees for inspection on arrival ("inspection in") are twenty-five cents per car-load, ten cents per wagon-load, and forty cents per 1,000 bushels from canal-boat or vessels. For inspection from store ("inspected out") the fees are fifty cents per 1,000 bushels to vessels; thirty-five cents per car-load, and ten cents per wagon-load to teams. While there are never wanting some cases of friction between the transportation companies and warehousemen on the one hand, and the Commission on the other, there can be no question that the formation of the latter has been of great value to the receivers, shippers, forwarders and tax-payers of the State generally. Similar regulations in regard to the inspection of grain in warehouses, at East St. Louis and Peoria, are also in force. The first Board, created under the act of 1871, consisted of Gustavus Koerner, Richard P. Morgan and David S. Hammond, holding office until 1873. Other Boards have been as follows: 1873-77—Henry D. Cook (deceased 1873, and succeeded by James Steele), David A. Brown and John M. Pearson; 1877-83—William M. Smith, George M. Bogue and John H. Oberly (retired 1881 and succeeded by William H. Robinson); 1883-85—Wm. N. Brainard, E. C. Lewis and Charles T. Stratton; 1885-89—John I. Rinaker, Benjamin F. Marsh and Wm. T. Johnson (retired in 1887 and succeeded by Jason Rogers); 1889-93—John R. Wheeler, Isaac N. Phillips and W. S. Crim (succeeded, 1891, by John R. Tanner); 1893-97—W. S. Cantrell, Thomas F. Gahan and Charles F. Lape (succeeded, 1895, by George W. Fithian); 1897-99—Cicero J. Lindley, Charles S. Rannells and James E. Bidwell. (See also *Grain Inspection.*)

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, GENEVY.





SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME, WILMINGTON.

RAILROADS (IN GENERAL). The existing railroad system of Illinois had its inception in the mania for internal improvement which swept over the country in 1836-37, the basis of the plan adopted in Illinois (as in the Eastern States) being that the State should construct, maintain, own and operate an elaborate system. Lines were to be constructed from Cairo to Galena, from Alton to Mount Carmel, from Peoria to Warsaw, from Alton to the Central Railroad, from Belleville to Mount Carmel, from Bloomington to Mackinaw Town, and from Meredosia to Springfield. The experiment proved extremely unfortunate to the financial interests of the State, and laid the foundation of an immense debt under which it staggered for many years. The Northern Cross Railroad, extending from Meredosia to Springfield, was the only one so far completed as to be in operation. It was sold, in 1847, to Nicholas H. Ridgely, of Springfield for \$21,100, he being the highest bidder. This line formed a nucleus of the existing Wabash system. The first road to be operated by private parties (outside of a primitive tramway in St. Clair County, designed for the transportation of coal to St. Louis) was the Galena & Chicago Union, chartered in 1836. This was the second line completed in the State, and the first to run from Chicago. The subsequent development of the railway system of Illinois was at first gradual, then steady and finally rapid. A succinct description of the various lines now in operation in the State may be found under appropriate headings. At present Illinois leads all the States of the Union in the extent of railways in operation, the total mileage (1897) of main track being 10,785.43—or 19 miles for each 100 square miles of territory and 25 miles for each 10,000 inhabitants—estimating the population (1898) at four and a quarter millions. Every one of the 103 counties of the State is traversed by at least one railroad except three—Calhoun, Hardin and Pope. The entire capitalization of the 111 companies doing business in the State in 1896, (including capital stock, funded debt and current liabilities), was \$2,669,164,142—equal to \$67,556 per mile. In 1894, fifteen owned and ten leased lines paid dividends of from four to eight per cent on common, and from four to ten per cent on preferred, stock—the total amount thus paid aggregating \$25,321,752. The total earnings and income, in Illinois, of all lines operated in the State, aggregated \$77,508,537, while the total expenditure within the State was \$71,463,367. Of the 58,263,860 tons of freight carried, 11,611,798 were of agricultural products and 17,179,366

mineral products. The number of passengers (earning revenue) carried during the year, was 83,281,655. The total number of railroad employes (of all classes) was 61,200. The entire amount of taxes paid by railroad companies for the year was \$3,846,379. From 1836, when the first special charter was granted for the construction of a railroad in Illinois, until 1869—after which all corporations of this character came under the general incorporation laws of the State in accordance with the Constitution of 1870—293 special charters for the construction of railroads were granted by the Legislature, besides numerous amendments of charters already in existence. (For the history of important individual lines see each road under its corporate name.)

RALSTON, Virgil Young, editor and soldier, was born, July 16, 1828, at Vanceburg, Ky.; was a student in Illinois College one year (1846-47), after which he studied law in Quincy and practiced for a time; also resided some time in California; 1855-57 was one of the editors of "The Quincy Whig," and represented that paper in the Editorial Convention at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.) In 1861, he was commissioned a Captain in the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, but soon resigned on account of ill-health; later, enlisted in an Iowa regiment, but died in hospital at St. Louis, from wounds and exposure, April 19, 1864.

RAMSAY, Rufus N., State Treasurer, was born on a farm in Clinton County, Ill., May 20, 1838; received a collegiate education at Illinois and McKendree Colleges, and at Indiana State University; studied law with ex-Gov. A. C. French, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, but soon abandoned the law for banking, in which he was engaged both at Lebanon and Carlyle, limiting his business to the latter place about 1890. He served one term (from 1865) as County Clerk, and two terms (1889 and '91) as Representative in the General Assembly, and, in 1892, was nominated as a Democrat and elected State Treasurer. Died in office, at Carlyle, Nov. 11, 1894.

RAMSEY, a village of Fayette County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroads, 12 miles north of Vandalia; the district is agricultural; has one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 598; (1900), 747.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, lies in the southwest section of the State, and borders on the Mississippi River; area 560 square miles; named for Beverly Randolph. It was set off from St. Clair County in 1795, being the second county organ-

ized in the territory which now constitutes the State of Illinois. From the earliest period of Illinois history, Randolph County has been a pivotal point. In the autumn of 1700 a French and Indian settlement was established at Kaskaskia, which subsequently became the center of French influence in the Mississippi Valley. In 1722 Prairie du Rocher was founded by the French. It was in Randolph County that Fort Chartres was built, in 1720, and it was here that Col. George Rogers Clark's expedition for the seizure of the "Illinois Country" met with success in the capture of Kaskaskia. American immigration began with the close of the Revolutionary War. Among the early settlers were the Cranes (Ichabod and George), Gen. John Edgar, the Dodge family, the Morrisons, and John Rice Jones. Toward the close of the century came Shadrach Bond (afterwards the first Governor of the State) with his uncle of the same name, and the Menards (Pierre and Hippolyte), the first of whom subsequently became Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Bond, Shadrach; Menard, Pierre.*) In outline, Randolph County is triangular, while its surface is diversified. Timber and building stone are abundant, and coal underlies a considerable area. Chester, the county-seat, a city of 3,000 inhabitants, is a place of considerable trade and the seat of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary. The county is crossed by several railroad lines, and transportation facilities are excellent. Population (1890), 25,049; (1900), 28,001.

RANSOM, (Gen.) Thomas Edward Greenfield, soldier, was born at Norwich, Vt., Nov. 29, 1834; educated at Norwich University, an institution under charge of his father, who was later an officer of the Mexican War and killed at Chapultepec. Having learned civil engineering, he entered on his profession at Peru, Ill., in 1851; in 1855 became a member of the real-estate firm of A. J. Galloway & Co., Chicago, soon after removing to Fayette County, where he acted as agent of the Illinois Central Railroad. Under the first call for volunteers, in April, 1861, he organized a company, which having been incorporated in the Eleventh Illinois, he was elected Major, and, on the reorganization of the regiment for the three-years' service, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, in this capacity having command of his regiment at Fort Donelson, where he was severely wounded and won deserved promotion to a colonelcy, as successor to Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, afterwards killed at Shiloh. Here Colonel Ransom again distinguished himself by his bravery, and though again wounded while

leading his regiment, remained in command through the day. His service was recognized by promotion as Brigadier-General. He bore a prominent part in the siege of Vicksburg and in the Red River campaign, and, later, commanded the Seventh Army Corps in the operations about Atlanta, but finally fell a victim to disease and his numerous wounds, dying in Chicago, Oct. 29, 1864, having previously received the brevet rank of Major-General. General Ransom was confessedly one of the most brilliant officers contributed by Illinois to the War for the Union, and was pronounced, by both Grant and Sherman, one of the ablest volunteer generals in their commands.

RANTOUL, a city in Champaign County, at the junction of the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, with its West Lebanon and Leroy branch, 14 miles north-northeast of Champaign and 114 miles south by west of Chicago. It has a national bank, seven churches, opera house, graded school, two weekly papers, machine shops, flouring and flax mills, tile factories, and many handsome residences. Pop. (1900), 1,207.

RASLE, Sebastian, a Jesuit missionary, born in France, in 1658; at his own request was attached to the French missions in Canada in 1689, and, about 1691 or '92, was sent to the Illinois Country, where he labored for two years, traveling much and making a careful study of the Indian dialects. He left many manuscripts descriptive of his journeyings and of the mode of life and character of the aborigines. From Illinois he was transferred to Norridgewock, Maine, where he prepared a dictionary of the Abenaki language in three volumes, which is now preserved in the library of Harvard College. His influence over his Indian parishioners was great, and his use of it, during the French and Indian War, so incensed the English colonists in Massachusetts that the Governor set a price upon his head. On August 12, 1734, he was slain, with seven Indian chiefs who were seeking to aid his escape, during a night attack upon Norridgewock by a force of English soldiers from Fort Richmond, his mutilated body being interred the next day by the Indians. In 1833, the citizens of Norridgewock erected a monument to his memory on the spot where he fell.

RASTER, Herman, journalist, was born in Germany in 1828; entered journalism and came to America in 1851, being employed on German papers in Buffalo and New York City; in 1867 accepted the position of editor-in-chief of "The Chicago Staats Zeitung," which he continued to

fill until June, 1890, when he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, dying at Dresden, July 24, 1891. While employed on papers in this country during the Civil War, he acted as the American correspondent of papers at Berlin, Bremen, Vienna, and other cities of Central Europe. He served as delegate to both State and National Conventions of the Republican party, and, in 1869, received from President Grant the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District, but, during the later years of his life, coöperated with the Democratic party.

RAUCH, John Henry, physician and sanitary expert, born in Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 4, 1828, and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1849. The following year he removed to Iowa, settling at Burlington. He was an active member of the Iowa State Medical Society, and, in 1851, prepared and published a "Report on the Medical and Economic Botany of Iowa," and, later, made a collection of ichthyologic remains of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri for Professor Agassiz. From 1857 to 1860 he filled the chair of *Materia Medica* and Medical Botany at Rush Medical College, Chicago, occupying the same position in 1859 in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, of which he was one of the organizers. During the Civil War he served, until 1864, as Assistant Medical Director, first in the Army of the Potomac, and later in Louisiana, being brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel at the close of the struggle. Returning to Chicago, he aided in reorganizing the city's health service, and, in 1867, was appointed a member of the new Board of Health and Sanitary Inspector, serving until 1876. The latter year he was chosen President of the American Public Health Association, and, in 1877, a member of the newly created State Board of Health of Illinois, and elected its first President. Later, he became Secretary, and continued in that office during his connection with the Board. In 1878-79 he devoted much attention to the yellow-fever epidemic, and was instrumental in the formation of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi, and in securing the adoption of a system of river inspection by the National Board of Health. He was a member of many scientific bodies, and the author of numerous monographs and printed addresses, chiefly in the domain of sanitary science and preventive medicine. Among them may be noticed "Intramural Interments and Their Influence on Health and Epidemics," "Sanitary Problems of Chicago," "Prevention of Asiatic Cholera in North

America," and a series of reports as Secretary of the State Board of Health. Died, at Lebanon, Pa., March 24, 1894.

RAUM, (Gen.) Green Berry, soldier and author, was born at Golconda, Pope County, Ill., Dec. 3, 1829, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853, but, three years later, removed with his family to Kansas. His Free-State proclivities rendering him obnoxious to the pro-slavery party there, he returned to Illinois in 1857, settling at Harrisburg, Saline County. Early in the Civil War he was commissioned a Major in the Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, was subsequently promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and, later, advanced to a Brigadier-Generalship, resigning his commission at the close of the war (May 6, 1865). He was with Rosecrans in the Mississippi campaign of 1862, took a conspicuous part in the battle of Corinth, participated in the siege of Vicksburg and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. He also rendered valuable service during the Atlanta campaign, keeping lines of communication open, re-enforcing Resaca and repulsing an attack by General Hood. He was with Sherman in the "March to the Sea," and with Hancock, in the Shenandoah Valley, when the war closed. In 1866 General Raum became President of the projected Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, an enterprise of which he had been an active promoter. He was elected to Congress in 1866 from the Southern Illinois District (then the Thirteenth), serving one term, and the same year presided over the Republican State Convention, as he did again in 1876 and in 1880—was also a delegate to the National Conventions at Cincinnati and Chicago the last two years just mentioned. From August 2, 1876, to May 31, 1883, General Raum served as Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, in that time having superintended the collection of \$800,000,000 of revenue, and the disbursement of \$30,000,000. After retiring from the Commissionership, he resumed the practice of law in Washington. In 1889 he was appointed Commissioner of Pensions, remaining to the close of President Harrison's administration, when he removed to Chicago and again engaged in practice. During the various political campaigns of the past thirty years, his services have been in frequent request as a campaign speaker, and he has canvassed a number of States in the interest of the Republican party. Besides his official reports, he is author of "The Existing Conflict Between Republican Government and Southern Oligarchy" (Washington, 1884), and a number of magazine articles.

RAUM, John, pioneer and early legislator, was born in Hummelstown, Pa., July 14, 1793, and died at Golconda, Ill., March 14, 1869. Having received a liberal education in his native State, the subject of this sketch settled at Shawneetown, Ill., in 1823, but removed to Golconda, Pope County, in 1826. He had previously served three years in the War of 1812, as First Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry, and, while a resident of Illinois, served in the Black Hawk War of 1832 as Brigade Major. He was also elected Senator from the District composed of Pope and Johnson Counties in the Eighth General Assembly (1833), as successor to Samuel Alexander, who had resigned. The following year he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pope County, and was also elected Clerk of the County Court the same year, holding both offices for many years, and retaining the County Clerkship up to his death, a period of thirty-five years. He was married March 22, 1827, to Juliet C. Field, and was father of Brig.-Gen. Green B. Raum, and Maj. John M. Raum, both of whom served in the volunteer army from Illinois during the Civil War.

RAWLINS, John Aaron, soldier, Secretary of War, was born at East Galena, Feb. 13, 1831, the son of a small farmer, who was also a charcoal-burner. The son, after irregular attendance on the district schools and a year passed at Mount Morris Academy, began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Galena in 1854, and at once began practice. In 1857 he was elected City Attorney of Galena, and nominated on the Douglas electoral ticket in 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War he favored, and publicly advocated, coercive measures, and it is said that it was partly through his influence that General Grant early tendered his services to the Government. He served on the staff of the latter from the time General Grant was given command of a brigade until the close of the war, most of the time being its chief, and rising in rank, step by step, until, in 1863, he became a Brigadier-General, and, in 1865, a Major-General. His long service on the staff of General Grant indicates the estimation in which he was held by his chief. Promptly on the assumption of the Presidency by General Grant, in March, 1869, he was appointed Secretary of War, but consumption had already obtained a hold upon his constitution, and he survived only six months, dying in office, Sept. 6, 1869.

RAY, Charles H., journalist, was born at Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., March 12, 1821;

came west in 1843, studied medicine and began practice at Muscatine, Iowa, afterwards locating in Tazewell County, Ill., also being associated, for a time, with the publication of a temperance paper at Springfield. In 1847 he removed to Galena, soon after becoming editor of "The Galena Jeffersonian," a Democratic paper, with which he remained until 1854. He took strong ground against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and, at the session of the Legislature of 1855, served as Secretary of the Senate, also acting as correspondent of "The New York Tribune"; a few months later became associated with Joseph Medill and John C. Vaughan in the purchase and management of "The Chicago Tribune"; Dr. Ray assuming the position of editor-in-chief. Dr. Ray was one of the most trenchant and powerful writers ever connected with the Illinois press, and his articles exerted a wide influence during the period of the organization of the Republican party, in which he was an influential factor. He was a member of the Convention of Anti-Nebraska editors held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.) At the State Republican Convention held at Bloomington, in May following, he was appointed a member of the State Central Committee for that year; was also Canal Trustee by appointment of Governor Bissell, serving from 1857 to 1861. In November, 1863, he severed his connection with "The Tribune" and engaged in oil speculations in Canada which proved financially disastrous. In 1865 he returned to the paper as an editorial writer, remaining only for a short time. In 1868 he assumed the management of "The Chicago Evening Post," with which he remained identified until his death, Sept. 23, 1870.

RAY, Lyman Beecher, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Crittenden County, Vt., August 17, 1831; removed to Illinois in 1852, and has since been engaged in mercantile business in this State. After filling several local offices he was elected to represent Grundy County in the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872), and, ten years later, was chosen State Senator, serving from 1883 to 1887, and being one of the recognized party leaders on the floor. In 1888, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket, his term expiring in 1893. His home is at Morris, Grundy County.

RAY, William H., Congressman, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1812; grew to manhood in his native State, receiving a limited

education; in 1834 removed to Rushville, Ill., engaging in business as a merchant and, later, as a banker; was a member of the first State Board of Equalization (1867-69), and, in 1872, was elected to Congress as a Republican, representing his District from 1873 to 1875. Died, Jan. 25, 1881.

RAYMOND, a village of Montgomery County, on the St. Louis Division of the Wabash Railway, 50 miles southwest of Decatur; has electric lights, some manufactures and a weekly paper. Considerable coal is mined here and grain and fruit grown in the surrounding country. Population (1880), 543; (1890), 841; (1900), 906.

RAYMOND, (Rev.) Miner, D.D., clergyman and educator, was born in New York City, August 29, 1811, being descended from a family of Huguenots (known by the name of "Raimonde"), who were expelled from France on account of their religion. In his youth he learned the trade of a shoemaker with his father, at Rensselaerville, N. Y. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of 17, later taking a course in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., where he afterwards became a teacher. In 1838 he joined the New England Conference and, three years later, began pastoral work at Worcester, subsequently occupying pulpits in Boston and Westfield. In 1848, on the resignation of Dr. Robert Allyn (afterwards President of McKendree College and of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale), Dr. Raymond succeeded to the principalship of the Academy at Wilbraham, remaining there until 1864, when he was elected to the chair of systematic theology in the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., his connection with the latter institution continuing until 1895, when he resigned. For some three years of this period he served as pastor of the First Methodist Church at Evanston. His death occurred, Nov. 25, 1897.

REAVIS, Logan Uria, journalist, was born in the Sangamon Bottom, Mason County, Ill., March 26, 1831; in 1835 entered the office of "The Beardstown Gazette," later purchased an interest in the paper and continued its publication under the name of "The Central Illinoian," until 1857, when he sold out and went to Nebraska. Returning, in 1860, he repurchased his old paper and conducted it until 1866, when he sold out for the last time. The remainder of his life was devoted chiefly to advocating the removal of the National Capital to St. Louis, which he did by lectures and the publication of pamphlets and books on the subject; also published a "Life of Horace

Greeley," another of General Harney, and two or three other volumes. Died in St. Louis, April 25, 1889.

RECTOR, the name of a prominent and influential family who lived at Kaskaskia in Territorial days. According to Governor Reynolds, who has left the most detailed account of them in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," they consisted of nine brothers and four daughters, all of whom were born in Fauquier County, Va., some of them emigrating to Ohio, while others came to Illinois, arriving at Kaskaskia in 1806. Reynolds describes them as passionate and impulsive, but possessed of a high standard of integrity and a chivalrous and patriotic spirit.—**William**, the oldest brother, and regarded as the head of the family, became a Deputy Surveyor soon after coming to Illinois, and took part in the Indian campaigns between 1812 and 1814. In 1816 he was appointed Surveyor-General of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, and afterwards removed to St. Louis.—**Stephen**, another of the brothers, was a Lieutenant in Captain Moore's Company of Rangers in the War of 1812, while **Charles** commanded one of the two regiments organized by Governor Edwards, in 1812, for the expedition against the Indians at the head of Peoria Lake.—**Nelson**, still another brother, served in the same expedition on the staff of Governor Edwards. Stephen, already mentioned, was a member of the expedition sent to strengthen Prairie du Chien in 1814, and showed great courage in a fight with the Indians at Rock Island. During the same year Nelson Rector and Captain Samuel Whiteside joined Col. Zachary Taylor (afterwards President) in an expedition on the Upper Mississippi, in which they came in conflict with the British and Indians at Rock Island, in which Captain Rector again displayed the courage so characteristic of his family. On the 1st of March, 1814, while in charge of a surveying party on Saline Creek, in Gallatin County, according to Reynolds, Nelson was ambushed by the Indians and, though severely wounded, was carried away by his horse, and recovered.—**Elias**, another member of the family, was Governor Edwards' first Adjutant-General, serving a few months in 1809, when he gave place to Robert Morrison, but was reappointed in 1810, serving for more than three years.—**Thomas**, one of the younger members, had a duel with Joshua Barton on "Bloody Island," sometime between 1812 and 1814, in which he killed his antagonist. (See *Duels*.) A portion of this historic family drifted into Arkansas, where they became prominent, one of their

descendants serving as Governor of that State during the Civil War period.

RED BUD, a city in Randolph County, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, some 37 miles south-southeast of St. Louis, and 21 miles south of Belleville; has a carriage factory and two flouring mills, electric lights, a hospital, two banks, five churches, a graded school and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,176; (1900), 1,169.

REEVES, Owen T., lawyer and jurist, was born in Ross County, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1829; graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, in 1850, afterwards serving as a tutor in that institution and as Principal of a High School at Chillicothe. In 1854 he came to Bloomington, Ill., and, as a member of the School Board, assisted in reorganizing the school system of that city; also has served continuously, for over 40 years, as one of the Trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University, being a part of the time President of the Board. In the meantime, he had begun the practice of law, served as City Attorney and member of the Board of Supervisors. July 1, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventieth Illinois Volunteers (a 100-days' emergency regiment), was elected Colonel and mustered out, with his command, in October, 1862. Colonel Reeves was subsequently connected with the construction of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad (now a part of the Illinois Central), and was also one of the founders of the Law Department of the Wesleyan University. In 1877 he was elected to the Circuit bench, serving continuously, by repeated re-elections, until 1891—during the latter part of his incumbency being upon the Appellate bench.

REEVES, Walter, Member of Congress and lawyer, was born near Brownsville, Pa., Sept. 25, 1848; removed to Illinois at 8 years of age and was reared on a farm; later became a teacher and lawyer, following his profession at Streator; in 1894 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Eleventh District for Congress, as successor to the Hon. Thomas J. Henderson, and was elected, receiving a majority over three competitors. Mr. Reeves was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898.

REFORMATORY, ILLINOIS STATE, a prison for the incarceration of male offenders under 21 years of age, who are believed to be susceptible of reformation. It is the successor of the "State Reform School," which was created by act of the Legislature of 1867, but not opened for the admission of inmates until 1871. It is located at Pontiac. The number of inmates, in 1872, was 165,

which was increased to 324 in 1890. The results, while moderately successful, were not altogether satisfactory. The appropriations made for construction, maintenance, etc., were not upon a scale adequate to accomplish what was desired, and, in 1891, a radical change was effected. Previous to that date the limit, as to age, was 16 years. The law establishing the present reformatory provides for a system of indeterminate sentences, and a release upon parole, of inmates who, in the opinion of the Board of Managers, may be safely granted conditional liberation. The inmates are divided into two classes. (1) those between the ages of 10 and 16, and (2) those between 16 and 21. The Board of Managers is composed of five members, not more than three of whom shall be of the same party, their term of office to be for ten years. The course of treatment is educational (intellectually, morally and industrially), schools being conducted, trades taught, and the inmates constantly impressed with the conviction that, only through genuine and unmistakable evidence of improvement, can they regain their freedom. The reformatory influence of the institution may be best inferred from the results of one year's operation. Of 146 inmates paroled, 15 violated their parole and became fugitives, 6 were returned to the Reformatory, 1 died, and 124 remained in employment and regularly reporting. Among the industries carried on are painting and glazing, masonry and plastering, gardening, knitting, chair-caning, broom-making, carpentering, tailoring and blacksmithing. The grounds of the Reformatory contain a vein of excellent coal, which it is proposed to mine, utilizing the clay, thus obtained, in the manufacture of brick, which can be employed in the construction of additional needed buildings. The average number of inmates is about 800, and the crimes for which they are sentenced range, in gravity, from simple assault, or petit larceny, to the most serious offenses known to the criminal code, with the exception of homicide. The number of inmates, at the beginning of the year 1895, was 812. An institution of a similar character, for the confinement of juvenile female offenders, was established under an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1893, and located at Geneva, Kane County. (See *Home for Juvenile Female Offenders*.)

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. The State constitution contains the familiar guaranty of absolute freedom of conscience. The chief denominations have grown in like ratio with the

population, as may be seen from figures given below. The earliest Christian services held were conducted by Catholic missionaries, who attested the sincerity of their convictions (in many instances) by the sacrifice of their lives, either through violence or exposure. The aborigines, however, were not easily Christianized; and, shortly after the cession of Illinois by France to Great Britain, the Catholic missions, being generally withdrawn, ceased to exert much influence upon the red men, although the French, who remained in the ceded territory, continued to adhere to their ancient faith. (See *Early Missionaries*.) One of the first Protestant sects to hold service in Illinois, was the Methodist Episcopal; Rev. Joseph Lillard coming to Illinois in 1793, and Rev. Hosea Riggs settling in the American Bottom in 1796. (For history of Methodism in Illinois, see *Methodist Episcopal Church*.) The pioneer Protestant preacher, however, was a Baptist—Elder James Smith—who came to New Design in 1787. Revs. David Badgley and Joseph Chance followed him in 1796, and the first denominational association was formed in 1807. (As to inception and growth of this denomination in Illinois, see also *Baptists*.) In 1814 the Massachusetts Missionary Society sent two missionaries to Illinois—Revs. Samuel J. Mills and Daniel Smith. Two years later (1816), the First Presbyterian Church was organized at Sharon, by Rev. James McGready, of Kentucky. (See also *Presbyterians*.) The Congregationalists began to arrive with the tide of immigration that set in from the Eastern States, early in the '30's. Four churches were organized in 1833, and the subsequent growth of the denomination in the State, if gradual, has been steady. (See *Congregationalists*.) About the same time came the Disciples of Christ (sometimes called, from their founder, "Campbellites"). They encouraged free discussion, were liberal and warm hearted, and did not require belief in any particular creed as a condition of membership. The sect grew rapidly in numerical strength. (See *Disciples of Christ*.) The Protestant Episcopalians obtained their first foothold in Illinois, in 1835, when Rev. Philander Chase (afterward consecrated Bishop) immigrated to the State from the East. (See *Protestant Episcopal Church*.) The Lutherans in Illinois are chiefly of German or Scandinavian birth or descent, as may be inferred from the fact that, out of sixty-four churches in Chicago under care of the Missouri Synod, only four use the English language. They are the only Protestant sect maintaining (when-

ever possible) a system of parochial schools. (See *Lutherans*.) There are twenty-six other religious bodies in the State, exclusive of the Jews, who have twelve synagogues and nine rabbis. According to the census statistics of 1890, these twenty-six sects, with their numerical strength, number of buildings, ministers, etc., are as follows: Anti-Mission Baptists, 2,800 members, 78 churches and 63 ministers; Church of God, 1,200 members, 39 churches, 34 ministers; Dunkards, 121,000 members, 155 churches, 83 ministers; Friends ("Quakers") 2,655 members, 25 churches; Free Methodists, 1,805 members, 38 churches, 84 ministers; Free-Will Baptists, 4,694 members, 107 churches, 72 ministers; Evangelical Association, 15,904 members, 143 churches, 152 ministers; Cumberland Presbyterians, 11,894 members, 198 churches, 149 ministers; Methodist Episcopal (South) 3,927 members, 34 churches, 33 ministers; Moravians, 720 members, 3 churches, 3 ministers; New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians), 662 members, 14 churches, 8 ministers; Primitive Methodist, 230 members, 2 churches, 2 ministers; Protestant Methodist, 5,000 members, 91 churches, 106 ministers; Reformed Church in United States, 4,100 members, 34 churches, 19 ministers; Reformed Church of America, 2,200 members, 24 churches, 23 ministers; Reformed Episcopalians, 2,150 members, 13 churches, 11 ministers; Reformed Presbyterians, 1,400 members, 7 churches, 6 ministers; Salvation Army, 1,980 members; Second Adventists, 4,500 members, 64 churches, 35 ministers; Seventh Day Baptists, 320 members, 7 churches, 11 ministers; Universalists, 3,160 members, 45 churches, 37 ministers; Unitarians, 1,225 members, 19 churches, 14 ministers; United Evangelical, 30,000 members, 129 churches, 108 ministers; United Brethren, 16,500 members, 275 churches, 260 ministers; United Presbyterians, 11,250 members, 203 churches, 199 ministers; Wesleyan Methodists, 1,100 members, 16 churches, 33 ministers. (See various Churches under their proper names; also *Roman Catholic Church*.)

REND, William Patrick, soldier, capitalist, and coal-operator, was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, Feb. 10, 1840, brought to Lowell, Mass., in boyhood, and graduated from the high school there at 17; taught for a time near New York City and later in Maryland, where he began a course of classical study. The Civil War coming on, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, serving most of the time as a non-commissioned officer, and participating in the battles of the second Bull Run, Malvern Hill,

Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After the war he came to Chicago and secured employment in a railway surveyor's office, later acting as foreman of the Northwestern freight depot, and finally embarking in the coal business, which was conducted with such success that he became the owner of some of the most valuable mining properties in the country. Meanwhile he has taken a deep interest in the welfare of miners and other classes of laborers, and has

sought to promote arbitration and conciliation between employers and employed, as a means of averting disastrous strikes. He was especially active during the long strike of 1897, in efforts to bring about an understanding between the miners and the operators. For several years he held a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Illinois National Guard until compelled, by the demands of his private business, to tender his resignation.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The following table presents the names, residence, Districts represented, politics (except as to earlier ones), and length of term or terms of service of Illinois Representatives in the lower House of Congress, from the organization of Illinois as a Territory down to the present time; (D, Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; G-B, Greenback; P, Populist).

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DIST.	TERM.	REMARKS.
Shadrach Bond.....	Kaskaskia.....	Territory.....	1812-11.....	Made Rec'r of Pub. Moneys.
Benjamin Stephenson.....	Edwardsville.....	Territory.....	1814-16.....	Made Rec'r of Pub. Moneys.
Nathaniel Pope.....	Kaskaskia.....	Territory.....	1816-18.....	Elected U. S. Senator, 1824 and '29.
John McLean.....	Shawneetown.....	State.....	1819-27.....	
Daniel P. Cook.....	Kaskaskia.....	State.....	1819-27.....	
Joseph Duncan.....	Jackson & Morgan Cos.....	State.....	1827-33.....	
Joseph Duncan.....	Jacksonville.....	Third.....	1833-37.....	Elected Governor; resigned.
William L. May, D.....	Springfield.....	Third.....	1838-39.....	To succeed Duncan.
Charles Made.....	Belleville.....	First.....	1833-34.....	Died; term completed by Reynolds.
John Reynolds, D.....	Belleville.....	First.....	1834-37.....	One and one-half terms.
John Reynolds, D.....	Belleville.....	First.....	1837-39.....	
Zadoc Casey, D.....	St. Vernon.....	Second.....	1833-35.....	
Adam W. Snyder, D.....	Belleville.....	First.....	1837-39.....	
John T. Stuart, W.....	Springfield.....	Third.....	1839-41.....	
John T. Stuart, O. P.....	Springfield.....	Eighth.....	1861-63.....	
Robert Smith, D.....	Alton.....	First.....	1843-47.....	
John A. McClelland, D.....	Shawneetown.....	Second.....	1843-51.....	
Orlando B. Ficklin, D.....	Springfield.....	Sixth.....	1843-52.....	Resigned, Dec. '51; succeeded by A. L. Knapp.
Orlando B. Ficklin, D.....	Charleston.....	Third.....	1844-49.....	
Orlando B. Ficklin, D.....	Charleston.....	Third.....	1851-53.....	
John Wentworth, D.....	Chicago.....	Fourth.....	1845-51.....	
John Wentworth, D.....	Chicago.....	Fourth.....	1851-53.....	
John Wentworth, R.....	Chicago.....	First.....	1853-55.....	
Stephen A. Douglas, D.....	Quincy.....	Fifth.....	1845-47.....	El'd U. S. Sen. Apr. '47 suc. by W. A. Richardson
William A. Richardson, D.....	Bushyville and Quincy.....	Fifth.....	1847-50.....	Res'd Aug. '56; term filled by Jacob C. Davis.
William A. Richardson, D.....	Quincy.....	Sixth.....	1861-65.....	
Joseph P. Hoge, D.....	Galena.....	Sixth.....	1845-49.....	
John J. Hardin, W.....	Jacksonville.....	Seventh.....	1843-45.....	
Edward D. Baker, W.....	Springfield.....	Sixth.....	1845-49.....	Resigned, Dec. '46; succeeded by John Henry.
Edward D. Baker, W.....	Galena.....	Sixth.....	1849-51.....	
John Henry, W.....	Jacksonville.....	Seventh.....	Feb to Mar, 1847.....	Served Baker's unexpired term.
Thomas A. Turner, D.....	Freeport.....	Sixth.....	1847-49.....	
Abraham Lincoln, W.....	Springfield.....	Seventh.....	1847-49.....	
William H. Bassett, D.....	Belleville.....	First.....	1849-51.....	
William H. Bassett, D.....	Belleville.....	Eighth.....	1853-55.....	
Timothy R. Young, D.....	Marshall.....	Third.....	1849-51.....	
Thomas L. Harris, D.....	Petersburg.....	Seventh.....	1849-51.....	
Thomas L. Harris, D.....	Petersburg.....	Sixth.....	1853-58.....	Died, Nov. 24, '58; suc. by Chas. D. Hodges.
Willis Allen, D.....	Marion.....	Second.....	1851-53.....	
Willis Allen, D.....	Marion.....	Second.....	1853-55.....	
Richard S. Maloney, D.....	Belvidere.....	Fourth.....	1853-55.....	
Thompson Campbell, D.....	Galena.....	Sixth.....	1851-55.....	
Richard Yates, W.....	Jacksonville.....	Seventh.....	1843-55.....	
Richard Yates, W.....	Jacksonville.....	Sixth.....	1855-57.....	
E. B. Washburne, R.....	Galena.....	First.....	1855-63.....	
E. B. Washburne, R.....	Galena.....	Third.....	1863-69.....	Resigned, March 9, '69 to accept French mis-
Jesse O. Norton, R.....	Joliet.....	Third.....	1853-57.....	sion; term filled by H. C. Burchard.
Jesse O. Norton, R.....	Joliet.....	Sixth.....	1863-65.....	
James Knox, R.....	Knoxville.....	Fourth.....	1853-57.....	
James C. Allen, D.....	Palestine.....	Seventh.....	1863-65.....	
James C. Allen, D.....	Palestine.....	State-at-large.....	1863-65.....	
James H. Woodworth, R.....	Chicago.....	Second.....	1853-57.....	
Jacob C. Davis, D.....	Quincy.....	Fifth.....	1859-61.....	To fill unexpired term of Richardson.
Levan Trumbull, R.....	Belle D.....	Third.....	1857-61.....	Chose U. S. Senator; resigned.
J. L. P. Morrison, D.....	Belleville.....	Eighth.....	1853-57.....	Filled Trumbull's unexpired term.
Samuel S. Marshall, D.....	McLeansboro.....	Ninth.....	1853-59.....	
Samuel S. Marshall, D.....	McLeansboro.....	Eleventh.....	1867-73.....	
Samuel S. Marshall, D.....	McLeansboro.....	Nineteenth.....	1877-83.....	
John F. Farnsworth, R.....	Chicago.....	Second.....	1857-61.....	
John F. Farnsworth, R.....	St. Charles.....	Second.....	1861-75.....	
Owen Lovejoy, R.....	Princeton.....	Fifth.....	1857-61.....	
Owen Lovejoy, R.....	Princeton.....	Fifth.....	1861-65.....	Died, Mar., '64; term filled by E. C. Ingersoll.
William Kellogg, R.....	Canton.....	Fourth.....	1857-63.....	
Isaac N. Morris, D.....	Quincy.....	Fifth.....	1857-61.....	
Charles D. Hurd, R.....	Barrington.....	Seventh.....	1857-61.....	Filled unexpired term of Thos. L. Harris.
Aaron Shaw, D.....	Lawrenceville.....	Seventh.....	1857-59.....	

NAME	RESIDENCE	DIST.	TERM.	REMARKS
Aaron Shaw, D.	Lawrenceville	Sixteenth	1883-85	
James C. Robinson, D.	Marshall	Seventh	1859-63	
James C. Robinson, D.	Marshall	Eighth	1863-71	
James C. Robinson, D.	Springfield	Eighth	1871-73	
James C. Robinson, D.	Springfield	Twelfth	1873-75	
Philip B. Fouke, D.	Belleville	Eighth	1860-63	
John A. Logan, R.	Beaton	Ninth	1859-62	Res'd, Apr. '62; term filled by W. J. Allen.
John A. Logan, D.	Carbondale	State-at-large	1869-71	Chosen U. S. Senator, 1871; resigned; term filled by John L. Beveridge.
Isaac N. Arnold, R.	Chicago	Second	1861-63	
Isaac N. Arnold, R.	Chicago	First	1863-65	
William J. Allen, D.	Marion	Ninth	1862-65	Served Logan's unexpired term.
William J. Allen, D.	Marion	Thirteenth	1865-65	
A. L. Knapp, D.	Jerseyville	Fifth	1861-63	Served McClelland's unexpired term.
A. L. Knapp, D.	Jerseyville	Tenth	1863-65	
Charles M. Harris, R.	Oquawka	Fourth	1861-65	
Ebon C. Lingersoll, R.	Peoria	Fifth	1861-71	1861-65 filled Lovejoy's unexpired term
John R. Eden, D.	Sullivan	Seventh	1864-65	
John R. Eden, D.	Sullivan	Fifteenth	1873-79	
John R. Eden, D.	Sullivan	Seventeenth	1883-87	
Lewis W. Ross, D.	Lewistown	Ninth	1865-69	
William R. Morrison, D.	Waterloo	Twelfth	1865-65	
William R. Morrison, D.	Waterloo	Seventeenth	1873-83	
William R. Morrison, D.	Waterloo	Eighteenth	1883-87	
S. W. Moulton, R.	Shelbyville	State-at-large	1863-71	
S. W. Moulton, D.	Shelbyville	Fifteenth	1881-83	
S. W. Moulton, D.	Shelbyville	Seventeenth	1883-85	
Abner C. Harding, R.	Monmouth	Fourth	1863-69	
Barton C. Cook, R.	Carrollton	Seventh	1865-69	Re-elected, '70 but res'd before begin of term.
H. P. H. Brownell, R.	Charleston	Seventh	1865-69	
Shelby M. Cullum, R.	Springfield	Eighth	1869-71	
Anthony Thornton, D.	Shelbyville	Tenth	1869-71	
John Baker, R.	Belleville	Twelfth	1869-69	
John Baker, R.	Belleville	Eighteenth	1887-89	
John Baker, R.	Belleville	Twenty-first	1897-99	
A. J. Kuykendall, R.	Chicago	First	1865-67	
Norman B. Judd, R.	Chicago	First	1867-71	
Albert G. Burr, D.	Carrollton	Tenth	1867-71	
Green B. Ramm, R.	Metropolis	Thirteenth	1867-69	
Joseph C. Barnard, R.	Freeport	Fourth	1869-73	Filled unexpired term of Washburne.
Horatio L. Burdard, P.	Freeport	Fifth	1873-79	
John B. Hawley, R.	Rock Island	Fourth	1869-73	
John B. Hawley, R.	Rock Island	Sixth	1873-75	
John H. Moore, R.	Decatur	Seventh	1869-73	
Thomas W. McNeely, D.	Petersburg	Ninth	1869-73	
John B. Hay, R.	Belleville	Twelfth	1869-73	
John B. Hay, R.	Carrollton	Thirteenth	1869-73	
John L. Beveridge, R.	Chicago	State-at-large	1871-73	Served unexpired term of Logan.
Charles B. Farwell, R.	Chicago	First	1871-73	
Charles B. Farwell, R.	Chicago	Third	1873-75	May, '76, seat awarded to J. V. Le Moine.
Charles B. Farwell, R.	Chicago	Third	1875-77	
Brad N. Stevens, R.	Princeton	Fifth	1871-73	
Henry Snapp, R.	Jolet	Sixth	1871-73	Filled unexpired term of B. C. Cook
Edward V. Rice, D.	Hillsboro	First	1873-74	Died Dec. '74. Succeeded by B. G. Cuthfield.
John B. Rice, R.	Chicago	First	1874-77	From 1874-75 served out Rice's term.
B. G. Cuthfield, D.	Chicago	Second	1875-75	
Jasper D. Ward, R.	Belvidere	Fourth	1875-77	
Stephen A. Hurlbut, R.	Peoria	Seventh	1875-75	
Franklin Corwin, R.	Peoria	Seventh	1875-75	
Greenbury L. Fort, R.	Lacon	Eighth	1875-81	
Granville Barriere, R.	Canton	Tenth	1875-75	
William R. Ray, R.	Rushville	Tenth	1875-75	
Robert M. Knapp, D.	Jerseyville	Eleventh	1875-75	
Robert M. Knapp, D.	Jerseyville	Eleventh	1877-79	
John McNulta, R.	Bloomington	Thirteenth	1875-75	
Joseph G. Cannon, R.	Tuscola and Danville	Fourteenth	1875-81	
Joseph G. Cannon, R.	Danville	Fifteenth	1883-91	
Joseph G. Cannon, R.	Danville	Fifteenth	1893-95	
Joseph G. Cannon, R.	Danville	Twelfth	1895-95	
James S. Martin, R.	Salem	Sixteenth	1873-75	
Isaac Clements, R.	Carbondale	Eighteenth	1873-75	
Carter H. Harrison, D.	Chicago	Second	1875-79	
John V. Le Moine, D.	Chicago	Second	1875-77	Awarded seat, vice Farwell.
T. J. Henderson, R.	Princeton & Geneseo	Sixth	1875-83	
T. J. Henderson, R.	Princeton	Seventh	1883-95	
Alexander Campbell, G. B.	La Salle	Twelfth	1875-77	
Charles H. Whitling, R.	Peoria	Ninth	1873-77	
John C. Bagby, D.	Rushville	Tenth	1875-77	
Scott Wike, D.	Pittsfield	Eleventh	1875-77	
Scott Wike, D.	Pittsfield	Twelfth	1889-91	
William M. Springer, D.	Springfield	Twelfth	1875-83	
William M. Springer, D.	Springfield	Thirteenth	1883-95	
Adlai E. Stevenson, D.	Bloomington	Thirteenth	1875-77	
Adlai E. Stevenson, D.	Bloomington	Thirteenth	1879-81	
William A. J. Sparks, D.	Carlyle	Sixteenth	1875-83	
William Hartzell, D.	Chester	Eighteenth	1875-79	
William B. Anderson, D.	Mt. Vernon	Eighteenth	1875-77	
William Adrien R. R.	Chicago	First	1875-83	
Carter H. Harrison, D.	Chicago	Second	1877-79	
Lorenz Brentano, R.	Chicago	Third	1877-79	
William Lathrop, R.	Rockford	Fourth	1877-79	
Philip C. Hayes, R.	Chicago	Seventh	1877-81	
Thomas A. Boyd, R.	Lewistown	Ninth	1877-81	
Benjamin F. Marsh, R.	Warsaw	Tenth	1877-83	

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DIST.	TERM.	REMARKS.
Benjamin F. Marsh, R.	Warsaw	Eleventh	1893-95	
Benjamin F. Marsh, R.	Warsaw	Eleventh	1895-97	
Thomas F. Tipton, R.	Bloomington	Thirteenth	1877-79	
R. W. Townsend, D.	Shawneetown	Nineteenth	1877-89	
George R. Davis, R.	Chicago	Second	1879-83	
George R. Davis, R.	Chicago	Third	1883-85	
Hiram Barber, R.	Chicago	Third	1879-81	
John C. Sherwin, R.	Geneva and Elgin	Fourth	1879-88	
R. M. A. Hawk, R.	Mt. Carroll	Fifth	1879-82	Died, '82; succeeded by R. R. Hitt.
James W. Singleton, D.	Quincy	Eleventh	1879-83	
A. P. Forsythe, G. R.	Isabel	Fifteenth	1879-81	
John R. Thomas, R.	Metropolis	Eighteenth	1879-83	
John E. Thomas, R.	Metropolis	Twentieth	1883-89	
William Cullen, R.	Ottawa	Seventh	1881-83	
William Cullen, R.	Ottawa	Eighth	1883-85	
Lewis E. Payson, R.	Pontiac	Eighth	1881-83	
Lewis E. Payson, R.	Pontiac	Ninth	1883-91	
John H. Lewis, R.	Knoxville	Ninth	1881-83	
Dietrich C. Smith, R.	Pekin	Thirteenth	1881-83	
R. W. Dunham, R.	Chicago	First	1883-85	
John F. Finerty, R.	Chicago	Second	1883-85	
George E. Adams, R.	Chicago	Fourth	1883-91	
Reuben Ellwood, R.	Sycamore	Fifth	1882-86	
Robert R. Hitt, R.	Peoria	Ninth	1882-86	
Robert R. Hitt, R.	Mt. Morris	Ninth	1891-	Succeeded R. M. A. Hawk, deceased.
N. E. Worthington, D.	Peoria	Tenth	1882-87	
William H. Newell, D.	Macomb	Eleventh	1882-87	
James M. Riggs, D.	Macomb	Twelfth	1882-87	
Jonathan H. Rowell, R.	Bloomington	Fourth	1882-91	
Frank Lawler, D.	Chicago	Second	1883-91	
James H. Ward, R.	Chicago	Sixteenth	1883-91	
Albert J. Hopkins, R.	Aurora	Fifth	1883-95	
Albert J. Hopkins, R.	Aurora	Eighth	1895-	
Ralph Plumb, R.	Streator	Eighth	1883-89	
Silas G. Lander, D.	Mt. Carroll	Twelfth	1883-91	
William E. Mason, R.	Chicago	Third	1887-91	
Phillip Sidney Post, R.	Galesburg	Tenth	1887-93	Died, Jan. 6, 1895.
William H. Gess, D.	Rock Island	Eleventh	1887-91	
George A. Anderson, D.	Chicago	Twelfth	1887-93	
Edward Lane, D.	Hillsboro	Seventeenth	1887-93	
Abner Taylor, R.	Chicago	First	1893-95	
Charles A. Hill, R.	Chicago	Fourth	1893-95	
Geo. W. Fithian, D.	Newton	Sixteenth	1893-95	
William S. Forman, D.	Nashville	Eighteenth	1893-95	
James R. Williams, D.	Carmi	Eighteenth	1893-95	
James R. Williams, D.	Carmi	Nineteenth	1895-97	
George W. Smith, R.	Murphysboro	Twentieth	1895-97	
George W. Smith, R.	Murphysboro	Twenty-second	1895-	
Lawrence E. McGinn, R.	Chicago	Second	1891-95	
Allan C. Durborow, Jr., D.	Chicago	Third	1891-95	
Walter C. Newberry, D.	Chicago	Fourth	1891-95	
Lewis Steward, Ind.	Piano	Eighth	1891-93	
Herman W. Snow, R.	Sheldon	Ninth	1891-93	
Benjamin T. Cable, D.	Rock Island	Eleventh	1891-93	
Owen Scott, D.	Bloomington	Fourteenth	1891-93	
Samuel T. Busby, D.	Urbana	Fifteenth	1891-93	
John C. Black, D.	Chicago	State-at-large	1893-95	
Andrew J. Hunter, D.	Paris	State-at-large	1893-95	
Andrew J. Hunter, D.	Paris	Nineteenth	1897-99	
J. Frank Aldrich, R.	Chicago	First	1893-97	
Julius Goldzier, D.	Chicago	First	1893-95	
Robert A. Childs, R.	Hinsdale	Eighth	1893-95	
Hamilton K. Wheeler, R.	Kankakee	Ninth	1893-95	
John J. McDannold, D.	Mt. Sterling	Twelfth	1893-95	
Benjamin F. Funk, R.	Bloomington	Fourteenth	1893-95	
William Lorimer, R.	Chicago	Second	1895-	
Hugh R. Belknap, R.	Chicago	Third	1895-99	
Charles W. Woodman, R.	Chicago	Fourth	1895-97	Awarded seat after con. with L. E. McGinn.
Geo. E. White, R.	Chicago	Fifth	1895-99	
Edward D. Cooke, R.	Chicago	Sixth	1895-99	Died, June 4, '98; suc'd. by Henry S. Boutell.
George E. Cook, R.	Chicago	Fourth	1895-97	
George W. Prince, R.	Galesburg	Tenth	1895-	
Walter Reeves, R.	Streator	Eleventh	1895-	
Vespasian Warner, R.	Clinton	Thirteenth	1895-	
J. V. Graf, R.	Chicago	Fourth	1895-97	
Finis E. Downing, D.	Virginia	Sixteenth	1895-97	
James A. Connolly, R.	Springfield	Seventeenth	1895-99	
Frederick Romann, R.	Vandalia	Eighteenth	1895-	Died, July 11, '95; suc'd. by W. F. L. Hadley.
Wm. F. L. Hadley, R.	Edwardsville	Eighteenth	1895-	Elected to fill vacancy.
Benson Wood, R.	Elmington	Nineteenth	1895-97	
Orlando Burrell, R.	Carmi	Twentieth	1895-97	
Everett J. Murphy, R.	Chicago	First	1897-	
James R. Mann, R.	Chicago	Second	1897-	
Daniel W. Mills, R.	Chicago	Second	1897-	
Thomas M. Lett, D.	Hillsboro	Eighteenth	1897-	
James R. Campbell, D.	McLeansboro	Twentieth	1897-99	
George P. Foster, R.	Chicago	Third	1899-	
Thomas Cusack, D.	Chicago	Fourth	1899-	
Edgar T. Noonan, R.	Chicago	Fifth	1899-	
Henry S. Boutell, R.	Chicago	Sixth	1899-	Succeeded E. D. Cooke, deceased.
W. E. Williams, D.	Pittsfield	Sixteenth	1899-	
E. F. Caldwell, D.	Chatham	Seventeenth	1899-	
Joseph B. Crowley, D.	Robinson	Eighteenth	1899-	
W. A. Rodenberg, R.	East St. Louis	Twenty-first	1899-	

REYNOLDS, John, Justice of Supreme Court and fourth Governor of Illinois, was born of Irish ancestry, in Montgomery County, Pa., Feb. 26, 1789, and brought by his parents to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1800, spending the first nine years of his life in Illinois on a farm. After receiving a common school education, and a two years' course of study in a college at Knoxville, Tenn., he studied law and began practice. In 1812-13 he served as a scout in the campaigns against the Indians, winning for himself the title, in after life, of "The Old Ranger." Afterwards he removed to Cahokia, where he began the practice of law, and, in 1818, became Associate Justice of the first Supreme Court of the new State. Retiring from the bench in 1825, he served two terms in the Legislature, and was elected Governor in 1830, in 1832 personally commanding the State volunteers called for service in the Black Hawk War. Two weeks before the expiration of his term (1834), he resigned to accept a seat in Congress, to which he had been elected as the successor of Charles Slade, who had died in office, and was again elected in 1838, always as a Democrat. He also served as Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly, and again in the Eighteenth (1852-54), being chosen Speaker of the latter. In 1858 he was the administration (or Buchanan) Democratic candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as opposed to the Republican and regular (or Douglas) Democratic candidates. For some years he edited a daily paper called "The Eagle," which was published at Belleville. While Governor Reynolds acquired some reputation as a "classical scholar," from the time spent in a Tennessee College at that early day, this was not sustained by either his colloquial or written style. He was an ardent champion of slavery, and, in the early days of the Rebellion, gained unfavorable notoriety in consequence of a letter written to Jefferson Davis expressing sympathy with the cause of "secession." Nevertheless, in spite of intense prejudice and bitter partisanship on some questions, he possessed many amiable qualities, as shown by his devotion to temperance, and his popularity among persons of opposite political opinions. Although at times crude in style, and not always reliable in his statement of historical facts and events, Governor Reynolds has rendered a valuable service to posterity by his writings relating to the early history of the State, especially those connected with his own times. His best known works are: "Pioneer History of Illinois" (Belleville, 1848); "A Glance at the Crystal

Palace, and Sketches of Travel" (1854); and "My Life and Times" (1855). His death occurred at Belleville, May 8, 1865.

REYNOLDS, John Parker, Secretary and President of State Board of Agriculture, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, March 1, 1820, and graduated from the Miami University at the age of 18. In 1840 he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and soon afterward began practice. He removed to Illinois in 1854, settling first in Winnebago County, later, successively in Marion County, in Springfield and in Chicago. From 1860 to 1870 he was Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and, upon the creation of the State Board of Agriculture in 1871, was elected its President, filling that position until 1888, when he resigned. He has also occupied numerous other posts of honor and of trust of a public or semi-public character, having been President of the Illinois State Sanitary Commission during the War of the Rebellion, a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867, Chief Grain Inspector from 1878 to 1882, and Secretary of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition Company of Chicago, from the date of its organization (1873) until its final dissolution. His most important public service, in recent years, was rendered as Director-in-Chief of the Illinois exhibit in the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

REYNOLDS, Joseph Smith, soldier and legislator, was born at New Lenox, Ill., Dec. 3, 1839; at 17 years of age went to Chicago, was educated in the high school there, within a month after graduation enlisting as a private in the Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteers. From the ranks he rose to a colonelcy through the gradations of Second-Lieutenant and Captain, and, in July, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier-General. He was a gallant soldier, and was thrice wounded. On his return home after nearly four years' service, he entered the law department of the Chicago University, graduating therefrom and beginning practice in 1866. General Reynolds has been prominent in public life, having served as a member of both branches of the General Assembly, and having been a State Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition of 1873. He is a member of the G. A. R., and, in 1875, was elected Senior Vice-Commander of the order for the United States.

REYNOLDS, William Morton, clergyman, was born in Fayette County, Pa., March 4, 1812; after graduating at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1832, was connected with various institutions in that State, as well as President of Capital University at

Columbus, Ohio; then, coming to Illinois, was President of the Illinois State University at Springfield, 1857-60, after which he became Principal of a female seminary in Chicago. Previously a Lutheran, he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1864, and served several parishes until his death. In his early life he founded, and, for a time, conducted several religious publications at Gettysburg, Pa., besides issuing a number of printed addresses and other published works. Died at Oak Park, near Chicago, Sept. 5, 1876.

RHOADS, (Col.) Franklin Lawrence, soldier and steamboat captain, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 11, 1824; brought to Pekin, Tazewell County, Ill., in 1836, where he learned the printer's trade, and, on the breaking out of the Mexican War, enlisted, serving to the close. Returning home he engaged in the river trade, and, for fifteen years, commanded steamboats on the Illinois, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. In April, 1861, he was commissioned Captain of a company of three months' men attached to the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, on the reorganization of the regiment for the three-years' service, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, soon after being promoted to the colonelcy, as successor to Col. Richard J. Oglesby, who had been promoted Brigadier-General. After serving through the spring campaign of 1862 in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, he was compelled by rapidly declining health to resign, when he located in Shawneetown, retiring in 1874 to his farm near that city. During the latter years of his life he was a confirmed invalid, dying at Shawneetown, Jan. 6, 1879.

RHOADS, Joshua, M.D., A.M., physician and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1806; studied medicine and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M.D., also receiving the degree of A.M., from Princeton; after several years spent in practice as a physician, and as Principal in some of the public schools of Philadelphia, in 1839 he was elected Principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, and, in 1850, took charge of the State Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville, Ill., then in its infancy. Here he remained until 1874, when he retired. Died, February 1, 1876.

RICE, Edward Y., lawyer and jurist, born in Logan County, Ky., Feb. 8, 1820, was educated in the common schools and at Shurtleff College, after which he read law with John M. Palmer at Carlinville, and was admitted to practice, in 1845, at Hillsboro; in 1847 was elected County Recorder

of Montgomery County, and, in 1848, to the Sixteenth General Assembly, serving one term. Later he was elected County Judge of Montgomery County, was Master in Chancery from 1853 to 1857, and the latter year was elected Judge of the Eighteenth Circuit, being re-elected in 1861 and again in 1867. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, at the election of the latter year, was chosen Representative in the Forty-second Congress as a Democrat. Died, April 16, 1883.

RICE, John B., theatrical manager, Mayor of Chicago, and Congressman, was born at Easton, Md., in 1809. By profession he was an actor, and, coming to Chicago in 1847, built and opened there the first theater. In 1857 he retired from the stage, and, in 1865, was elected Mayor of Chicago, the city of his adoption, and re-elected in 1867. He was also prominent in the early stages of the Civil War in the measures taken to raise troops in Chicago. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, but, before the expiration of his term, died, at Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 6, 1874. At a special election to fill the vacancy, Bernard G. Caulfield was chosen to succeed him.

RICHARDSON, William A., lawyer and politician, born in Fayette County, Ky., Oct. 11, 1811, was educated at Transylvania University, came to the bar at 19, and settled in Schuyler County, Ill., becoming State's Attorney in 1835; was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature in 1836, to the Senate in 1838, and to the House again in 1844, from Adams County—the latter year being also chosen Presidential Elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket, and, at the succeeding session of the General Assembly, serving as Speaker of the House. He entered the Mexican War as Captain, and won a Majority through gallantry at Buena Vista. From 1847 to 1856 (when he resigned to become a candidate for Governor), he was a Democratic Representative in Congress from the Quincy District; re-entered Congress in 1861, and, in 1863, was chosen United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Stephen A. Douglas. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1868, but after that retired to private life, acting, for a short time, as editor of "The Quincy Herald." Died, at Quincy, Dec. 27, 1875.

RICHLAND COUNTY, situated in the southeast quarter of the State, and has an area of 361 square miles. It was organized from Edwards County in 1841. Among the early pioneers may be mentioned the Evans brothers, Thaddeus

Morehouse, Hugh Calhoun and son, **Thomas Gardner, James Parker, Cornelius De Long, James Gilmore** and **Elijah Nelson**. In 1820 there were but thirty families in the district. The first frame houses—the Nelson and Morehouse homesteads—were built in 1821, and, some years later, James Laws erected the first brick house. The pioneers traded at Vincennes, but, in 1825, a store was opened at Stringtown by Jacob May; and the same year the first school was opened at Watertown, taught by Isaac Chauncey. The first church was erected by the Baptists in 1822, and services were conducted by William Martin, a Kentuckian. For a long time the mails were carried on horseback by Louis and James Beard, but, in 1824, Mills and Whet-sell established a line of four-horse stages. The principal road, known as the "trace road," leading from Louisville to Cahokia, followed a buffalo and Indian trail about where the main street of Olney now is. Olney was selected as the county-seat upon the organization of the county, and a Mr. Lilly built the first house there. The chief branches of industry followed by the inhabitants are agriculture and fruit-growing. Population (1880), 15,545; (1890), 15,019; (1900), 16,391.

RIDGE FARM, a village of Vermillion County, at junction of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroads, 174 miles northeast of St. Louis; has electric light plant, planing mill, elevators, bank and two papers. Pop. (1900), 933; (1904), 1,300.

RIDGELY, a manufacturing and mining suburb of the city of Springfield. An extensive rolling mill is located there, and there are several coal-shafts in the vicinity. Population (1900), 1,169.

RIDGELY, Charles, manufacturer and capitalist, born in Springfield, Ill., Jan. 17, 1836; was educated in private schools and at Illinois College; after leaving college spent some time as a clerk in his father's bank at Springfield, finally becoming a member of the firm and successively Cashier and Vice-President. In 1870 he was Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, but later has affiliated with the Republican party. About 1872 he became identified with the Springfield Iron Company, of which he has been President for many years; has also been President of the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis and, for some time, was a Director of the Wabash Railroad. Mr. Ridgely is also one of the Trustees of Illinois College.

RIDGELY, Nicholas H., early banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 27, 1800; after

leaving school was engaged, for a time, in the dry-goods trade, but, in 1829, came to St. Louis to assume a clerkship in the branch of the United States Bank just organized there. In 1835 a branch of the State Bank of Illinois was established at Springfield, and Mr. Ridgely became its cashier, and, when it went into liquidation, was appointed one of the trustees to wind up its affairs. He subsequently became President of the Clark's Exchange Bank in that city, but this having gone into liquidation a few years later, he went into the private banking business as head of the "Ridgely Bank," which, in 1866, became the "Ridgely National Bank," one of the strongest financial institutions in the State outside of Chicago. After the collapse of the internal improvement scheme, Mr. Ridgely became one of the purchasers of the "Northern Cross Railroad" (now that part of the Wabash system extending from the Illinois river to Springfield), when it was sold by the State in 1847, paying therefor \$21,100. He was also one of the Springfield bankers to tender a loan to the State at the beginning of the war in 1861. He was one of the builders and principal owner of the Springfield gas-light system. His business career was an eminently successful one, leaving an estate at his death, Jan. 31, 1888, valued at over \$2,000,000.

RIDGWAY, a village of Gallatin County, on the Shawneetown Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 12 miles northwest of Shawneetown; has a bank and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 523; (1900), 839; (1903, est.), 1,000.

RIDGWAY, Thomas S., merchant, banker and politician, was born at Carmi, Ill., August 30, 1826. His father having died when he was but 4 years old and his mother when he was 14, his education was largely acquired through contact with the world, apart from such as he received from his mother and during a year's attendance at a private school. When he was 6 years of age the family removed to Shawneetown, where he ever afterwards made his home. In 1845 he embarked in business as a merchant, and the firm of Peeples & Ridgway soon became one of the most prominent in Southern Illinois. In 1865 the partners closed out their business and organized the first National Bank of Shawneetown, of which, after the death of Mr. Peeples in 1875, Mr. Ridgway was President. He was one of the projectors of the Springfield & Illinois South-eastern Railway, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern system, and, from 1867 to 1874, served as its President. He was an ardent and active Republican, and served as a delegate

to every State and National Convention of his party from 1868 to 1896. In 1874 he was elected State Treasurer, the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction on the same ticket being defeated. In 1876 and 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for his party's nomination for Governor. Three times he consented to lead the forlorn hope of the Republicans as a candidate for Congress from an impregnable Democratic stronghold. For several years he was a Director of the McCormick Theological Seminary, at Chicago, and, for nineteen years, was a Trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, resigning in 1893. Died, at Shawneetown, Nov. 17, 1897.

RIGGS, James M., ex-Congressman, was born in Scott County, Ill., April 17, 1839, where he received a common school education, supplemented by a partial collegiate course. He is a practicing lawyer of Winchester. In 1864 he was elected Sheriff, serving two years. In 1871-72 he represented Scott County in the lower house of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and was State's Attorney from 1872 to 1876. In 1882, and again in 1884, he was the successful Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Illinois District.

RIGGS, Scott, pioneer, was born in North Carolina about 1790; removed to Crawford County, Ill. early in 1815, and represented that county in the First General Assembly (1818-20). In 1825 he removed to Scott County, where he continued to reside until his death, Feb. 24, 1872.

RINAKER, John I., lawyer and Congressman, born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 18, 1830. Left an orphan at an early age, he came to Illinois in 1836, and, for several years, lived on farms in Sangamon and Morgan Counties; was educated at Illinois and McKendree Colleges, graduating from the latter in 1851; in 1852 began reading law with John M. Palmer at Carlinville, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In August, 1862, he recruited the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel. Four months later he was wounded in battle, but served with his regiment through the war, and was brevetted Brigadier-General at its close. Returning from the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Carlinville. Since 1858 he has been an active Republican; has twice (1872 and '76) served his party as a Presidential Elector—the latter year for the State-at-large—and, in 1874, accepted a nomination for Congress against William R. Morrison, largely reducing the normal Democratic major-

ity. At the State Republican Convention of 1880 he was a prominent, but unsuccessful, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. In 1894 he made the race as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District and, although his opponent was awarded the certificate of election, on a bare majority of 60 votes on the face of the returns, a re-count, ordered by the Fifty-fourth Congress, showed a majority for General Rinaker, and he was seated near the close of the first session. He was a candidate for re-election in 1896, but defeated in a strongly Democratic District.

RIPLEY, Edward Payson, Railway President, was born in Dorchester (now a part of Boston), Mass., Oct. 30, 1845, being related, on his mother's side, to the distinguished author, *Dr. Edward Payson. After receiving his education in the high school of his native place, at the age of 17 he entered upon a commercial life, as clerk in a wholesale dry-goods establishment in Boston. About the time he became of age, he entered into the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a clerk in the freight department in the Boston office, but, a few years later, assumed a responsible position in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line, finally becoming General Agent for the business of that road east of Buffalo, though retaining his headquarters at Boston. In 1878 he removed to Chicago to accept the position of General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System, with which he remained twelve years, serving successively as General Traffic Manager and General Manager, until June 1, 1890, when he resigned to become Third Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line. This relation was continued until Jan. 1, 1896, when Mr. Ripley accepted the Presidency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which (1899) he now holds. Mr. Ripley was a prominent factor in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and, in April, 1891, was chosen one of the Directors of the Exposition, serving on the Executive Committee and the Committee of Ways and Means and Transportation, being Chairman of the latter.

RIVERSIDE, a suburban town on the Des Plaines River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 11 miles west of Chicago; has handsome parks, several churches, a bank, two local papers and numerous fine residences. Population (1890), 1,000; (1900), 1,551.

RIVERTON, a village in Clear Creek Township, Sangamon County, at the crossing of the

Wabash Railroad over the Sangamon River, 6½ miles east-northeast of Springfield. It has four churches, a nursery, and two coal mines. Population (1880), 705; (1890), 1,127; (1900), 1,511; (1903, est.), about 5,000.

RIVES, John Cook, early banker and journalist, was born in Franklin County, Va., May 24, 1795; in 1806 removed to Kentucky, where he grew up under care of an uncle, Samuel Casey. He received a good education and was a man of high character and attractive manners. In his early manhood he came to Illinois, and was connected, for a time, with the Branch State Bank at Edwardsville, but, about 1824, removed to Shawneetown and held a position in the bank there; also studied law and was admitted to practice. Finally, having accepted a clerkship in the Fourth Auditor's Office in Washington, he removed to that city, and, in 1830, became associated with Francis P. Blair, Sr., in the establishment of "The Congressional Globe" (the predecessor of "The Congressional Record"), of which he finally became sole proprietor, so remaining until 1864. Like his partner, Blair, although a native of Virginia and a life-long Democrat, he was intensely loyal, and contributed liberally of his means for the equipment of soldiers from the District of Columbia, and for the support of their families, during the Civil War. His expenditures for these objects have been estimated at some \$30,000. Died, in Prince George's County, Md., April 10, 1864.

ROANOKE, a village of Woodford County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 26 miles northeast of Peoria; is in a coal district; has two banks, a coal mine, and one newspaper. Population (1880), 355; (1890), 831; (1900), 966.

ROBB, Thomas Patten, Sanitary Agent, was born in Bath, Maine, in 1819; came to Cook County, Ill., in 1838, and, after arriving at manhood, established the first exclusive wholesale grocery house in Chicago, remaining in the business until 1850. He then went to California, establishing himself in mercantile business at Sacramento, where he remained seven years, meanwhile being elected Mayor of that city. Returning to Chicago on the breaking out of the war, he was appointed on the staff of Governor Yates with the rank of Major, and, while serving in this capacity, was instrumental in giving General Grant the first duty he performed in the office of the Adjutant-General after his arrival from Galena. Later, he was assigned to duty as Inspector-General of Illinois troops with the rank of Colonel, having general charge of sanitary

affairs until the close of the war, when he was appointed Cotton Agent for the State of Georgia, and, still later, President of the Board of Tax Commissioners for that State. Other positions held by him were those of Postmaster and Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga.; he was also one of the publishers of "The New Era," a Republican paper at Atlanta, and a prominent actor in reconstruction affairs. Resigning the Collectorship, he was appointed by the President United States Commissioner to investigate Mexican outrages on the Rio Grande border; was subsequently identified with Texas railroad interests as the President of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande Railroad, and one of the projectors of the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central Railway, being thus engaged until 1872. Later he returned to California, dying near Glenwood, in that State, April 10, 1895, aged 75 years and 10 months.

ROBERTS, William Charles, clergyman and educator, was born in a small village of Wales, England., Sept. 23, 1832; received his primary education in that country, but, removing to America during his minority, graduated from Princeton College in 1855, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1858. After filling various pastorates in Delaware, New Jersey and Ohio, in 1881 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the next year being offered the Presidency of Rutgers College, which he declined. In 1887 he accepted the presidency of Lake Forest University, which he still retains. From 1859 to 1863 he was a Trustee of Lafayette College, and, in 1866, was elected to a trusteeship of his Alma Mater. He has traveled extensively in the Orient, and was a member of the first and third councils of the Reformed Churches, held at Edinburgh and Belfast. Besides occasional sermons and frequent contributions to English, American, German and Welsh periodicals, Dr. Roberts has published a Welsh translation of the Westminster shorter catechism and a collection of letters on the great preachers of Wales, which appeared in Utica, 1868. He received the degree of D.D., from Union College in 1872, and that of LL.D., from Princeton, in 1887.

ROBINSON, an incorporated city and the county-seat of Crawford County, 25 miles northwest of Vincennes, Ind., and 44 miles south of Paris, Ill.; is on two lines of railroad and in the heart of a fruit and agricultural region. The city has water-works, electric lights, two banks and three weekly newspapers. Population (1890) 1,387; (1900), 1,683; (1904), about 2,000.

ROBINSON, James C., lawyer and former Congressman, was born in Edgar County, Ill., in 1822, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He served as a private during the Mexican War, and, in 1858, was elected to Congress as a Democrat, as he was again in 1860, '62, '70 and '72. In 1864 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor. He was a fluent speaker, and attained considerable distinction as an advocate in criminal practice. Died, at Springfield, Nov. 3, 1886.

ROBINSON, John M., United States Senator, born in Kentucky in 1793, was liberally educated and became a lawyer by profession. In early life he settled at Carmi, Ill., where he married. He was of fine physique, of engaging manners, and personally popular. Through his association with the State militia he earned the title of "General." In 1830 he was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of John McLean. His immediate predecessor was David Jewett Baker, appointed by Governor Edwards, who served one month but failed of election by the Legislature. In 1834 Mr. Robinson was re-elected for a full term, which expired in 1841. In 1843 he was elected to a seat upon the Illinois Supreme bench, but died at Ottawa, April 27, of the same year, within three months after his elevation.

ROCHELLE, a city of Ogle County and an intersecting point of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways. It is 75 miles west of Chicago, 27 miles south of Rockford, and 23 miles east by north of Dixon. It is in a rich agricultural and stock-raising region, rendering Rochelle an important shipping point. Among its industrial establishments are water-works, electric lights, a flouring mill and silk-underwear factory. The city has three banks, five churches and three newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,789; (1900), 2,073; (1903), 2,500.

ROCHESTER, a village and early settlement in Sangamon County, laid out in 1819; in rich agricultural district, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 7½ miles southeast of Springfield; has a bank, two churches, one school, and a newspaper. Population (1900), 365.

ROCK FALLS, a city in Whiteside County, on Rock River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; has excellent water-power, a good public school system with a high school, banks and a weekly newspaper. Agricultural implements, barbed wire, furniture, flour and paper are its chief manufactures. Water for the navigable feeder of the Hennepin Canal is taken from Rock River at this point. Pop. (1900), 2,176.

ROCKFORD, a flourishing manufacturing city, the county-seat of Winnebago County; lies on both sides of the Rock River, 92 miles west of Chicago. Four trunk lines of railroad—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—intersect here. Excellent water-power is secured by a dam across the river, and communication between the two divisions of the city is facilitated by three railway and three highway bridges. Water is provided from five artesian wells, a reserve main leading to the river. The city is wealthy, prosperous and progressive. The assessed valuation of property, in 1893, was \$6,531,235. Churches are numerous and schools, both public and private, are abundant and well conducted. The census of 1890 showed \$7,715,069 capital invested in 246 manufacturing establishments, which employed 5,223 persons and turned out an annual product valued at \$8,888,904. The principal industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements and furniture, though watches, silver-plated ware, paper, flour and grape sugar are among the other products. Pop. (1880), 13,129; (1890), 23,584; (1900), 31,051.

ROCKFORD COLLEGE, located at Rockford, Ill., incorporated in 1847; in 1898 had a faculty of 21 instructors with 161 pupils. The branches taught include the classics, music and fine arts. It has a library of 6,150 volumes, funds and endowment aggregating \$50,880 and property valued at \$240,880, of which \$150,000 is real estate.

ROCK ISLAND, the principal city and county-seat of Rock Island County, on the Mississippi River, 182 miles west by south from Chicago; is the converging point of five lines of railroad, and the western terminus of the Hennepin Canal. The name is derived from an island in the Mississippi River, opposite the city, 3 miles long, which belongs to the United States Government and contains an arsenal and armory. The river channel north of the island is navigable, the southern channel having been dammed by the Government, thereby giving great water power to Rock Island and Moline. A combined railway and highway bridge spans the river from Rock Island to Davenport, Iowa, crossing the island, while a railway bridge connects the cities a mile below. The island was the site of Fort Armstrong during the Black Hawk War, and was also a place for the confinement of Confederate prisoners during the Civil War. Rock Island is in a region of much picturesque scenery and has extensive manufactures of lumber, agricultural imple-

ments, iron, carriages and wagons and oilcloth; also five banks and three newspapers, two issuing daily editions. Pop. (1890), 13,634; (1900), 19,493.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, in the northwestern section of the State bordering upon the Mississippi River (which constitutes its northwestern boundary for more than 60 miles), and having an area of 440 square miles. In 1816 the Government erected a fort on Rock Island (an island in the Mississippi, 3 miles long and one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide), naming it Fort Armstrong. It has always remained a military post, and is now the seat of an extensive arsenal and work-shops. In the spring of 1828, settlements were made near Port Byron by John and Thomas Kinney, Archibald Allen and George Harlan. Other early settlers, near Rock Island and Rapids City, were J. W. Spencer, J. W. Barriels, Benjamin F. Pike and Conrad Leak; and among the pioneers were Wells and Michael Bartlett, Joel Thompson, the Simms brothers and George Davenport. The country was full of Indians, this being the headquarters of Black Hawk and the initial point of the Black Hawk War. (See *Black Hawk*, and *Black Hawk War*.) By 1829 settlers were increased in number and county organization was effected in 1835, Rock Island (then called Stephenson) being made the county-seat. Joseph Conway was the first County Clerk, and Joel Wells, Sr., the first Treasurer. The first court was held at the residence of John W. Barriels, in Farnhamsburg. The county is irregular in shape, and the soil and scenery greatly varied. Coal is abundant, the water-power inexhaustible, and the county's mining and manufacturing interests are very extensive. Several lines of railway cross the county, affording admirable transportation facilities to both eastern and western markets. Rock Island and Moline (which see) are the two principal cities in the county, though there are several other important points. Coal Valley is the center of large mining interests, and Milan is also a manufacturing center. Port Byron is one of the oldest towns in the county, and has considerable lime and lumber interests, while Watertown is the seat of the Western Hospital for the Insane. Population of the county (1880), 38,302; (1890), 41,917; (1900), 55,249.

ROCK ISLAND & PEORIA RAILWAY, a standard-gauge road, laid with steel rails, extending from Rock Island to Peoria, 91 miles. It is lessee of the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, running from Milan to Cable, Ill., giving it a total length of 118 miles—with Peoria Terminal,

121.10 miles.—(HISTORY.) The company is a reorganization (Oct. 9, 1877) of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company, whose road was sold under foreclosure, April 4, 1877. The latter Road was the result of the consolidation, in 1869, of two corporations—the Rock Island & Peoria and the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Companies—the new organization taking the latter name. The road was opened through its entire length, Jan. 1, 1872, its sale under foreclosure and reorganization under its present name taking place, as already stated, in 1877. The Cable Branch was organized in 1876, as the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, and opened in December of the same year, sold under foreclosure in 1877, and leased to the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, July 1, 1885, for 999 years, the rental for the entire period being commuted at \$450,000.—(FINANCIAL.) The cost of the entire road and equipment was \$2,654,487. The capital stock (1898) is \$1,500,000; funded debt, \$600,000; other forms of indebtedness increasing the total capital invested to \$2,181,066.

ROCK RIVER, a stream which rises in Washington County, Wis., and flows generally in a southerly direction, a part of its course being very sinuous. After crossing the northern boundary of Illinois, it runs southwestward, intersecting the counties of Winnebago, Ogle, Lee, Whiteside and Rock Island, and entering the Mississippi three miles below the city of Rock Island. It is about 375 miles long, but its navigation is partly obstructed by rapids, which, however, furnish abundant water-power. The principal towns on its banks are Rockford, Dixon and Sterling. Its valley is wide, and noted for its beauty and fertility.

ROCKTON, a village in Winnebago County, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, on Rock River, 13 miles north of Rockford; has manufactures of paper and agricultural implements, a feed mill, and local paper. Pop. (1890), 892; (1900), 936.

ROE, Edward Reynolds, A.B., M.D., physician, soldier and author, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, June 22, 1813; removed with his father, in 1819, to Cincinnati, and graduated at Louisville Medical Institute in 1842; began practice at Anderson, Ind., but soon removed to Shawneetown, Ill., where he gave much attention to geological research and made some extensive natural history collections. From 1848 to '52 he resided at Jacksonville, lectured extensively on his favorite science, wrote for the press and, for two years (1850-52), edited "The Jacksonville Journal," still

later editing the newly established "Constitutionalist" for a few months. During a part of this period he was lecturer on natural science at Shurtleff College; also delivered a lecture before the State Legislature on the geology of Illinois, which was immediately followed by the passage of the act establishing the State Geological Department. A majority of both houses joined in a request for his appointment as State Geologist, but it was rejected on partisan grounds—he, then, being a Whig. Removing to Bloomington in 1852, Dr. Roe became prominent in educational matters, being the first Professor of Natural Science in the State Normal University, and also a Trustee of the Illinois Wesleyan University. Having identified himself with the Democratic party at this time, he became its nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1860, but, on the inception of the war in 1861, he promptly espoused the cause of the Union, raised three companies (mostly Normal students) which were attached to the Thirty-third Illinois (Normal) Regiment; was elected Captain and successively promoted to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. Having been dangerously wounded in the assault at Vicksburg, on May 22, 1863, and compelled to return home, he was elected Circuit Clerk by the combined vote of both parties, was re-elected four years later, became editor of "The Bloomington Pantagraph" and, in 1870, was elected to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, where he won distinction by a somewhat notable humorous speech in opposition to removing the State Capital to Peoria. In 1871 he was appointed Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving nine years. Dr. Roe was a somewhat prolific author, having produced more than a dozen works which have appeared in book form. One of these, "Virginia Rose; a Tale of Illinois in Early Days," first appeared as a prize serial in "The Alton Courier" in 1852. Others of his more noteworthy productions are: "The Gray and the Blue"; "Brought to Bay"; "From the Beaten Path"; "G. A. R.; or How She Married His Double"; "Dr. Caldwell; or the Trail of the Serpent"; and "Prairie-Land and Other Poems." He died in Chicago, Nov. 6, 1893.

ROGERS, George Clarke, soldier, was born in Grafton County, N. H., Nov. 22, 1838; but was educated in Vermont and Illinois, having removed to the latter State early in life. While teaching he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1860; was the first, in 1861, to raise a company in Lake County for the war, which was mustered into the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers;

was chosen Second-Lieutenant and later Captain; was wounded four times at Shiloh, but refused to leave the field, and led his regiment in the final charge; was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and soon after commissioned Colonel for gallantry at Hatchie. At Champion Hills he received three wounds, from one of which he never fully recovered; took a prominent part in the operations at Allatoona and commanded a brigade nearly two years, including the Atlanta campaign, retiring with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. Since the war has practiced law in Illinois and in Kansas.

ROGERS, Henry Wade, educator, lawyer and author, was born in Central New York in 1853; entered Hamilton College, but the following year became a student in Michigan University, graduating there in 1874, also receiving the degree of A.M., from the same institution, in 1877. In 1883 he was elected to a professorship in the Ann Arbor Law School, and, in 1885, was made Dean of the Faculty, succeeding Judge Cooley, at the age of 32. Five years later he was tendered, and accepted, the Presidency of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, being the first layman chosen to the position, and succeeding a long line of Bishops and divines. The same year (1890), Wesleyan University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. He is a member of the American Bar Association, has served for a number of years on its Committee on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar, and was the first Chairman of the Section on Legal Education. President Rogers was the General Chairman of the Conference on the Future Foreign Policy of the United States, held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in August, 1898. At the Congress held in 1893, as auxiliary to the Columbian Exposition, he was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Law Reform and Jurisprudence, and was for a time associate editor of "The American Law Register," of Philadelphia. He is also the author of a treatise on "Expert Testimony," which has passed through two editions, and has edited a work entitled "Illinois Citations," besides doing much other valuable literary work of a similar character.

ROGERS, John Gorin, jurist, was born at Glasgow, Ky., Dec. 28, 1818, of English and early Virginian ancestry; was educated at Center College, Danville, Ky., and at Transylvania University, graduating from the latter institution in 1841, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For sixteen years he practiced in his native town, and, in 1857, removed to Chicago, where he soon

attained professional prominence. In 1870 he was elected a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, continuing on the bench, through repeated re-elections, until his death, which occurred suddenly, Jan. 10, 1887, four years before the expiration of the term for which he had been elected.

ROGERS PARK, a village and suburb 9 miles north of Chicago, on Lake Michigan and the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; has a bank and two weekly newspapers; is reached by electric street-car line from Chicago, and is a popular residence suburb. Annexed to City of Chicago, 1893.

ROLL, John E., pioneer, was born in Green Village, N. J., June 4, 1814; came to Illinois in 1830, and settled in Sangamon County. He assisted Abraham Lincoln in the construction of the flat-boat with which the latter descended the Mississippi River to New Orleans, in 1831. Mr. Roll, who was a mechanic and contractor, built a number of houses in Springfield, where he has since continued to reside.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The earliest Christians to establish places of worship in Illinois were priests of the Catholic faith. Early Catholic missionaries were explorers and historians as well as preachers. (See *Allouez*; *Bergier*; *Early Missionaries*; *Gravier*; *Marquette*.) The church went hand in hand with the representatives of the French Government, carrying in one hand the cross and in the other the flag of France, simultaneously disseminating the doctrines of Christianity and inculcating loyalty to the House of Bourbon. For nearly a hundred years, the self-sacrificing and devoted Catholic clergy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries ministered to the spiritual wants of the early French settlers and the natives. They were not without factional jealousies, however, and a severe blow was dealt to a branch of them in the order for the banishment of the Jesuits and the confiscation of their property. (See *Early Missionaries*.) The subsequent occupation of the country by the English, with the contemporaneous emigration of a considerable portion of the French west of the Mississippi, dissipated many congregations. Up to 1830 Illinois was included in the diocese of Missouri; but at that time it was constituted a separate diocese, under the episcopal control of Rt. Rev. Joseph Rosatti. At that date there were few, if any, priests in Illinois. But Bishop Rosatti was a man of earnest purpose and rare administrative ability. New parishes were organized as rapidly as circumstances

would permit, and the growth of the church has been steady. By 1840 there were thirty-one parishes and twenty priests. In 1896 there are reported 698 parishes, 764 clergymen and a Catholic population exceeding 850,000. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

ROODHOUSE, a city in Greene County, 21 miles south of Jacksonville, and at junction of three divisions of the Chicago & Alton Railroad; is in fertile agricultural and coal-mining region; city contains a flouring mill, grain-elevator, stock-yards, railway shops, water-works, electric light plant, two private banks, fine opera house, good school buildings, one daily and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 2,360; (1900), 2,351.

ROODHOUSE, John, farmer and founder of the town of Roodhouse, in Greene County, Ill., was born in Yorkshire, England, brought to America in childhood, his father settling in Greene County, Ill., in 1831. In his early manhood he opened a farm in Tazewell County, but finally returned to the paternal home in Greene County, where, on the location of the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, he laid out the town of Roodhouse, at the junction of the Louisiana and Kansas City branch with the main line.

ROOT, George Frederick, musical composer and author, was born at Sheffield, Mass., August 30, 1820. He was a natural musician, and, while employed on his father's farm, learned to play on various instruments. In 1838 he removed to Boston, where he began his life-work. Besides teaching music in the public schools, he was employed to direct the musical service in two churches. From Boston he removed to New York, and, in 1850, went to Paris for purposes of musical study. In 1853 he made his first public essay as a composer in the song, "Hazel Dell," which became popular at once. From this time forward his success as a song-writer was assured. His music, while not of a high artistic character, captivated the popular ear and appealed strongly to the heart. In 1860 he took up his residence in Chicago, where he conducted a musical journal and wrote those "war songs" which created and perpetuated his fame. Among the best known are "Rally Round the Flag"; "Just Before the Battle, Mother"; and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp." Other popular songs by him are "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower"; "A Hundred Years Ago"; and "The Old Folks are Gone." Besides songs he composed several cantatas and much sacred music, also publishing many books of instruction and numerous collections of vocal and instru-

mental music. In 1872 the University of Chicago conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc. Died, near Portland, Maine, August 6, 1895.

ROOTS, Benajah Guernsey, civil engineer, and educator, was born in Onondaga County N. Y., April 20, 1811, and educated in the schools and academies of Central New York; began teaching in 1827, and, after spending a year at sea for the benefit of his health, took a course in law and civil engineering. He was employed as a civil engineer on the Western Railroad of Massachusetts until 1838, when he came to Illinois and obtained employment on the railroad projected from Alton to Shawneetown, under the "internal improvement system" of 1837. When that was suspended in 1839, he settled on a farm near the present site of Tamaroa, Perry County, and soon after opened a boarding school, continuing its management until 1846, when he became Principal of a seminary at Sparta. In 1851 he went into the service of the Illinois Central Railroad, first as resident engineer in charge of surveys and construction, later as land agent and attorney. He was prominent in the introduction of the graded school system in Illinois and in the establishment of the State Normal School at Bloomington and the University of Illinois at Champaign; was a member of the State Board of Education from its organization, and served as delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1868. Died, at his home in Perry County, Ill., May 9, 1888.—**Philander Keep** (Roots), son of the preceding, born in Tolland County, Conn., June 4, 1838, brought to Illinois the same year and educated in his father's school, and in an academy at Carrollton and the Wesleyan University at Bloomington; at the age of 17 belonged to a corps of engineers employed on a Southern railroad, and, during the war, served as a civil engineer in the construction and repair of military roads. Later, he was Deputy Surveyor-General of Nebraska; in 1871 became Chief Engineer on the Cairo & Fulton (now a part of the Iron Mountain) Railway; then engaged in the banking business in Arkansas, first as cashier of a bank at Fort Smith and afterwards of the Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock, of which his brother, Logan H., was President.—**Logan H.** (Roots), another son, born near Tamaroa, Perry County, Ill., March 22, 1841, was educated at home and at the State Normal at Bloomington, meanwhile serving as principal of a high school at Duquoin; in 1862 enlisted in the Eighty-first Illinois Volunteers, serving through the war and acting as Chief Commissary

for General Sherman on the "March to the Sea," and participating in the great review in Washington, in May, 1865. After the conclusion of the war he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Arkansas District, was elected from that State to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses (1868 and 1870)—being, at the time, the youngest member in that body—and was appointed United States Marshal by President Grant. He finally became President of the Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock, with which he remained nearly twenty years. Died, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, May 30, 1893, leaving an estate valued at nearly one and a half millions, of which he gave a large share to charitable purposes and to the city of Little Rock, for the benefit of its hospitals and the improvement of its parks.

ROSE, James A., Secretary of State, was born at Golconda, Pope County, Ill., Oct. 13, 1850. The foundation of his education was secured in the public schools of his native place, and, after a term in the Normal University at Normal, Ill., at the age of 18 he took charge of a country school. Soon he was chosen Principal of the Golconda graded schools, was later made County Superintendent of Schools, and re-elected for a second term. During his second term he was admitted to the bar, and, resigning the office of Superintendent, was elected State's Attorney without opposition, being re-elected for another term. In 1889, by appointment of Governor Fifer, he became one of the Trustees of the Pontiac Reformatory, serving until the next year, when he was transferred to the Board of Commissioners of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, which position he continued to occupy until 1893. In 1896 he was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket, his term extending to January, 1901.

ROSEVILLE, a village in Warren County, on the Rock Island Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 17 miles northwest of Bushnell; has water and electric-light plants, two banks, public library and one newspaper. Region agricultural and coal-mining. Pop. (1900), 1,014.

ROSS, Leonard Fulton, soldier, born in Fulton County, Ill., July 18, 1823, was educated in the common schools and at Illinois College, Jacksonville, studied law and admitted to the bar in 1845; the following year enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Volunteers for the Mexican War, became First Lieutenant and was commended for services at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo; also performed important service as bearer of dispatches for Gen-

eral Taylor. After the war he served six years as Probate Judge. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the war for the Union, and was chosen Colonel of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, serving with it in Missouri and Kentucky; was commissioned Brigadier-General a few weeks after the capture of Fort Donelson, and, after the evacuation of Corinth, was assigned to the command of a division with headquarters at Bolivar, Tenn. He resigned in July, 1863, and, in 1867, was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District; has been three times a delegate to National Republican Conventions and twice defeated as a candidate for Congress in a Democratic District. Since the war he has devoted his attention largely to stock-raising, having a large stock-farm in Iowa. In his later years was President of a bank at Lewistown, Ill. Died Jan. 17, 1901.

ROSS, (Col.) William, pioneer, was born at Monson, Hampden County, Mass., April 24, 1792; removed with his father's family, in 1805, to Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained until his twentieth year, when he was commissioned an Ensign in the Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, serving through the War of 1812-14, and participating in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. During the latter part of his service he acted as drill-master at various points. Then, returning to Pittsfield, he carried on the business of blacksmithing as an employer, meanwhile filling some local offices. In 1820, a company consisting of himself and four brothers, with their families and a few others, started for the West, intending to settle in Illinois. Reaching the head-waters of the Allegheny overland, they transferred their wagons, teams and other property to flat-boats, descending that stream and the Ohio to Shawneetown, Ill. Here they disembarked and, crossing the State, reached Upper Alton, where they found only one house, that of Maj. Charles W. Hunter. Leaving their families at Upper Alton, the brothers proceeded north, crossing the Illinois River near its mouth, until they reached a point in the western part of the present county of Pike, where the town of Atlas was afterwards located. Here they erected four rough log-cabins, on a beautiful prairie not far from the Mississippi, removing their families thither a few weeks later. They suffered the usual privations incident to life in a new country, not excepting sickness and death of some of their number. At the next session of the Legislature (1820-21) Pike County was established, embracing all that part of the State west

and north of the Illinois, and including the present cities of Galena and Chicago. The Ross settlement became the nucleus of the town of Atlas, laid out by Colonel Ross and his associates in 1823, at an early day the rival of Quincy, and becoming the second county-seat of Pike County, so remaining from 1824 to 1833, when the seat of justice was removed to Pittsfield. During this period Colonel Ross was one of the most prominent citizens of the county, holding, simultaneously or successively, the offices of Probate Judge, Circuit and County Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and others of a subordinate character. As Colonel of Militia, in 1832, he was ordered by Governor Reynolds to raise a company for the Black Hawk War, and, in four days, reported at Beardstown with twice the number of men called for. In 1834 he was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, also serving in the Senate during the three following sessions, a part of the time as President pro tem. of the last-named body. While in the General Assembly he was instrumental in securing legislation of great importance relating to Military Tract lands. The year following the establishment of the county-seat at Pittsfield (1834) he became a citizen of that place, which he had the privilege of naming for his early home. He was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1856, and a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1860, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President the first time. Beginning life poor he acquired considerable property; was liberal, public-spirited and patriotic, making a handsome donation to the first company organized in Pike County, for the suppression of the Rebellion. Died, at Pittsfield, May 31, 1873.

ROSSVILLE, a village of Vermillion County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 19 miles north of Danville; has electric-light plant, water-works, tile and brick-works, two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 879; (1900), 1,435.

ROUNDS, Sterling Parker, public printer, was born in Berkshire, Vt., June 27, 1828; about 1840 began learning the printer's trade at Kenosha, Wis., and, in 1845, was foreman of the State printing office at Madison, afterward working in offices in Milwaukee, Racine and Buffalo, going to Chicago in 1851. Here he finally established a printer's warehouse, to which he later added an electrotpe foundry and the manufacture of presses, also commencing the issue of "Round's Printers' Cabinet," a trade-paper, which was continued during his life. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield Public Printer at

Washington, serving until 1885, when he removed to Omaha, Neb., and was identified with "The Republican," of that city, until his death, Dec. 17, 1887.

ROUNTREE, Hiram, County Judge, born in Rutherford County, N. C., Dec. 23, 1794; was brought to Kentucky in infancy, where he grew to manhood and served as an Ensign in the War of 1812 under General Shelby. In 1817 he removed to Illinois Territory, first locating in Madison County, where he taught school for two years near Edwardsville, but removed to Fayette County about the time of the removal of the State capital to Vandalia. On the organization of Montgomery County, in 1821, he was appointed to office there and ever afterwards resided at Hillsboro. For a number of years in the early history of the county, he held (at the same time) the offices of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, County Recorder, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Master in Chancery and Judge of Probate, besides that of Postmaster for the town of Hillsboro. In 1836 he was elected Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate and re-elected in 1839; served as Delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and the next year was elected to the State Senate, serving in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies. On retiring from the Senate (1852), he was elected County Judge without opposition, was re-elected to the same office in 1861, and again, in 1865, as the nominee of the Republicans. Judge Rountree was noted for his sound judgment and sterling integrity. Died, at Hillsboro, March 4, 1873.

ROUTT, John L., soldier and Governor, was born at Eddyville, Ky., April 25, 1826, brought to Illinois in infancy and educated in the common schools. Soon after coming of age he was elected and served one term as Sheriff of McLean County; in 1862 enlisted and became Captain of Company E, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers. After the war he engaged in business in Bloomington, and was appointed by President Grant, successively, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, Second Assistant Postmaster-General and Territorial Governor of Colorado. On the admission of Colorado as a State, he was elected the first Governor under the State Government, and re-elected in 1890—serving, in all, three years. His home is in Denver. He has been extensively and successfully identified with mining enterprises in Colorado.

ROWELL, Jonathan H., ex-Congressman, was born at Haverhill, N. H., Feb. 10, 1833. He is a

graduate of Eureka College and of the Law Department of the Chicago University. During the War of the Rebellion he served three years as company officer in the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry. In 1868 he was elected State's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1880, was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. In 1882 he was elected to Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District and three times re-elected, serving until March, 1891. His home is at Bloomington.

ROWETT, Richard, soldier, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1830, came to the United States in 1851, finally settling on a farm near Carlinville, Ill., and becoming a breeder of thorough-bred horses. In 1861 he entered the service as a Captain in the Seventh Illinois Volunteers and was successively promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; was wounded in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Allatoona, especially distinguishing himself at the latter and being brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry. After the war he returned to his stock-farm, but later held the positions of Canal Commissioner, Penitentiary Commissioner, Representative in the Thirtieth General Assembly and Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth (Quincy) District, until its consolidation with the Eighth District by President Cleveland. Died, in Chicago, July 13, 1887.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, located in Chicago; incorporated by act of March 2, 1837, the charter having been prepared the previous year by Drs. Daniel Brainard and Josiah C. Goodhue. The extreme financial depression of the following year prevented the organization of a faculty until 1843. The institution was named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the eminent practitioner, medical author and teacher of Philadelphia in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The first faculty consisted of four professors, and the first term opened on Dec. 4, 1843, with a class of twenty-two students. Three years' study was required for graduation, but only two annual terms of sixteen weeks each need be attended at the college itself. Instruction was given in a few rooms temporarily opened for that purpose. The next year a small building, costing between \$3,000 and \$4,000, was erected. This was rearranged and enlarged in 1855 at a cost of \$15,000. The constant and rapid growth of the college necessitated the erection of a new building in 1867, the cost of which was \$70,000. This was destroyed in the fire of 1871, and another, costing \$54,000, was erected in 1876 and a free dispensary

added. In 1844 the Presbyterian Hospital was located on a portion of the college lot, and the two institutions connected, thus insuring abundant and stable facilities for clinical instruction. Shortly afterwards, Rush College became the medical department of Lake Forest University. The present faculty (1898) consists of 95 professors, adjunct professors, lecturers and instructors of all grades, and over 600 students in attendance. The length of the annual terms is six months, and four years of study are required for graduation, attendance upon at least three college terms being compulsory.

RUSHVILLE, the county-seat of Schuyler County, 50 miles northeast of Quincy and 11 miles northwest of Beardstown; is the southern terminus of the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The town was selected as the county-seat in 1826, the seat of justice being removed from a place called Beardstown, about five miles eastward (not the present Beardstown in Cass County), where it had been located at the time of the organization of Schuyler County, a year previous. At first the new seat of justice was called Rush-ton, in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, but afterwards took its present name. It is a coal-mining, grain and fruit-growing region, and contains several manufactories, including flour-mills, brick and tile works; also has two banks (State and private) and a public library. Four periodicals (one daily) are published here. Population (1880), 1,662; (1890), 2,031; (1900), 2,292.

RUSSELL, John, pioneer teacher and author, was born at Cavendish, Vt., July 31, 1793, and educated in the common schools of his native State and at Middlebury College, where he graduated in 1818—having obtained means to support himself, during his college course, by teaching and by the publication, before he had reached his 20th year, of a volume entitled "The Authentic History of Vermont State Prison." After graduation he taught for a short time in Georgia; but, early in the following year, joined his father on the way to Missouri. The next five years he spent in teaching in the "Bonhomme Bottom" on the Missouri River. During this period he published, anonymously, in "The St. Charles Missourian," a temperance allegory entitled "The Venomous Worm" (or "The Worm of the Still"), which gained a wide popularity and was early recognized by the compilers of school-readers as a sort of classic. Leaving this locality he taught a year in St. Louis, when he removed to Vandalia (then the capital of Illinois), after which he spent

two years teaching in the Seminary at Upper Alton, which afterwards became Shurtleff College. In 1828 he removed to Greene County, locating at a point near the Illinois River to which he gave the name of Bluffdale. Here he was licensed as a Baptist preacher, officiating in this capacity only occasionally, while pursuing his calling as a teacher or writer for the press, to which he was an almost constant contributor during the last twenty-five years of his life. About 1837 or 1838 he was editor of a paper called "The Backwoodsman" at Grafton—then a part of Greene County, but now in Jersey County—to which he afterwards continued to be a contributor some time longer, and, in 1841-42, was editor of "The Advertiser," at Louisville, Ky. He was also, for several years, Principal of the Spring Hill Academy in East Feliciana Parish, La., meanwhile serving for a portion of the time as Superintendent of Public Schools. He was the author of a number of stories and sketches, some of which went through several editions, and, at the time of his death, had in preparation a history of "The Black Hawk War," "Evidences of Christianity" and a "History of Illinois." He was an accomplished linguist, being able to read with fluency Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian, besides having considerable familiarity with several other modern languages. In 1862 he received from the University of Chicago the degree of LL.D. Died, Jan. 2, 1863, and was buried on the old homestead at Bluffdale.

RUSSELL, Martin J., politician and journalist, born in Chicago, Dec. 20, 1845. He was a nephew of Col. James A. Mulligan (see *Mulligan, James A.*) and served with credit as Adjutant-General on the staff of the latter in the Civil War. In 1870 he became a reporter on "The Chicago Evening Post," and was advanced to the position of city editor. Subsequently he was connected with "The Times," and "The Telegram"; was also a member of the Board of Education of Hyde Park before the annexation of that village to Chicago, and has been one of the South Park Commissioners of the city last named. After the purchase of "The Chicago Times" by Carter H. Harrison he remained for a time on the editorial staff. In 1894 President Cleveland appointed him Collector of the Port of Chicago. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed editorial work as editor-in-chief of "The Chronicle," the organ of the Democratic party in Chicago. Died June 25, 1900.

RUTHERFORD, Friend S., lawyer and soldier, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 25,

1820; studied law in Troy and removed to Illinois, settling at Edwardsville, and finally at Alton; was a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector in 1856, and, in 1860, a member of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. In September, 1862, he was commissioned Colonel of the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and participated in the capture of Port Gibson and in the operations about Vicksburg—also leading in the attack on Arkansas Post, and subsequently serving in Louisiana, but died as the result of fatigue and exposure in the service, June 20, 1864, one week before his promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General.—**Reuben C.** (Rutherford), brother of the preceding, was born at Troy, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1823, but grew up in Vermont and New Hampshire; received a degree in law when quite young, but afterwards fitted himself as a lecturer on physiology and hygiene, upon which he lectured extensively in Michigan, Illinois and other States after coming west in 1849. During 1854-55, in co-operation with Prof. J. B. Turner and others, he canvassed and lectured extensively throughout Illinois in support of the movement which resulted in the donation of public lands, by Congress, for the establishment of "Industrial Colleges" in the several States. The establishment of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, was the outgrowth of this movement. In 1856 he located at Quincy, where he resided some thirty years; in 1861, served for several months as the first Commissary of Subsistence at Cairo; was later associated with the State Quartermaster's Department, finally entering the secret service of the War Department, in which he remained until 1867, retiring with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. In 1886, General Rutherford removed to New York City, where he died, June 24, 1895.—**George V.** (Rutherford), another brother, was born at Rutland, Vt., 1830; was first admitted to the bar, but afterwards took charge of the construction of telegraph lines in some of the Southern States; at the beginning of the Civil War became Assistant Quartermaster-General of the State of Illinois, at Springfield, under ex-Gov. John Wood, but subsequently entered the Quartermaster's service of the General Government in Washington, retiring after the war with the rank of Brigadier-General. He then returned to Quincy, Ill., where he resided until 1872, when he engaged in manufacturing business at Northampton, Mass., but finally removed to California for the benefit of his failing health. Died, at St. Helena, Cal., August 28, 1872.

RUTLAND, a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 25 miles south of La Salle; has a bank, five churches, school, and a newspaper, with coal mines in the vicinity. Pop. (1890), 509; (1900), 893; (1903), 1,093.

RUTLEDGE, (Rev.) **William J.**, clergyman, Army Chaplain, born in Augusta County, Va., June 24, 1820; was converted at the age of 12 years and, at 21, became a member of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving various churches in the central and western parts of the State—also acting, for a time, as Agent of the Illinois Conference Female College at Jacksonville. From 1861 to 1863 he was Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Returning from the war, he served as pastor of churches at Jacksonville, Bloomington, Quincy, Rushville, Springfield, Griggsville and other points; from 1881 to '84 was Chaplain of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet. Mr. Rutledge was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served for many years as Chaplain of the order for the Department of Illinois. In connection with the ministry, he has occupied a supernumerary relation since 1885. Died in Jacksonville, April 14, 1900.

RUTZ, **Edward**, State Treasurer, was born in a village in the Duchy of Baden, Germany, May 5, 1829; came to America in 1848, locating on a farm in St. Clair County, Ill.; went to California in 1857, and, early in 1861, enlisted in the Third United States Artillery at San Francisco, serving with the Army of the Potomac until his discharge in 1864, and taking part in every battle in which his command was engaged. After his return in 1865, he located in St. Clair County, and was elected County Surveyor, served three consecutive terms as County Treasurer, and was elected State Treasurer three times—1872, '76 and '80. About 1892 he removed to California, where he now resides.

RYAN, **Edward G.**, early editor and jurist, born at Newcastle House, County Meath, Ireland, Nov. 13, 1810; was educated for the priesthood, but turned his attention to law, and, in 1830, came to New York and engaged in teaching while prosecuting his legal studies; in 1836 removed to Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar and was, for a time, associated in practice with Hugh T. Dickey. In April, 1840, Mr. Ryan assumed the editorship of a weekly paper in Chicago called "The Illinois Tribune," which he conducted for over a year, and which is remembered chiefly on account of its bitter assaults on Judge John Pearson of Danville, who had

aroused the hostility of some members of the Chicago bar by his rulings upon the bench. About 1842 Ryan removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was, for a time, a partner of Matthew H. Carpenter (afterwards United States Senator), and was connected with a number of celebrated trials before the courts of that State, including the Barstow-Bashford case, which ended with Bashford becoming the first Republican Governor of Wisconsin. In 1874 he was appointed Chief Justice of Wisconsin, serving until his death, which occurred at Madison, Oct. 19, 1880. He was a strong partisan, and, during the Civil War, was an intense opponent of the war policy of the Government. In spite of infirmities of temper, he appears to have been a man of much learning and recognized legal ability.

RYAN, James, Roman Catholic Bishop, born in Ireland in 1848 and emigrated to America in childhood; was educated for the priesthood in Kentucky, and, after ordination, was made a professor in St. Joseph's Seminary, at Bardstown, Ky. In 1878 he removed to Illinois, attaching himself to the diocese of Peoria, and having charge of parishes at Wataga and Danville. In 1881 he became rector of the Ottawa parish, within the episcopal jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Chicago. In 1888 he was made Bishop of the see of Alton, the prior incumbent (Bishop Baltes) having died in 1886.

SACS AND FOXES, two confederated Indian tribes, who were among the most warlike and powerful of the aborigines of the Illinois Country. The Foxes called themselves the Musk-wah-ha-kee, a name compounded of two words, signifying "those of red earth." The French called them Ou-ta-ga-mies, that being their spelling of the name given them by other tribes, the meaning of which was "Foxes," and which was bestowed upon them because their totem (or armorial device, as it may be called) was a fox. They seem to have been driven westward from the northern shore of Lake Ontario, by way of Niagara and Mackinac, to the region around Green Bay, Wis.—Concerning their allied brethren, the Sacs, less is known. The name is variously spelled in the Indian dialects—Ou-sa-kies, Sauks, etc.—and the term Sacs is unquestionably an abbreviated corruption. Black Hawk belonged to this tribe. The Foxes and Sacs formed a confederation according to aboriginal tradition, on what is now known as the Sac River, near Green Bay, but the date of the alliance cannot be determined. The origin of the Sacs is equally

uncertain. Black Hawk claimed that his tribe originally dwelt around Quebec, but, as to the authenticity of this claim, historical authorities differ widely. Subsequent to 1670 the history of the allied tribes is tolerably well defined. Their characteristics, location and habits are described at some length by Father Allouez, who visited them in 1666-67. He says that they were numerous and warlike, but depicts them as "penurious, avaricious, thievish and quarrelsome." That they were cordially detested by their neighbors is certain, and Judge James Hall calls them "the Ishmaelites of the lakes." They were unfriendly to the French, who attached to themselves other tribes, and, through the aid of the latter, had well-nigh exterminated them, when the Sacs and Foxes sued for peace, which was granted on terms most humiliating to the vanquished. By 1718, however, they were virtually in possession of the region around Rock River in Illinois, and, four years later, through the aid of the Mascoutins and Kickapoos, they had expelled the Illinois, driving the last of that ill-fated tribe across the Illinois River. They abstained from taking part in the border wars that marked the close of the Revolutionary War, and therefore did not participate in the treaty of Greenville in 1795. At that date, according to Judge Hall, they claimed the country as far west as Council Bluffs, Iowa, and as far north as Prairie du Chien. They offered to co-operate with the United States Government in the War of 1812, but this offer was declined, and a portion of the tribe, under the leadership of Black Hawk, enlisted on the side of the British. The Black Hawk War proved their political ruin. By the treaty of Rock Island they ceded vast tracts of land, including a large part of the eastern half of Iowa and a large body of land east of the Mississippi. (See *Black Hawk War*; *Indian Treaties*.) In 1842 the Government divided the nation into two bands, removing both to reservations in the farther West. One was located on the Osage River and the other on the south side of the Nee-ma-ha River, near the northwest corner of Kansas. From these reservations, there is little doubt, many of them have silently emigrated toward the Rocky Mountains, where the hoe might be laid aside for the rifle, the net and the spear of the hunter. A few years ago a part of these confederated tribes were located in the eastern part of Oklahoma.

SAILOR SPRINGS, a village and health resort in Clay County, 5 miles north of Clay City, has an academy and a local paper. Population (1900), 419; (1903, est.), 550.

SALEM, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Marion County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Illinois Southern Railroads, 71 miles east of St. Louis, and 16 miles northeast of Centralia; in agricultural and coal district. A leading industry is the culture, evaporation and shipment of fruit. The city has flour-mills, two banks and three weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,493; (1900), 1,642.

SALINE COUNTY, a southeastern county, organized in 1847, having an area of 380 square miles. It derives its name from the salt springs which are found in every part of the county. The northern portion is rolling and yields an abundance of coal of a quality suitable for smelting. The bottoms are swampy, but heavily timbered, and saw-mills abound. Oak, hickory, sweet gum, mulberry, locust and sassafras are the prevailing varieties. Fruit and tobacco are extensively cultivated. The climate is mild and humid, and the vegetation varied. The soil of the low lands is rich, and, when drained, makes excellent farming lands. In some localities a good gray sandstone, soft enough to be worked, is quarried, and millstone grit is frequently found. In the southern half of the county are the Eagle Mountains, a line of hills having an altitude of some 450 to 500 feet above the level of the Mississippi at Cairo, and believed by geologists to have been a part of the upheaval that gave birth to the Ozark Mountains in Missouri and Arkansas. The highest land in the county is 864 feet above sea-level. Tradition says that these hills are rich in silver ore, but it has not been found in paying quantities. Springs strongly impregnated with sulphur are found on the slopes. The county-seat was originally located at Raleigh, which was platted in 1848, but it was subsequently removed to Harrisburg, which was laid out in 1859. Population of the county (1880), 15,940; (1890), 19,342; (1900), 21,685.

SALINE RIVER, a stream formed by the confluence of two branches, both of which flow through portions of Saline County, uniting in Gallatin County. The North Fork rises in Hamilton County and runs nearly south, while the South Fork drains part of Williamson County, and runs east through Saline. The river (which is little more than a creek), thus formed, runs southeast, entering the Ohio ten miles below Shawneetown.

SALT MANUFACTURE. There is evidence going to show that the saline springs, in Gallatin County, were utilized by the aboriginal inhabit-

ants in the making of salt, long before the advent of white settlers. There have been discovered, at various points, what appear to be the remains of evaporating kettles, composed of hardened clay and pounded shells, varying in diameter from three to four feet. In 1812, with a view to encouraging the manufacture of salt from these springs, Congress granted to Illinois the use of 36 square miles, the fee still remaining in the United States. These lands were leased by the State to private parties, but the income derived from them was comparatively small and frequently difficult of collection. The workmen were mostly slaves from Kentucky and Tennessee, who are especially referred to in Article VI., Section 2, of the Constitution of 1818. The salt made brought \$5 per 100 pounds, and was shipped in keel-boats to various points on the Ohio, Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, while many purchasers came hundreds of miles on horseback and carried it away on pack animals. In 1827, the State treasury being empty and the General Assembly having decided to erect a penitentiary at Alton, Congress was petitioned to donate these lands to the State in fee, and permission was granted "to sell 30,000 acres of the Ohio Salines in Gallatin County, and apply the proceeds to such purposes as the Legislature might by law direct." The sale was made, one-half of the proceeds set apart for the building of the penitentiary, and one-half to the improvement of roads and rivers in the eastern part of the State. The manufacture of salt was carried on, however—for a time by lessees and subsequently by owners—until 1873, about which time it was abandoned, chiefly because it had ceased to be profitable on account of competition with other districts possessing superior facilities. Some salt was manufactured in Vermilion County about 1824. The manufacture has been successfully carried on in recent years, from the product of artesian wells, at St. John, in Perry County.

SANDOVAL, a village of Marion County, at the crossing of the western branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, 6 miles north of Centralia. The town has coal mines and some manufactures, with banks and one newspaper. Population (1880), 564; (1890), 884; (1900), 1,258.

SANDSTONE. The quantity of sandstone quarried in Illinois is comparatively insignificant, its value being less than one-fifth of one per cent of the value of the output of the entire country. In 1890 the State ranked twenty-fifth in the list of States producing this mineral, the total value

of the stone quarried being but \$17,896, representing 141,605 cubic feet, taken from ten quarries, which employed forty-six hands, and had an aggregate capital invested of \$49,400.

SANDWICH, a city in De Kalb County, incorporated in 1873, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 58 miles southwest of Chicago. The principal industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements, hay-presses, corn-shell-ers, pumps and wind-mills. Sandwich has two private banks, two weekly and one semi-weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 2,516; (1900), 2,520; (1903), 2,865.

SANGAMON COUNTY, a central county, organized under act of June 30, 1821, from parts of Bond and Madison Counties, and embracing the present counties of Sangamon, Cass, Menard, Mason, Tazewell, Logan, and parts of Morgan, McLean, Woodford, Marshall and Putnam. It was named for the river flowing through it. Though reduced in area somewhat, four years later, it extended to the Illinois River, but was reduced to its present limits by the setting apart of Menard, Logan and Dane (now Christian) Counties, in 1839. Henry Funderburk is believed to have been the first white settler, arriving there in 1817 and locating in what is now Cotton Hill Township, being followed, the next year, by William Drennan, Joseph Dodds, James McCoy, Robert Pulliam and others. John Kelly located on the present site of the city of Springfield in 1818, and was there at the time of the selection of that place as the temporary seat of justice in 1821. Other settlements were made at Auburn, Island Grove, and elsewhere, and population began to flow in rapidly. Remnants of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians were still there, but soon moved north or west. County organization was effected in 1821, the first Board of County Commissioners being composed of William Drennan, Zachariah Peter and Samuel Lee. John Reynolds (afterwards Governor) held the first term of Circuit Court, with John Taylor, Sheriff; Henry Starr, Prosecuting Attorney, and Charles R. Matheny, Circuit Clerk. A United States Land Office was established at Springfield in 1823, with Pascal P. Enos as Receiver, the first sale of lands taking place the same year. The soil of Sangamon County is exuberantly fertile, with rich underlying deposits of bituminous coal, which is mined in large quantities. The chief towns are Springfield, Auburn, Riverton, Iliopolis and Pleasant Plains. The area of the county is 860 square miles. Population (1880), 52,894; (1890), 61,195; (1900), 71,593.

SANGAMON RIVER, formed by the union of the North and South Forks, of which the former is the longer, or main branch. The North Fork rises in the northern part of Champaign County, whence it runs southwest to the city of Decatur, thence westward through Sangamon County, forming the north boundary of Christian County, and emptying into the Illinois River about 9 miles above Beardstown. The Sangamon is nearly 240 miles long, including the North Fork. The South Fork flows through Christian County, and joins the North Fork about 6 miles east of Springfield. In the early history of the State the Sangamon was regarded as a navigable stream, and its improvement was one of the measures advocated by Abraham Lincoln in 1832, when he was for the first time a candidate (though unsuccessfully) for the Legislature. In the spring of 1832 a small steamer from Cincinnati, called the "Talisman," ascended the river to a point near Springfield. The event was celebrated with great rejoicing by the people, but the vessel encountered so much difficulty in getting out of the river that the experiment was never repeated.

SANGAMON & MORGAN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

SANGER, Lorenzo P., railway and canal contractor, was born at Littleton, N. H., March 2, 1809; brought in childhood to Livingston County, N. Y., where his father became a contractor on the Erie Canal, the son also being employed upon the same work. The latter subsequently became a contractor on the Pennsylvania Canal on his own account, being known as "the boy contractor." Then, after a brief experience in mercantile business, and a year spent in the construction of a canal in Indiana, in 1836 he came to Illinois, and soon after became an extensive contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, having charge of rock excavation at Lockport. He was also connected with the Rock River improvement scheme, and interested in a line of stages between Chicago and Galena, which, having been consolidated with the line managed by the firm of Fink & Walker, finally became the Northwestern Stage Company, extending its operations throughout Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri—Mr. Sanger having charge of the Western Division, for a time, with headquarters at St. Louis. In 1851 he became the head of the firm of Sanger, Camp & Co., contractors for the construction of the Western (or Illinois) Division of the Ohio & Mississippi (now the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern) Railway, upon which he

was employed for several years. Other works with which he was connected were the North Missouri Railroad and the construction of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, as member of the firm of Sanger & Casey, for a time, also lessees of convict labor. In 1862 Mr. Sanger received from Governor Yates, by request of President Lincoln, a commission as Colonel, and was assigned to staff duty in Kentucky and Tennessee. After the war he became largely interested in stone quarries adjacent to Joliet; also had an extensive contract, from the City of Chicago, for deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Died, at Oakland, Cal., March 23, 1875, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.—**James Young** (Sanger), brother of the preceding, was born at Sutton, Vt., March 14, 1814; in boyhood spent some time in a large mercantile establishment at Pittsburg, Pa., later being associated with his father and elder brother in contracts on the Erie Canal and similar works in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. At the age of 22 he came with his father's family to St. Joseph, Mich., where they established a large supply store, and engaged in bridge-building and similar enterprises. At a later period, in connection with his father and his brother, L. P. Sanger, he was prominently connected with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal—the aqueduct at Ottawa and the locks at Peru being constructed by them. About 1850 the Construction Company, of which he and his brother, L. P. Sanger, were leading members, undertook the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi (now Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern) Railroad, from St. Louis to Vincennes, Ind., and were prominently identified with other railroad enterprises in Southern Illinois, Missouri and California. Died, July 3, 1867, when consummating arrangements for the performance of a large contract on the Union Pacific Railroad.

SANITARY COMMISSION. (See *Illinois Sanitary Commission*.)

SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO. (See *Chicago Drainage Canal*.)

SAUGANASH, the Indian name of a half-breed known as Capt. Billy Caldwell, the son of a British officer and a Pottawatomie woman, born in Canada about 1780; received an education from the Jesuits at Detroit, and was able to speak and write English and French, besides several Indian dialects; was a friend of Tecumseh's and, during the latter part of his life, a devoted friend of the whites. He took up his residence in Chicago about 1820, and, in 1826, was a Justice of the Peace, while nominally a

subject of Great Britain and a Chief of the Ottawa and Pottawatomies. In 1828 the Government, in consideration of his services, built for him the first frame house ever erected in Chicago, which he occupied until his departure with his tribe for Council Bluffs in 1836. By a treaty, made Jan. 2, 1830, reservations were granted by the Government to Sauganash, Shabona and other friendly Indians (see *Shabona*), and 1,240 acres on the North Branch of Chicago River set apart for Caldwell, which he sold before leaving the country. Died, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sept. 28, 1841.

SAVAGE, George S. F., D.D., clergyman, was born at Cromwell, Conn., Jan. 29, 1817; graduated at Yale College in 1844; studied theology at Andover and New Haven, graduating in 1847; was ordained a home missionary the same year and spent twelve years as pastor at St. Charles, Ill., for four years being corresponding editor of "The Prairie Herald" and "The Congregational Herald." For ten years he was in the service of the American Tract Society, and, during the Civil War, was engaged in sanitary and religious work in the army. In 1870 he was appointed Western Secretary of the Congregational Publishing Society, remaining two years, after which he became Financial Secretary of the Chicago Theological Seminary. He has also been a Director of the institution since 1854. a Trustee of Beloit College since 1850, and, for several years, editor and publisher of "The Congregational Review."

SAVANNA, a city in Carroll County, situated on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; is 10 miles west of Mount Carroll and about 20 miles north of Clinton, Iowa. It is an important shipping-point and contains several manufactories of machinery, lumber, flour, etc. It has two State banks, a public library, churches, two graded schools, township high school, and two daily and weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 3,097; (1900), 3,325.

SAYBROOK, a village of McLean County, on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, 26 miles east of Bloomington; district agricultural; county fairs held here; the town has two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 851; (1900), 879.

SCATES, Walter Bennett, jurist and soldier, was born at South Boston, Halifax County, Va., Jan. 18, 1808; was taken in infancy to Hopkinsville, Ky., where he resided until 1831, having meanwhile learned the printer's trade at Nashville and studied law at Louisville. In 1831 he removed to Frankfort, Franklin County, Ill.,

where, for a time, he was County Surveyor. In 1836, having been appointed Attorney-General, he removed to Vandalia, then the seat of government, but resigned at the close of the same year to accept the judgeship of the Third Judicial Circuit, and took up his residence at Shawneetown. In 1841 he was one of five new Judges added to the Supreme Court bench, the others being Sidney Breese, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas Ford and Samuel H. Treat. In that year he removed to Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, and, in January, 1847, resigned his seat upon the bench to resume practice. The same year he was a member of the Constitutional Convention and Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. In June, 1854, he again took a seat upon the Supreme Court bench, being chosen to succeed Lyman Trumbull, but resigned in May, 1857, and resumed practice in Chicago. In 1862 he volunteered in defense of the Union, received a Major's commission and was assigned to duty on the staff of General McClelland; was made, Assistant Adjutant-General and mustered out in January, 1866. In July, 1866, President Johnson appointed him Collector of Customs at Chicago, which position he filled until July 1, 1869, when he was removed by President Grant, during the same period, being ex-officio custodian of United States funds, the office of Assistant Treasurer not having been then created. Died, at Evanston, Oct. 26, 1886.

SCAMMON, Jonathan Young, lawyer and banker, was born at Whitefield, Maine, July 27, 1812; after graduating at Waterville (now Colby) University in 1831, he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Hallowell, in 1835 removing to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. After a year spent as deputy in the office of the Circuit Clerk of Cook County, during which he prepared a revision of the Illinois statutes, he was appointed attorney for the State Bank of Illinois in 1837, and, in 1839, became reporter of the Supreme Court, which office he held until 1845. In the meantime, he was associated with several prominent lawyers, his first legal firm being that of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, which was continued up to the fire of 1871. A large operator in real estate and identified with many enterprises of a public or benevolent character, his most important financial venture was in connection with the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, which conducted an extensive banking business for many years, and of which he was the President and leading spirit. As a citizen he was progressive,

public-spirited and liberal. He was one of the main promoters and organizers of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railway, the first railroad to run west from Lake Michigan; was also prominently identified with the founding of the Chicago public school system, a Trustee of the (old) Chicago University, and one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Astronomical Society — being the first President of the latter body. He erected, at a cost of \$30,000, the Fort Dearborn Observatory, in which he caused to be placed the most powerful telescope which had at that time been brought to the West. He also maintained the observatory at his own expense. He was the pioneer of Swedenborgianism in Chicago, and, in politics, a staunch Whig, and, later, an ardent Republican. In 1844 he was one of the founders of "The Chicago American," a paper designed to advance the candidacy of Henry Clay for the Presidency; and, in 1873, when "The Chicago Tribune" espoused the Liberal Republican cause, he started "The Inter-Ocean" as a Republican organ, being, for some time, its sole proprietor and editor-in-chief. He was one of the first to encourage the adoption of the homeopathic system of medicine in Chicago, and was prominently connected with the founding of the Hahnemann Medical College and the Hahnemann Hospital, being a Trustee in both for many years. As a member of the General Assembly he secured the passage of many important measures, among them being legislation looking toward the bettering of the currency and the banking system. He accumulated a large fortune, but lost most of it by the fire of 1871 and the panic of 1873. Died, in Chicago, March 17, 1890.

SCARRITT, Nathan, pioneer, was born in Connecticut, came to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1820, and, in 1821, located in Scarritt's Prairie, Madison County. His sons afterward became influential in business and Methodist church circles. Died, Dec. 12, 1847.

SCENERY, NATURAL. Notwithstanding the uniformity of surface which characterizes a country containing no mountain ranges, but which is made up largely of natural prairies, there are a number of localities in Illinois where scenery of a picturesque, and even bold and rugged character, may be found. One of the most striking of these features is produced by a spur or low range of hills from the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, projected across the southern part of the State from the vicinity of Grand

Tower in Jackson County, through the northern part of Union, and through portions of Williamson, Johnson, Saline, Pope and Hardin Counties. Grand Tower, the initial point in the western part of the State, is an isolated cliff of limestone, standing out in the channel of the Mississippi, and forming an island nearly 100 feet above low-water level. It has been a conspicuous landmark for navigators ever since the discovery of the Mississippi. "Fountain Bluff," a few miles above Grand Tower, is another conspicuous point immediately on the river bank, formed by some isolated hills about three miles long by a mile and a half wide, which have withstood the forces that excavated the valley now occupied by the Mississippi. About half a mile from the lower end of this hill, with a low valley between them, is a smaller eminence known as the "Devil's Bake Oven." The main chain of bluffs, known as the "Back Bone," is about five miles from the river, and rises to a height of nearly 700 feet above low-tide in the Gulf of Mexico, or more than 400 feet above the level of the river at Cairo. "Bald Knob" is a very prominent inland bluff promontory near Alta Pass on the line of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, in the northern part of Union County, with an elevation above tide-water of 985 feet. The highest point in this range of hills is reached in the northeastern part of Pope County—the elevation at that point (as ascertained by Prof. Rolfe of the State University at Champaign) being 1,046 feet.—There is some striking scenery in the neighborhood of Grafton between Alton and the mouth of the Illinois, as well as some distance up the latter stream—though the landscape along the middle section of the Illinois is generally monotonous or only gently undulating, except at Peoria and a few other points, where bluffs rise to a considerable height. On the Upper Illinois, beginning at Peru, the scenery again becomes picturesque, including the celebrated "Starved Rock," the site of La Salle's Fort St. Louis (which see). This rock rises to a perpendicular height of about 125 feet from the surface of the river at the ordinary stage. On the opposite side of the river, about four miles below Ottawa, is "Buffalo Rock," an isolated ridge of rock about two miles long by forty to sixty rods wide, evidently once an island at a period when the Illinois River occupied the whole valley. Additional interest is given to both these localities by their association with early history. Deer Park, on the Vermilion River—some two miles from where it empties into the Illinois, just below "Starved

Rock"—is a peculiar grotto-like formation, caused by a ravine which enters the Vermilion at this point. Ascending this ravine from its mouth, for a quarter of a mile, between almost perpendicular walls, the road terminates abruptly at a dome-like overhanging rock which widens at this point to about 150 feet in diameter at the base, with a height of about 75 feet. A clear spring of water gushes from the base of the cliff, and, at certain seasons of the year, a beautiful water-fall pours from the cliffs into a little lake at the bottom of the chasm. There is much other striking scenery higher up, on both the Illinois and Fox Rivers.—A point which arrested the attention of the earliest explorers in this region was Mount Joliet, near the city of that name. It is first mentioned by St. Cosme in 1698, and has been variously known as Monjolly, Mont Jolie, Mount Juliet, and Mount Joliet. It had an elevation, in early times, of about 30 feet with a level top 1,300 by 225 feet. Prof. O. H. Marshall, in "The American Antiquarian," expresses the opinion that, originally, it was an island in the river, which, at a remote period, swept down the valley of the Des Plaines. Mount Joliet was a favorite rallying point of Illinois Indians, who were accustomed to hold their councils at its base.—The scenery along Rock River is not striking from its boldness, but it attracted the attention of early explorers by the picturesque beauty of its groves, undulating plains and sheets of water. The highest and most abrupt elevations are met with in Jo Daviess County, near the Wisconsin State line. Pilot Knob, a natural mound about three miles south of Galena and two miles from the Mississippi, has been a landmark well known to tourists and river men ever since the Upper Mississippi began to be navigated. Towering above the surrounding bluffs, it reaches an altitude of some 430 feet above the ordinary level of Fever River. A chain of some half dozen of these mounds extends some four or five miles in a northeasterly direction from Pilot Knob, Wadell's and Jackson's Mounds being conspicuous among them. There are also some castellated rocks around the city of Galena which are very striking. Charles Mound, belonging to the system already referred to, is believed to be the highest elevation in the State. It stands near the Wisconsin State line, and, according to Prof. Rolfe, has an altitude of 314 feet above the Illinois Central Railroad at Scales' Mound Station, and, 1,257 feet above the Gulf of Mexico.

SCHAUMBERG, a village in Schaumberg Township, Cook County. Population, 573.

SCHNEIDER, George, journalist and banker, was born at Pirmasens, Bavaria, Dec. 13, 1823. Being sentenced to death for his participation in the attempted rebellion of 1848, he escaped to America in 1849, going from New York to Cleveland, and afterwards to St. Louis. There, in connection with his brother, he established a German daily—"The New Era"—which was intensely anti-slavery and exerted a decided political influence, especially among persons of German birth. In 1851 he removed to Chicago, where he became editor of "The Staats Zeitung," in which he vigorously opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill on its introduction by Senator Douglas. His attitude and articles gave such offense to the partisan friends of this measure, that "The Zeitung" was threatened with destruction by a mob in 1855. He early took advanced ground in opposition to slavery, and was a member of the convention of Anti-Nebraska editors, held at Decatur in 1856, and of the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington the same year, as well as of the National Republican Conventions of 1856 and 1860, participating in the nomination of both John C. Fremont and Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. In 1861 he was a member of the Chicago Union Defense Committee, and was appointed, by Mr. Lincoln, Consul-General at Elsinore, Denmark. Returning to America in 1862, he disposed of his interest in "The Staats Zeitung" and was appointed the first Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District. On retiring from this office he engaged in banking, subsequently becoming President of the National Bank of Illinois, with which he was associated for a quarter of a century. In 1877 President Hayes tendered him the ministry to Switzerland, which he declined. In 1880 he was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large, also serving for a number of years as a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

SCHOFIELD, John McAllister, Major-General, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831; brought to Bristol, Kendall County, Ill., in 1843, and, two years later, removed to Freeport; graduated from the United States Military Academy, in 1853, as classmate of Generals McPherson and Sheridan; was assigned to the artillery service and served two years in Florida, after which he spent five years (1855-60) as an instructor at West Point. At the beginning of the Civil War he was on leave of absence, acting as Professor of Physics in Washington University at St. Louis, but, waiving his leave, he at once returned to duty and was appointed mustering officer;

then, by permission of the War Department, entered the First Missouri Volunteers as Major, serving as Chief of Staff to General Lyon in the early battles in Missouri, including Wilson's Creek. His subsequent career included the organization of the Missouri State Militia (1862), command of the Army of the Frontier in Southwest Missouri, command of the Department of the Missouri and Ohio, participation in the Atlanta campaign and co-operation with Sherman in the capture of the rebel Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina—his army having been transferred for this purpose, from Tennessee by way of Washington. After the close of the war he went on a special mission to Mexico to investigate the French occupation of that country; was commander of the Department of the Potomac, and served as Secretary of War, by appointment of President Johnson, from June, 1868, to March, 1869. On retiring from the Cabinet he was commissioned a full Major-General and held various Division and Department commands until 1886, when, on the death of General Sherman, he succeeded to the command of the Army, with headquarters at Washington. He was retired under the age limit, Sept. 29, 1895. His present home is in Washington.

SCHOLFIELD, John, jurist, was born in Clark County, Ill., in 1834; acquired the rudiments of an education in the common schools during boyhood, meanwhile gaining some knowledge of the higher branches through toilsome application to text-books without a preceptor. At the age of 20 he entered the law school at Louisville, Ky., graduating two years later, and beginning practice at Marshall, Ill. He defrayed his expenses at the law school from the proceeds of the sale of a small piece of land to which he had fallen heir. In 1856 he was elected State's Attorney, and, in 1860, was chosen to represent his county in the Legislature. After serving one term he returned to his professional career and succeeded in building up a profitable practice. In 1869-70 he represented Clark and Cumberland Counties in the Constitutional Convention, and, in 1870, became Solicitor for the Vandalia Railroad. In 1873 he was elected to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State for the Middle Grand Division, caused by the resignation of Judge Anthony Thornton, and re-elected without opposition in 1879 and 1888. Died, in office, Feb. 13, 1893. It has been claimed that President Cleveland would have tendered him the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court, had he not insistently declined to accept the honor.

SCHOOL-HOUSES, EARLY. The primitive school-houses of Illinois were built of logs, and were extremely rude, as regards both structure and furnishing. Indeed, the earliest pioneers rarely erected a special building to be used as a school-house. An old smoke-house, an abandoned dwelling, an old block-house, or the loft or one end of a settler's cabin not unfrequently answered the purpose, and the church and the court-house were often made to accommodate the school. When a school-house, as such, was to be built, the men of the district gathered at the site selected, bringing their axes and a few other tools, with their ox-teams, and devoted four or five days to constructing a house into which, perhaps, not a nail was driven. Trees were cut from the public lands, and, without hewing, fashioned into a cabin. Sixteen feet square was usually considered the proper dimensions. In the walls were cut two holes, one for a door to admit light and air, and the other for the open fireplace, from which rose a chimney, usually built of sticks and mud, on the outside. Danger of fire was averted by thickly lining the inside of the chimney with clay mortar. Sometimes, but only with great labor, stone was substituted for mortar made from the clay soil. The chimneys were always wide, seldom less than six feet, and sometimes extending across one entire end of the building. The fuel used was wood cut directly from the forest, frequently in its green state, dragged to the spot in the form of logs or entire trees to be cut by the older pupils in lengths suited to the width of the chimney. Occasionally there was no chimney, the fire, in some of the most primitive structures, being built on the earth and the smoke escaping through a hole in the roof. In such houses a long board was set up on the windward side, and shifted from side to side as the wind varied. Stones or logs answered for andirons, clapboards served as shovels, and no one complained of the lack of tongs. Roofs were made of roughly split clapboards, held in place by "weight poles" laid on the boards, and by supports starting from "eaves poles." The space between the logs, which constituted the walls of the building, was filled in with blocks of wood or "chinking," and the crevices, both exterior and interior, daubed over with clay mortar, in which straw was sometimes mixed to increase its adhesiveness. On one side of the structure one or two logs were sometimes cut out to allow the admission of light; and, as glass could not always be procured, rain and snow were excluded and light admitted by the use of greased paper. Over

this space a board, attached to the outer wall by leather hinges, was sometimes suspended to keep out the storms. The placing of a glass window in a country school-house at Edwardsville, in 1824, was considered an important event. Ordinarily the floor was of the natural earth, although this was sometimes covered with a layer of clay, firmly packed down. Only the more pretentious school-houses had "puncheon floors"; i. e., floors made of split logs roughly hewn. Few had "ceilings" (so-called), the latter being usually made of clapboards, sometimes of bark, on which was spread earth, to keep out the cold. The seats were also of puncheons (without backs) supported on four legs made of pieces of poles inserted through augur holes. No one had a desk, except the advanced pupils who were learning to write. For their convenience a broader and smoother puncheon was fastened into the wall by wooden pins, in such a way that it would slope downward toward the pupil, the front being supported by a brace extending from the wall. When a pupil was writing he faced the wall. When he had finished this task, he "reversed himself" and faced the teacher and his schoolmates. These adjuncts completed the furnishings, with the exception of a split-bottomed chair for the teacher (who seldom had a desk) and a pail, or "piggin," of water, with a gourd for a drinking cup. Rough and uncouth as these structures were, they were evidences of public spirit and of appreciation of the advantages of education. They were built and maintained by mutual aid and sacrifice, and, in them, some of the great men of the State and Nation obtained that primary training which formed the foundation of their subsequent careers. (See *Education*.)

SCHUYLER COUNTY, located in the western portion of the State, has an area of 430 square miles, and was named for Gen. Philip Schuyler. The first American settlers arrived in 1823, and, among the earliest pioneers, were Calvin Hobart, William H. Taylor and Orris McCartney. The county was organized from a portion of Pike County, in 1825, the first Commissioners being Thomas Blair, Thomas McKee and Samuel Horney. The Commissioners appointed to locate the county-seat, selected a site in the eastern part of the county about one mile west of the present village of Pleasant View, to which the name of Beardstown was given, and where the earliest court was held, Judge John York Sawyer presiding, with Hart Fellows as Clerk, and Orris McCartney, Sheriff. This location, however, proving unsatisfactory, new Commissioners were ap-

pointed, who, in the early part of 1826, selected the present site of the city of Rushville, some five miles west of the point originally chosen. The new seat of justice was first called Rushton, in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, but the name was afterwards changed to Rushville. Ephraim Eggleston was the pioneer of Rushville. The surface of the county is rolling, and the region contains excellent farming land, which is well watered by the Illinois River and numerous creeks. Population (1890), 16,013; (1900), 16,129.

SCHWATKA, Frederick, Arctic explorer, was born at Galena, Ill., Sept. 29, 1849; graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1871, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, serving on the frontier until 1877, meantime studying law and medicine, being admitted to the bar in 1875, and graduating in medicine in 1876. Having his interest excited by reports of traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, found by the Esquimaux, he obtained leave of absence in 1878, and, with Wm. H. Gilder as second in command, sailed from New York in the "Eothen," June 19, for King William's Land. The party returned, Sept. 22, 1880, having found and buried the skeletons of many of Franklin's party, besides discovering relics which tended to clear up the mystery of their fate. During this period he made a sledge journey of 3,251 miles. Again, in 1883, he headed an exploring expedition up the Yukon River. After a brief return to army duty he tendered his resignation in 1885, and the next year led a special expedition to Alaska, under the auspices of "The New York Times," later making a voyage of discovery among the Aleutian Islands. In 1889 he conducted an expedition to Northern Mexico, where he found many interesting relics of Aztec civilization and of the cliff and cave-dwellers. He received the Roquette Arctic Medal from the Geographical Society of Paris, and a medal from the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia; also published several volumes relating to his researches, under the titles, "Along Alaska's Great River"; "The Franklin Search Under Lieutenant Schwatka"; "Nimrod of the North"; and "Children of the Cold." Died, at Portland, Ore., Nov. 2, 1892.

SCOTT, James W., journalist, was born in Walworth County, Wis., June 26, 1849, the son of a printer, editor and publisher. While a boy he accompanied his father to Galena, where the latter established a newspaper, and where he learned the printer's trade. After graduating from the Galena high school, he entered Beloit

College, but left at the end of his sophomore year. Going to New York, he became interested in floriculture, at the same time contributing short articles to horticultural periodicals. Later he was a compositor in Washington. His first newspaper venture was the publication of a weekly newspaper in Maryland in 1872. Returning to Illinois, conjointly with his father he started "The Industrial Press" at Galena, but, in 1875, removed to Chicago. There he purchased "The Daily National Hotel Reporter," from which he withdrew a few years later. In May, 1881, in conjunction with others, he organized The Chicago Herald Company, in which he ultimately secured a controlling interest. His journalistic and executive capability soon brought additional responsibilities. He was chosen President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, of the Chicago Press Club, and of the United Press—the latter being an organization for the collection and dissemination of telegraphic news to journals throughout the United States and Canada. He was also conspicuously connected with the preliminary organization of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Chairman of the Press Committee. In 1893 he started an evening paper at Chicago, which he named "The Post." Early in 1895 he purchased "The Chicago Times," intending to consolidate it with "The Herald," but before the final consummation of his plans, he died suddenly, while on a business visit in New York, April 14, 1895.

SCOTT, John M., lawyer and jurist, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., August 1, 1824; his father being of Scotch-Irish descent and his mother a Virginian. His attendance upon district schools was supplemented by private tuition, and his early education was the best that the comparatively new country afforded. He read law at Belleville, was admitted to the bar in 1848, removed to McLean County, which continued to be his home for nearly fifty years. He served as County School Commissioner from 1849 to 1852, and, in the latter year, was elected County Judge. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for the State Senate, frequently speaking from the same platform with Abraham Lincoln. In 1862 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, to succeed David Davis on the elevation of the latter to the bench of the United States Supreme Court, and was re-elected in 1867. In 1870, a new judicial election being rendered necessary by the adoption of the new Constitution, Judge Scott was chosen Justice of the Supreme Court

for a term of nine years; was re-elected in 1879, but declined a renomination in 1888. The latter years of his life were devoted to his private affairs. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 21, 1898. Shortly before his death Judge Scott published a volume containing a History of the Illinois Supreme Court, including brief sketches of the early occupants of the Supreme Court bench and early lawyers of the State.

SCOTT, Matthew Thompson, agriculturist and real-estate operator, was born at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 24, 1828; graduated at Centre College in 1846, then spent several years looking after his father's landed interests in Ohio, when he came to Illinois and invested largely in lands for himself and others. He laid out the town of Chenoa in 1856; lived in Springfield in 1870-72, when he removed to Bloomington, where he organized the McLean County Coal Company, remaining as its head until his death; was also the founder of "The Bloomington Bulletin," in 1878. Died, at Bloomington, May 21, 1891.

SCOTT, Owen, journalist and ex-Congressman, was born in Jackson Township, Effingham County, Ill., July 6, 1848, reared on a farm, and, after receiving a thorough common-school education, became a teacher, and was, for eight years, Superintendent of Schools for his native county. In January, 1874, he was admitted to the bar, but abandoned practice, ten years later, to engage in newspaper work. His first publication was "The Effingham Democrat," which he left to become proprietor and manager of "The Bloomington Bulletin." He was also publisher of "The Illinois Freemason," a monthly periodical. Before removing to Bloomington he filled the offices of City Attorney and Mayor of Effingham, and also served as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. In 1890 he was elected as a Democrat from the Fourteenth Illinois District to the Fifty-second Congress. In 1892 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Benjamin F. Funk. During the past few years, Mr. Scott has been editor of "The Bloomington Leader."

SCOTT COUNTY, lies in the western part of the State adjoining the Illinois River, and has an area of 248 square miles. The region was originally owned by the Kickapoo Indians, who ceded it to the Government by the treaty of Edwardsville, July 30, 1819. Six months later (in January, 1820) a party of Kentuckians settled near Lynnville (now in Morgan County), their names being Thomas Stevens, James Scott, Alfred Miller, Thomas Allen, John Scott and

Adam Miller. Allen erected the first house in the county, John Scott the second and Adam Miller the third. About the same time came Stephen M. Umpstead, whose wife was the first white woman in the county. Other pioneers were Jedediah Webster, Stephen Pierce, Joseph Densmore, Jesse Roberts, and Samuel Bogard. The country was rough and the conveniences of civilization few and remote. Settlers took their corn to Edwardsville to be ground, and went to Alton for their mail. Turbulence early showed itself, and, in 1822, a band of "Regulators" was organized from the best citizens, who meted out a rough and ready sort of justice, until 1830, occasionally shooting a desperado at his cabin door. Scott County was cut off from Morgan and organized in 1839. It contains good farming land, much of it being originally timbered, and it is well watered by the Illinois River and numerous small streams. Winchester is the county-seat. Population of the county (1880), 10,741; (1890), 10,304; (1900), 10,455.

SCRIPPS, John L., journalist, was born near Cape Girardeau, Mo., Feb. 18, 1818; was taken to Rushville, Ill., in childhood, and educated at McKendree College; studied law and came to Chicago in 1847, with the intention of practicing, but, a year or so later, bought a third interest in "The Chicago Tribune," which had been established during the previous year. In 1852 he withdrew from "The Tribune," and, in conjunction with William Bross (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor), established "The Daily Democratic Press," which was consolidated with "The Tribune" in July, 1858, under the name of "The Press and Tribune," Mr. Scripps remaining one of the editors of the new concern. In 1861 he was appointed, by Mr. Lincoln, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving until 1865, when, having sold his interest in "The Tribune," he engaged in the banking business as a member of the firm of Scripps, Preston & Kean. His health, however, soon showed signs of failure, and he died, Sept. 21, 1866, at Minneapolis, Minn., whither he had gone in hopes of restoration. Mr. Scripps was a finished and able writer who did much to elevate the standard of Chicago journalism.

SCROGGS, George, journalist, was born at Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1842—the son of Dr. John W. Scroggs, who came to Champaign County, Ill., in 1851, and, in 1858, took charge of "The Central Illinois Gazette." In 1865-67 Dr. Scroggs was active in securing the location of the State University at Champaign, afterwards serving as a member of the first Board

of Trustees of that institution. The son, at the age of 15, became an apprentice in his father's printing office, continuing until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being promoted through the positions of Sergeant-Major and Second Lieutenant, and finally serving on the staffs of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis and Gen. James D. Morgan, but declining a commission as Adjutant of the Sixtieth Illinois. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and the march with Sherman to the sea, in the latter being severely wounded at Bentonville, N. C. He remained in the service until July, 1865, when he resigned; then entered the University at Champaign, later studied law, meanwhile writing for "The Champaign Gazette and Union," of which he finally became sole proprietor. In 1877 he was appointed an Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Cullom, and, the following year, was elected to the Thirty-first General Assembly, but, before the close of the session (1879), received the appointment of United States Consul to Hamburg, Germany. He was compelled to surrender this position, a year later, on account of ill-health, and, returning home, died, Oct. 15, 1880.

SEATONVILLE, a village in Hall Township, Bureau County. Population (1900), 909.

SECRETARIES OF STATE. The following is a list of the Secretaries of State of Illinois from its admission into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each incumbent: Elias Kent Kane, 1818-22; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1822-23; David Blackwell, 1823-24; Morris Birkbeck, October, 1824 to January, 1825 (failed of confirmation by the Senate); George Forquer, 1825-28; Alexander Pope Field, 1828-40; Stephen A. Douglas, 1840-41 (served three months—resigned to take a seat on the Supreme bench); Lyman Trumbull, 1841-43; Thompson Campbell, 1843-46; Horace S. Cooley, 1846-50; David L. Gregg, 1850-53; Alexander Starnes, 1853-57; Ozias M. Hatch, 1857-65; Sharon Tyndale, 1865-69; Edward Rummel, 1869-73; George H. Harlow, 1873-81; Henry D. Dement, 1881-89; Isaac N. Pearson, 1889-93; William H. Hinrichsen, 1893-97; James A. Rose, 1897—. Nathaniel Pope and Joseph Phillips were the only Secretaries of Illinois during the Territorial period, the former serving from 1809 to 1816, and the latter from 1816 to 1818. Under the first Constitution (1818) the office of the Secretary of State was filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the

Senate, but without limitation as to term of office. By the Constitution of 1848, and again by that of 1870, that officer was made elective by the people at the same time as the Governor, for a term of four years.

SECRET TREASONABLE SOCIETIES. Early in the War of the Rebellion there sprang up, at various points in the Northwest, organizations of persons disaffected toward the National Government. They were most numerous in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri. At first they were known by such titles as "Circles of Honor," "Mutual Protective Associations," etc. But they had kindred aims and their members were soon united in one organization, styled "Knights of the Golden Circle." Its secrets having been partially disclosed, this body ceased to exist—or, it would be more correct to say, changed its name—being soon succeeded (1863) by an organization of similar character, called the "American Knights." These societies, as first formed, were rather political than military. The "American Knights" had more forcible aims, but this, in turn, was also exposed, and the order was re-organized under the name of "Sons of Liberty." The last named order started in Indiana, and, owing to its more perfect organization, rapidly spread over the Northwest, acquiring much more strength and influence than its predecessors had done. The ultimate authority of the organization was vested in a Supreme Council, whose officers were a "supreme commander," "secretary of state," and "treasurer." Each State represented formed a division, under a "deputy grand commander." States were divided into military districts, under "major-generals." County lodges were termed "temples." The order was virtually an officered army, and its aims were aggressive. It had its commander-in-chief, its brigades and its regiments. Three degrees were recognized, and the oaths of secrecy taken at each initiation surpassed, in binding force, either the oath of allegiance or an oath taken in a court of justice. The maintenance of slavery, and forcible opposition to a coercive policy by the Government in dealing with secession, were the pivotal doctrines of the order. Its methods and purposes were to discourage enlistments and resist a draft; to aid and protect deserters; to disseminate treasonable literature; to aid the Confederates in destroying Government property. Clement L. Vallandigham, the expatriated traitor, was at its head, and, in 1864, claimed that it had a numerical strength of 400,000, of whom 65,000 were in Illinois. Many overt

acts were committed, but the organization, having been exposed and defeated in its objects, disbanded in 1865. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

SELBY, Paul, editor, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 20, 1825; removed with his parents, in 1837, to Van Buren County, Iowa, but, at the age of 19, went to Southern Illinois, where he spent four years teaching, chiefly in Madison County. In 1848 he entered the preparatory department of Illinois College at Jacksonville, but left the institution during his junior year to assume the editorship of "The Morgan Journal," at Jacksonville, with which he remained until the fall of 1858, covering the period of the organization of the Republican party, in which "The Journal" took an active part. He was a member of the Anti-Nebraska (afterwards known as Republican) State Convention, which met at Springfield, in October, 1854 (the first ever held in the State), and, on Feb. 22, 1856, attended and presided over a conference of Anti-Nebraska editors of the State at Decatur, called to devise a line of policy for the newly organizing Republican party. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.) This body appointed the first Republican State Central Committee and designated the date of the Bloomington Convention of May 29, following, which put in nomination the first Republican State ticket ever named in Illinois, which ticket was elected in the following November. (See *Bloomington Convention*.) In 1859 he prepared a pamphlet giving a history of the celebrated Canal scrip fraud, which was widely circulated. (See *Canal Scrip Fraud*.) Going South in the fall of 1859, he was engaged in teaching in the State of Louisiana until the last of June, 1861. Just two weeks before the fall of Fort Sumter he was denounced to his Southern neighbors as an "abolitionist" and falsely charged with having been connected with the "underground railroad," in letters from secession sympathizers in the North, whose personal and political enmity he had incurred while conducting a Republican paper in Illinois, some of whom referred to Jefferson Davis, Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, and other Southern leaders as vouchers for their characters. He at once invited an investigation by the Board of Trustees of the institution, of which he was the Principal, when that body—although composed, for the most part, of Southern men—on the basis of testimonials from prominent citizens of Jacksonville, and other evidence, adopted resolutions declaring the charges prompted by personal hostility, and delivered the letters of his accusers into

his hands. Returning North with his family in July, 1861, he spent some nine months in the commissary and transportation branches of the service at Cairo and at Paducah, Ky. In July, 1862, he became associate editor of "The Illinois State Journal" at Springfield, remaining until November, 1865. The next six months were spent as Assistant Deputy Collector in the Custom House at New Orleans, but, returning North in June, 1866, he soon after became identified with the Chicago press, serving, first upon the staff of "The Evening Journal" and, later, on "The Republican." In May, 1868, he assumed the editorship of "The Quincy Whig," ultimately becoming part proprietor of that paper, but, in January, 1874, resumed his old place on "The State Journal," four years later becoming one of its proprietors. In 1880 he was appointed by President Hayes Postmaster of Springfield, was reappointed by Arthur in 1884, but resigned in 1886. Meanwhile he had sold his interest in "The Journal," but the following year organized a new company for its purchase, when he resumed his former position as editor. In 1889 he disposed of his holding in "The Journal," finally removing to Chicago, where he has been employed in literary work. In all he has been engaged in editorial work over thirty-five years, of which eighteen were spent upon "The State Journal." In 1860 Mr. Selby was complimented by his Alma Mater with the honorary degree of A. M. He has been twice married, first to Miss Erra Post, of Springfield, who died in November, 1865, leaving two daughters, and, in 1870, to Mrs. Mary J. Hitchcock, of Quincy, by whom he had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

SEMPLE, James, United States Senator, was born in Green County, Ky., Jan. 5, 1798, of Scotch descent; after learning the tanner's trade, studied law and emigrated to Illinois in 1818, removing to Missouri four years later, where he was admitted to the bar. Returning to Illinois in 1828, he began practice at Edwardsville, but later became a citizen of Alton. During the Black Hawk War he served as Brigadier-General. He was thrice elected to the lower house of the Legislature (1832, '34 and '36), and was Speaker during the last two terms. In 1833 he was elected Attorney-General by the Legislature, but served only until the following year, and, in 1837, was appointed Minister to Granada, South America. In 1843 he was appointed, and afterwards elected, United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Samuel McRoberts, at the expiration of his term (1847) retiring to private

life. He laid out the town of Elsau, in Jersey County, just south of which he owned a large estate on the Mississippi bluffs, where he died. Dec. 20, 1866.

SENECA (formerly Crotty), a village of La Salle County, situated on the Illinois River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 13 miles east of Ottawa. It has a graded school, several churches, a bank, some manufactures, grain warehouses, coal mines, telephone system and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,190; (1900), 1,036.

SENN, (Dr.) Nicholas, physician and surgeon, was born in the Canton of St. Gaul, Switzerland, Oct. 31, 1844; was brought to America at 8 years of age, his parents settling at Washington, Wis. He received a grammar school education at Fond du Lac, and, in 1864, began the study of medicine, graduating at the Chicago Medical College in 1868. After some eighteen months spent as resident physician in the Cook County Hospital, he began practice at Ashford, Wis., but removed to Milwaukee in 1874, where he became attending physician of the Milwaukee Hospital. In 1877 he visited Europe, graduated the following year from the University of Munich, and, on his return, became Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology in Rush Medical College in Chicago—also has held the chair of the Practice of Surgery in the same institution. Dr. Senn has achieved great success and won an international reputation in the treatment of difficult cases of abdominal surgery. He is the author of a number of volumes on different branches of surgery which are recognized as standard authorities. A few years ago he purchased the extensive library of the late Dr. William Baum, Professor of Surgery in the University of Gottingen, which he presented to the Newberry Library of Chicago. In 1893, Dr. Senn was appointed Surgeon-General of the Illinois National Guard, and has also been President of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, besides being identified with various other medical bodies. Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American War, he was appointed, by President McKinley, a Surgeon of Volunteers with the rank of Colonel, and rendered most efficient aid in the military branch of the service at Camp Chickamauga and in the Santiago campaign.

SEXTON, (Col.) James A., Commander-in-Chief of Grand Army of the Republic, was born in the city of Chicago, Jan. 5, 1844; in April,

1861, being then only a little over 17, enlisted as a private soldier under the first call for troops issued by President Lincoln; at the close of his term was appointed a Sergeant, with authority to recruit a company which afterwards was attached to the Fifty-first Volunteer Infantry. Later, he was transferred to the Sixty-seventh with the rank of Lieutenant, and, a few months after, to the Seventy-second with a commission as Captain of Company D, which he had recruited. As commander of his regiment, then constituting a part of the Seventeenth Army Corps, he participated in the battles of Columbia, Duck Creek, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, and in the Nashville campaign. Both at Nashville and Franklin he was wounded, and again, at Spanish Fort, by a piece of shell which broke his leg. His regiment took part in seven battles and eleven skirmishes, and, while it went out 967 strong in officers and men, it returned with only 332, all told, although it had been recruited by 234 men. He was known as "The boy Captain," being only 18 years old when he received his first commission, and 21 when, after participating in the Mobile campaign, he was mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the close of the war he engaged in planting in the South, purchasing a plantation in Lowndes County, Ala., but, in 1867, returned to Chicago, where he became a member of the firm of Cribben, Sexton & Co., stove manufacturers, from which he retired in 1898. In 1884 he served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket for the Fourth District, and, in 1889, was appointed, by President Harrison, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving over five years. In 1888 he was chosen Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois, and, ten years later, to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the order, which he held at the time of his death. He had also been, for a number of years, one of the Trustees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, and, during most of the time, President of the Board. Towards the close of the year 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Commission to investigate the conduct of the Spanish-American War, but, before the Commission had concluded its labors, was taken with "the grip," which developed into pneumonia, from which he died in Washington, Feb. 5, 1899.

SEYMOUR, George Franklin, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in New York City, Jan. 5, 1829; graduated from Columbia College in 1850, and from the General Theological Seminary (New York) in 1854. He received both minor

and major orders at the hands of Bishop Potter, being made deacon in 1854 and ordained priest in 1855. For several years he was engaged in missionary work. During this period he was prominently identified with the founding of St. Stephen's College. After serving as rector in various parishes, in 1865 he was made Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the New York Seminary, and, ten years later, was chosen Dean of the institution, still retaining his professorship. Racine College conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D., in 1867, and Columbia that of LL.D. in 1878. In 1874 he was elected Bishop of Illinois, but failed of confirmation in the House of Deputies. Upon the erection of the new diocese of Springfield (1877) he accepted and was consecrated Bishop at Trinity Church, N. Y., June 11, 1878. He was a prominent member of the Third Pan-Anglican Council (London, 1885), and has done much to foster the growth and extend the influence of his church in his diocese.

SHABBONA, a village of De Kalb County, on the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 25 miles west of Aurora. Population (1890), 502; (1900), 587.

SHABONA (or Shabbona), an Ottawa Chief, was born near the Maumee River, in Ohio, about 1775, and served under Tecumseh from 1807 to the battle of the Thames in 1813. In 1810 he accompanied Tecumseh and Capt. Billy Caldwell (see *Sauganash*) to the homes of the Pottawatomies and other tribes within the present limits of Illinois and Wisconsin, to secure their co-operation in driving the white settlers out of the country. At the battle of the Thames, he was by the side of Tecumseh when he fell, and both he and Caldwell, losing faith in their British allies, soon after submitted to the United States through General Cass at Detroit. Shabona was opposed to Black Hawk in 1832, and did much to thwart the plans of the latter and aid the whites. Having married a daughter of a Pottawatomie chief, who had a village on the Illinois River east of the present city of Ottawa, he lived there for some time, but finally removed 25 miles north to Shabona's Grove in De Kalb County. Here he remained till 1837, when he removed to Western Missouri. Black Hawk's followers having a reservation near by, hostilities began between them, in which a son and nephew of Shabona were killed. He finally returned to his old home in Illinois, but found it occupied by whites, who drove him from the grove that bore his name. Some friends then bought for him twenty acres of land on Mazon Creek, near Morris, where he

died, July 27, 1859. He is described as a noble specimen of his race. A life of him has been published by N. Matson (Chicago, 1878).

SHANNON, a village of Carroll County, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 18 miles southwest of Freeport. It is an important trade center, has a bank and one newspaper. Population (1890), 591; (1900), 678.

SHAW, Aaron, former Congressman, born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1811; was educated at the Montgomery Academy, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Goshen in that State. In 1833 he removed to Lawrence County, Ill. He has held various important public offices. He was a member of the first Internal Improvement Convention of the State; was chosen State's Attorney by the Legislature, in which body he served two terms; served four years as Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit; was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress in 1856, and to the Forty-eighth in 1882, as a Democrat.

SHAW, James, lawyer, jurist, was born in Ireland, May 3, 1832, brought to this country in infancy and grew up on a farm in Cass County, Ill.; graduated from Illinois College in 1857, and, after admission to the bar, began practice at Mount Carroll. In 1870 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, being re-elected in 1872, '76 and '78. He was Speaker of the House during the session of 1877, and one of the Republican leaders on the floor during the succeeding session. In 1872 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and, in 1891, to a seat on the Circuit bench from the Thirteenth Circuit, and, in 1897 was re-elected for the Fifteenth Circuit.

SHAWNEETOWN, a city and the county-seat of Gallatin County, on the Ohio River 120 miles from its mouth and at the terminus of the Shawneetown Divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Louisville & Nashville Railroads; is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been laid out in 1808, and noted for the number of prominent men who resided there at an early day. Coal is extensively mined in that section, and Shawneetown is one of the largest shipping points for lumber, coal and farm products between Cairo and Louisville, navigation being open the year round. Some manufacturing is done here; the city has several mills, a foundry and machine shop, two or three banks, several churches, good schools and two weekly papers. Since the disastrous floods of 1884 and 1898, Shawneetown has reconstructed its levee system on a substantial scale, which is now believed to furnish

ample protection against the recurrence of similar disaster. Pop. (1900), 1,698; (1903, est.), 2,200.

SHEAHAN, James W., journalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., spent his early life, after reaching manhood, in Washington City as a Congressional Reporter, and, in 1847, reported the proceedings of the Illinois State Constitutional Convention at Springfield. Through the influence of Senator Douglas he was induced, in 1854, to accept the editorship of "The Young America" newspaper at Chicago, which was soon after changed to "The Chicago Times." Here he remained until the fall of 1860, when, "The Times" having been sold and consolidated with "The Herald," a Buchanan-Breckenridge organ, he established a new paper called "The Morning Post." This he made representative of the views of the "War Democrats" as against "The Times," which was opposed to the war. In May, 1865, he sold the plant of "The Post" and it became "The Chicago Republican" — now "Inter Ocean." A few months later, Mr. Sheahan accepted a position as chief writer on the editorial staff of "The Chicago Tribune," which he retained until his death, June 17, 1883.

SHEFFIELD, a prosperous village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 44 miles east of Rock Island; has valuable coal mines, a bank and one newspaper. Population (1890), 993; (1900), 1,265.

SHELBY COUNTY, lies south of the center of the State, and contains an area of 776 square miles. The tide of immigration to this county was at first from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, although later it began to set in from the Northern States. The first cabin in the county was built by Simeon Wakefield on what is now the site of Williamsburg, first called Cold Spring. Joseph Daniel was the earliest settler in what is now Shelbyville, pre-empting ten acres, which he soon afterward sold to Joseph Oliver, the pioneer merchant of the county, and father of the first white child born within its limits. Other pioneers were Shimei Wakefield, Levi Casey and Samuel Hall. In lieu of hats the early settlers wore caps made of squirrel or coon skin, with the tails dangling at the backs, and he was regarded as well dressed who boasted a fringed buckskin shirt and trousers, with moccasins. The county was formed in 1827, and Shelbyville made the county-seat. Both county and town are named in honor of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky. County Judge Joseph Oliver held the first court in the cabin of Barnett Bone, and Judge Theophilus W. Smith presided over the

first Circuit Court in 1828. Coal is abundant, and limestone and sandstone are also found. The surface is somewhat rolling and well wooded. The Little Wabash and Kaskaskia Rivers flow through the central and southeastern portions. The county lies in the very heart of the great corn belt of the State, and has excellent transportation facilities, being penetrated by four lines of railway. Population (1880), 30,270; (1890), 31,191; (1900), 32,126.

SHELBYVILLE, the county-seat and an incorporated city of Shelby County, on the Kaskaskia River and two lines of railway, 32 miles southeast of Decatur. Agriculture is carried on extensively, and there is considerable coal mining in the immediate vicinity. The city has two flouring mills, a handle factory, a creamery, one National and one State bank, one daily and four weekly papers and one monthly periodical, an Orphans' Home, ten churches, two graded schools, and a public library. Population (1890), 3,162; (1900), 3,546.

SHELDON, a village of Iroquois County, at the intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways, 9 miles east of Watseka; has two banks and a newspaper. The region is agricultural. Pop. (1890), 910; (1900), 1,103.

SHELDON, Benjamin R., jurist, was born in Massachusetts in 1813, graduated from Williams College in 1831, studied law at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to practice in 1836. Emigrating to Illinois, he located temporarily at Hennepin, Putnam County, but soon removed to Galena, and finally to Rockford. In 1848 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Sixth Circuit, which afterwards being divided, he was assigned to the Fourteenth Circuit, remaining until 1870, when he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, presiding as Chief Justice in 1877. He was re-elected in 1879, but retired in 1888, being succeeded by the late Justice Bailey. Died, April 13, 1897.

SHEPPARD, Nathan, author and lecturer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1834; graduated at Rochester Theological Seminary in 1859; during the Civil War was special correspondent of "The New York World" and "The Chicago Journal" and "Tribune," and, during the Franco-German War, of "The Cincinnati Gazette;" also served as special American correspondent of "The London Times," and was a contributor to "Frazer's Magazine" and "Temple Bar." In 1873 he became a lecturer on Modern English Literature and Rhetoric in Chicago University and,

four years later, accepted a similar position in Allegheny College; also spent four years in Europe, lecturing in the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1884 he founded the "Athenaeum" at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., of which he was President until his death, early in 1888. "The Dickens Reader," "Character Readings from George Eliot" and "Essays of George Eliot" were among the volumes issued by him between 1881 and 1887. Died in New York City, Jan. 24, 1888.

SHERMAN, Alson Smith, early Chicago Mayor, was born at Barre, Vt., April 21, 1811, remaining there until 1836, when he came to Chicago and began business as a contractor and builder. Several years later he opened the first stone quarries at Lemont, Ill. Mr. Sherman spent many years in the service of Chicago as a public official. From 1840 to 1842 he was Captain of a company of militia; for two years served as Chief of the Fire Department, and was elected Alderman in 1842, serving again in 1846. In 1844, he was chosen Mayor, his administration being marked by the first extensive public improvements made in Chicago. After his term as Mayor he did much to secure a better water supply for the city. He was especially interested in promoting common school education, being for several years a member of the City School Board. He was Vice-President of the first Board of Trustees of Northwestern University. Retired from active pursuits, Mr. Sherman is now (1899) spending a serene old age at Waukegan, Ill.—**Oren** (Sherman) brother of the preceding and early Chicago merchant, was born at Barre, Vt., March 5, 1816. After spending several years in a mercantile house in Montpelier, Vt., at the age of twenty he came west, first to New Buffalo, Mich., and, in 1836, to Chicago, opening a dry-goods store there the next spring. With various partners Mr. Sherman continued in a general mercantile business until 1853, at the same time being extensively engaged in the provision trade, one-half the entire transactions in pork in the city passing through his hands. Next he engaged in developing stone quarries at Lemont, Ill.; also became extensively interested in the marble business, continuing in this until a few years after the panic of 1873, when he retired in consequence of a shock of paralysis. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 15, 1898.

SHERMAN, Elijah B., lawyer, was born at Fairfield, Vt., June 18, 1832—his family being distantly related to Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the late Gen. W. T. Sherman; gained his education in the

common schools and at Middlebury College, where he graduated in 1860; began teaching, but soon after enlisted as a private in the war for the Union; received a Lieutenant's commission, and served until captured on the eve of the battle at Antietam, when he was paroled and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, awaiting exchange. During this period he commenced reading law and, having resigned his commission, graduated from the law department of Chicago University in 1864. In 1876 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Cook County, and re-elected in 1878, and the following year appointed Master in Chancery of the United States District Court, a position which he still occupies. He has repeatedly been called upon to deliver addresses on political, literary and patriotic occasions, one of these being before the alumni of his alma mater, in 1884, when he was complimented with the degree of LL. D.

SHIELDS, James, soldier and United States Senator, was born in Ireland in 1810, emigrated to the United States at the age of sixteen, and began the practice of law at Kaskaskia in 1832. He was elected to the Legislature in 1836, and State Auditor in 1839. In 1843 he became a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and, in 1845, was made Commissioner of the General Land Office. In July, 1846, he was commissioned Brigadier-General in the Mexican War gaining the brevet of Major-General at Cerro-Gordo, where he was severely wounded. He was again wounded at Chapultepec, and mustered out in 1848. The same year he was appointed Governor of Oregon Territory. In 1849 the Democrats in the Illinois Legislature elected him Senator, and he resigned his office in Oregon. In 1856 he removed to Minnesota, and, in 1858, was chosen United States Senator from that State, his term expiring in 1859, when he established a residence in California. At the outbreak of the Civil War (1861) he was superintending a mine in Mexico, but at once hastened to Washington to tender his services to the Government. He was commissioned Brigadier-General, and served with distinction until March, 1863, when the effect of numerous wounds caused him to resign. He subsequently removed to Missouri, practicing law at Carrollton and serving in the Legislature of that State in 1874 and 1879. In the latter year he was elected United States Senator to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Boggy, who had died in office—serving only six weeks, but being the only man in the history of the country who filled the office of United States Senator from three differ-

ent States. Died, at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879.

SHIPMAN, a town of Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 19 miles north-northeast of Alton and 14 miles southwest of Carlinville. Population (1890), 410; (1900), 396.

SHIPMAN, George E., M.D., physician and philanthropist, born in New York City, March 4, 1820; graduated at the University of New York in 1839, and took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; practiced for a time at Peoria, Ill., but, in 1846, located in Chicago, where he assisted in organizing the first Homeopathic Hospital in that city, and, in 1855, was one of the first Trustees of Hahnemann College. In 1871 he established, in Chicago, the Foundlings' Home at his own expense, giving to it the latter years of his life. Died, Jan. 20, 1893.

SHOREY, Daniel Lewis, lawyer and philanthropist, was born at Jonesborough, Washington County, Maine, Jan. 31, 1824; educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter in 1851; taught two years in Washington City, meanwhile reading law, afterwards taking a course at Dane Law School, Cambridge; was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1854, the next year locating at Davenport, Iowa, where he remained ten years. In 1865 he removed to Chicago, where he prosecuted his profession until 1890, when he retired. Mr. Shorey was prominent in the establishment of the Chicago Public Library, and a member of the first Library Board; was also a prominent member of the Chicago Literary Club, and was a Director in the new University of Chicago and deeply interested in its prosperity. Died, in Chicago, March 4, 1899.

SHORT, (Rev.) William F., clergyman and educator, was born in Ohio in 1829, brought to Morgan County, Ill., in childhood, and lived upon a farm until 20 years of age, when he entered McKendree College, spending his senior year, however, at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, where he graduated in 1854. He had meanwhile accepted a call to the Missouri Conference Seminary at Jackson, Mo.; where he remained three years, when he returned to Illinois, serving churches at Jacksonville and elsewhere, for a part of the time being Presiding Elder of the Jacksonville District. In 1875 he was elected President of Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, continuing in that position until 1893, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Illinois State Institution for the Blind at the same place, but resigned early in 1897. Dr. Short received

the degree of D.D., conferred upon him by Ohio Wesleyan University.

SHOUP, George L., United States Senator, was born at Kittanning, Pa., June 15, 1836; came to Illinois in 1852, his father locating on a stock-farm near Galesburg; in 1859 removed to Colorado, where he engaged in mining and mercantile business until 1861, when he enlisted in a company of scouts, being advanced from the rank of First Lieutenant to the Colonelcy of the Third Colorado Cavalry, meanwhile serving as Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1864. Retiring to private life, he again engaged in mercantile and mining business, first in Nevada and then in Idaho; served two terms in the Territorial Legislature of the latter, was appointed Territorial Governor in 1889 and, in 1890, was chosen the first Governor of the State, in October of the same year being elected to the United States Senate, and re-elected in 1895 for a second term, which ends in 1901. Senator Shoup is one of the few Western Senators who remained faithful to the regular Republican organization, during the political campaign of 1896.

SHOWALTER, John W., jurist, was born in Mason County, Ky., Feb. 8, 1844; resided some years in Scott County in that State, and was educated in the local schools, at Maysville and Ohio University, finally graduating at Yale College in 1867; came to Chicago in 1869, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He returned to Kentucky after the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, again came to Chicago and entered the employment of the firm of Moore & Caulfield, with whom he had been before the fire. In 1879 he became a member of the firm of Abbott, Oliver & Showalter (later, Oliver & Showalter), where he remained until his appointment as United States Circuit Judge, in March, 1895. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 12, 1898.

SHUMAN, Andrew, journalist and Lieutenant-Governor, was born at Manor, Lancaster County, Pa., Nov. 8, 1830. His father dying in 1837, he was reared by an uncle. At the age of 15 he became an apprentice in the office of "The Lancaster Union and Sentinel." A year later he accompanied his employer to Auburn, N. Y., working for two years on "The Daily Advertiser" of that city, then known as Governor Seward's "home organ." At the age of 18 he edited, published and distributed—during his leisure hours—a small weekly paper called "The Auburnian." At the conclusion of his apprenticeship he was employed, for a year or two, in editing and publishing "The Cayuga Chief," a temperance journal.

In 1851 he entered Hamilton College, but, before the completion of his junior year, consented, at the solicitation of friends of William H. Seward, to assume editorial control of "The Syracuse Daily Journal." In July, 1856, he came to Chicago, to accept an editorial position on "The Evening Journal" of that city, later becoming editor-in-chief and President of the Journal Company. From 1865 to 1870 (first by executive appointment and afterward by popular election) he was a Commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, resigning the office four years before the expiration of his term. In 1876 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket. Owing to declining health, he abandoned active journalistic work in 1888, dying in Chicago, May 5, 1890. His home during the latter years of his life was at Evanston. Governor Shuman was author of a romance entitled "Loves of a Lawyer," besides numerous addresses before literary, commercial and scientific associations.

SHUMWAY, Dorice Dwight, merchant, was born at Williamsburg, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 28, 1813, descended from French Huguenot ancestry; came to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1837, and to Montgomery County, Ill., in 1841; married a daughter of Hiram Rountree, an early resident of Hillsboro, and, in 1843, located in Christian County; was engaged for a time in merchandising at Taylorville, but retired in 1858, thereafter giving his attention to a large landed estate. In 1846 he was chosen Representative in the General Assembly, served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and four years as County Judge of Christian County. Died, May 9, 1870.—**Hiram P.** (Shumway), eldest son of the preceding, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., June, 1842; spent his boyhood on a farm in Christian County and in his father's store at Taylorville; took an academy course and, in 1864, engaged in mercantile business; was Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly and Senator in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh, afterwards removing to Springfield, where he engaged in the stone business.

SHURTLEFF COLLEGE, an institution located at Upper Alton, and the third established in Illinois. It was originally incorporated as the "Alton College" in 1831, under a special charter which was not accepted, but re-incorporated in 1835, in an "omnibus bill" with Illinois and McKendree Colleges. (See *Early Colleges*.) Its primal origin was a school at Rock Spring in St. Clair County, founded about 1824,

by Rev. John M. Peck. This became the "Rock Spring Seminary" in 1827, and, about 1831, was united with an academy at Upper Alton. This was the nucleus of "Alton" (afterward "Shurtleff") College. As far as its denominational control is concerned, it has always been dominated by Baptist influence. Dr. Peck's original idea was to found a school for teaching theology and Biblical literature, but this project was at first inhibited by the State. Hubbard Loomis and John Russell were among the first instructors. Later, Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff donated the college \$10,000, and the institution was named in his honor. College classes were not organized until 1840, and several years elapsed before a class graduated. Its endowment in 1898 was over \$126,000, in addition to \$125,000 worth of real and personal property. About 255 students were in attendance. Besides preparatory and collegiate departments, the college also maintains a theological school. It has a faculty of twenty instructors and is co-educational.

SIBLEY, a village of Ford County, on the Chicago Division of the Wabash Railway, 105 miles south-southwest of Chicago; has banks and a weekly newspaper. The district is agricultural. Population (1890), 404; (1900), 444.

SIBLEY, Joseph, lawyer and jurist, was born at Westfield, Mass., in 1818; learned the trade of a whip-maker and afterwards engaged in merchandising. In 1843 he began the study of law at Syracuse, N. Y., and, upon admission to the bar, came west, finally settling at Nauvoo, Hancock County. He maintained a neutral attitude during the Mormon troubles, thus giving offense to a section of the community. In 1847 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature, but was elected in 1850, and re-elected in 1852. In 1853 he removed to Warsaw, and, in 1855, was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1861, '67 and '73, being assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court of the Second District, in 1877. His residence, after 1865, was at Quincy, where he died, June 18, 1897.

SIDELL, a village of Vermillion County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroads; has a bank, electric light plant and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 776.

SIDNEY, a village of Champaign County, on the main line of the Wabash Railway, at the junction of a branch to Champaign, 48 miles east-northeast of Decatur. It is in a farming district; has a bank and a newspaper. Population, (1900), 564.

SIM, (Dr.) William, pioneer physician, was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1795, came to

America in early manhood, and was the first physician to settle at Golconda, in Pope County, which he represented in the Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies (1824 and '28). He married a Miss Elizabeth Jack of Philadelphia, making the journey from Golconda to Philadelphia for that purpose on horseback. He had a family of five children, one son, Dr. Francis L. Sim, rising to distinction as a physician, and, for a time, being President of a Medical College at Memphis, Tenn. The elder Dr. Sim died at Golconda, in 1868.

SIMS, James, early legislator and Methodist preacher, was a native of South Carolina, but removed to Kentucky in early manhood, thence to St. Clair County, Ill., and, in 1830, to Sangamon County, where he was elected, in 1823, as the first Representative from that county in the Third General Assembly. At the succeeding session of the Legislature, he was one of those who voted against the Convention resolution designed to prepare the way for making Illinois a slave State. Mr. Sims resided for a time in Menard County, but finally removed to Morgan.

SINGER, Horace M., capitalist, was born in Schnectady, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1823; came to Chicago in 1836 and found employment on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, serving as superintendent of repairs upon the Canal until 1853. While thus employed he became one of the proprietors of the stone-quarries at Lemont, managed by the firm of Singer & Talcott until about 1890, when they became the property of the Western Stone Company. Originally a Democrat, he became a Republican during the Civil War, and served as a member of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly (1867) for Cook County, was elected County Commissioner in 1870, and was Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee in 1880. He was also associated with several financial institutions, being a director of the First National Bank and of the Auditorium Company of Chicago, and a member of the Union League and Calumet Clubs. Died, at Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 28, 1896.

SINGLETON, James W., Congressman, born at Paxton, Va., Nov. 23, 1811; was educated at the Winchester (Va.) Academy, and removed to Illinois in 1833, settling first at Mount Sterling, Brown County, and, some twenty years later, near Quincy. By profession he was a lawyer, and was prominent in political and commercial affairs. In his later years he devoted considerable attention to stock-raising. He was elected Brigadier-General of the Illinois militia in 1844,

being identified to some extent with the "Mormon War"; was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, served six terms in the Legislature, and was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to Congress in 1878, and again in 1880. In 1882 he ran as an independent Democrat, but was defeated by the regular nominee of his party, James M. Riggs. During the War of the Rebellion he was one of the most conspicuous leaders of the "peace party." He constructed the Quincy & Toledo (now part of the Wabash) and the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis (now part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) Railways, being President of both companies. His death occurred at Baltimore, Md., April 4, 1892.

SINNET, John S., pioneer, was born at Lexington, Ky., March 10, 1796; at three years of age, taken by his parents to Missouri; enlisted in the War of 1812, but, soon after the war, came to Illinois, and, about 1818, settled in what is now Christian County, locating on land constituting a part of the present city of Taylorville. In 1840 he removed to Tazewell County, dying there, Jan. 13, 1872.

SKINNER, Mark, jurist, was born at Manchester, Vt., Sept. 13, 1813; graduated from Middlebury College in 1833, studied law, and, in 1836, came to Chicago; was admitted to the bar in 1839, became City Attorney in 1840, later Master in Chancery for Cook County, and finally United States District Attorney under President Tyler. As member of the House Finance Committee in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48), he aided influentially in securing the adoption of measures for refunding and paying the State debt. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas (now Superior Court) of Cook County, but declined a re-election in 1853. Originally a Democrat, Judge Skinner was an ardent opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and a liberal supporter of the Government policy during the rebellion. He liberally aided the United States Sanitary Commission and was identified with all the leading charities of the city. Among the great business enterprises with which he was officially associated were the Galena & Chicago Union and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways (in each of which he was a Director), the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, the Gas-Light and Coke Company and others. Died, Sept. 16, 1887. Judge Skinner's only surviving son was killed in the trenches before Petersburg, the last year of the Civil War.

SKINNER, Otis Ainsworth, clergyman and author, was born at Royalton, Vt., July 3, 1807;

taught for some time, became a Universalist minister, serving churches in Baltimore, Boston and New York between 1831 and 1857; then came to Elgin, Ill., was elected President of Lombard University at Galesburg, but the following year took charge of a church at Joliet. Died, at Naperville, Sept. 18, 1861. He wrote several volumes on religious topics, and, at different times, edited religious periodicals at Baltimore, Haverhill, Mass., and Boston.

SKINNER, Ozias C., lawyer and jurist, was born at Floyd, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1817; in 1836, removed to Illinois, settling in Peoria County, where he engaged in farming. In 1838 he began the study of law at Greenville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1840. Eighteen months later he returned to Illinois, and began practice at Carthage, Hancock County, removing to Quincy in 1844. During the "Mormon War" he served as Aid-de-camp to Governor Ford. In 1848 he was elected to the lower house of the Sixteenth General Assembly, and, for a short time, served as Prosecuting Attorney for the district including Adams and Brown Counties. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the (then) Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1855, succeeded Judge S. H. Treat on the Supreme bench, resigning this position in April, 1858, two months before the expiration of his term. He was a large land owner and had extensive agricultural interests. He built, and was the first President of the Carthage & Quincy Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. He was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. Died in 1877.

SLADE, Charles, early Congressman; his early history, including date and place of birth, are unknown. In 1820 he was elected Representative from Washington County in the Second General Assembly, and, in 1826, was re-elected to the same body for Clinton and Washington. In 1832 he was elected one of the three Congressmen from Illinois, representing the First District. After attending the first session of the Twenty-third Congress, while on his way home, he was attacked with cholera, dying near Vincennes, Ind., July 11, 1834.

SLADE, James P., ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born at Westerlo, Albany County, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1837, and spent his boyhood with his parents on a farm, except while absent at school; in 1856 removed to Belleville, Ill., where he soon became connected with the public schools, serving for a number of years as

Principal of the Belleville High School. While connected with the Belleville schools, he was elected County Superintendent, remaining in office some ten years; later had charge of Almira College at Greenville, Bond County, served six years as Superintendent of Schools at East St. Louis and, in 1878, was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction as the nominee of the Republican party. On retirement from the office of State Superintendent, he resumed his place at the head of Almira College, but, for the past few years, has been Superintendent of Schools at East St. Louis.

SLAVERY AGITATION OF 1823-24. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

SLAVERY AND SLAVE LAWS. African slaves were first brought into the Illinois country by a Frenchman named Pierre F. Renault, about 1722. At that time the present State formed a part of Louisiana, and the traffic in slaves was regulated by French royal edicts. When Great Britain acquired the territory, at the close of the French and Indian War, the former subjects of France were guaranteed security for their persons "and effects," and no interference with slavery was attempted. Upon the conquest of Illinois by Virginia (see *Clark, George Rogers*), the French very generally professed allegiance to that commonwealth, and, in her deed of cession to the United States, Virginia expressly stipulated for the protection of the "rights and liberties" of the French citizens. This was construed as recognizing the right of property in negro slaves. Even the Ordinance of 1787, while prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Territory, preserved to the settlers (reference being especially made to the French and Canadians) "of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents and neighboring villages, their laws and customs, now (then) in force, relative to the descent and conveyance of property." A conservative construction of this clause was, that while it prohibited the extension of slavery and the importation of slaves, the status of those who were at that time in involuntary servitude, and of their descendants, was left unchanged. There were those, however, who denied the constitutionality of the Ordinance in toto, on the ground that Congress had exceeded its powers in its passage. There was also a party which claimed that all children of slaves, born after 1787, were free from birth. In 1794 a convention was held at Vincennes, pursuant to a call from Governor Harrison, and a memorial to Congress was adopted, praying for the repeal—or, at least a modification—of the sixth clause of the

Ordinance of 1787. The first Congressional Committee, to which this petition was referred, reported adversely upon it; but a second committee recommended the suspension of the operation of the clause in question for ten years. But no action was taken by the National Legislature, and, in 1807, a counter petition, extensively signed, was forwarded to that body, and Congress left the matter in statu quo. It is worthy of note that some of the most earnest opponents of the measure were Representatives from Southern Slave States, John Randolph, of Virginia, being one of them. The pro-slavery party in the State then prepared what is popularly known as the "Indenture Law," which was one of the first acts adopted by Governor Edwards and his Council, and was re-enacted by the first Territorial Legislature in 1812. It was entitled, "An Act relating to the Introduction of Negroes and Mulattoes into this Territory," and gave permission to bring slaves above 15 years of age into the State, when they might be registered and kept in servitude within certain limitations. Slaves under that age might also be brought in, registered, and held in bondage until they reached the age of 35, if males, and 30, if females. The issue of registered slaves were to serve their mother's master until the age of 30 or 28, according to sex. The effect of this legislation was rapidly to increase the number of slaves. The Constitution of 1818 prohibited the introduction of slavery thereafter—that is to say, after its adoption. In 1822 the slave-holding party, with their supporters, began to agitate the question of so amending the organic law as to make Illinois a slave State. To effect such a change the calling of a convention was necessary, and, for eighteen months, the struggle between "conventionists" and their opponents was bitter and fierce. The question was submitted to a popular vote on August 2, 1824, the result of the count showing 4,972 votes for such convention and 6,640 against. This decisive result settled the question of slave-holding in Illinois for all future time, though the existence of slavery in the State continued to be recognized by the National Census until 1840. The number, according to the census of 1810, was 168; in 1820 they had increased to 917. Then the number began to diminish, being reduced in 1830 to 747, and, in 1840 (the last census which shows any portion of the population held in bondage), it was 331.

Hooper Warren—who has been mentioned elsewhere as editor of "The Edwardsville Spectator," and a leading factor in securing the defeat of the

scheme to make Illinois a slave State in 1822—in an article in the first number of "The Genius of Liberty" (January, 1841), speaking of that contest, says there were, at its beginning, only three papers in the State—"The Intelligencer" at Vandalia, "The Gazette" at Shawneetown, and "The Spectator" at Edwardsville. The first two of these, at the outset, favored the Convention scheme, while "The Spectator" opposed it. The management of the campaign on the part of the pro-slavery party was assigned to Emanuel J. West, Theophilus W. Smith and Oliver L. Kelly, and a paper was established by the name of "The Illinois Republican," with Smith as editor. Among the active opponents of the measure were George Churchill, Thomas Lippincott, Samuel D. Lockwood, Henry Starr (afterwards of Cincinnati), Rev. John M. Peck and Rev. James Lemen, of St. Clair County. Others who contributed to the cause were Daniel P. Cook, Morris Birkbeck, Dr. Hugh Steel and — Burton of Jackson County, Dr. Henry Perrine of Bond; William Leggett of Edwardsville (afterwards editor of "The New York Evening Post"), Benjamin Lundy (then of Missouri), David Blackwell and Rev. John Dew, of St. Clair County. Still others were Nathaniel Pope (Judge of the United States District Court), William B. Archer, William H. Brown and Benjamin Mills (of Vandalia), John Tillson, Dr. Horatio Newhall, George Forquer, Col. Thomas Mather, Thomas Ford, Judge David J. Baker, Charles W. Hunter and Henry H. Snow (of Alton). This testimony is of interest as coming from one who probably had more to do with defeating the scheme, with the exception of Gov. Edward Coles. Outside of the more elaborate Histories of Illinois, the most accurate and detailed accounts of this particular period are to be found in "Sketch of Edward Coles" by the late E. B. Washburne, and "Early Movement in Illinois for the Legalization of Slavery," an address before the Chicago Historical Society (1864), by Hon. William H. Brown, of Chicago. (See also, *Coles, Edward; Warren, Hooper; Brown, William H.; Churchill, George; Lippincott, Thomas; and Newspapers, Early*, elsewhere in this volume.)

SLOAN, Wesley, legislator and jurist, was born in Dorchester County, Md., Feb. 26., 1806. At the age of 17, having received a fair academic education, he accompanied his parents to Philadelphia, where, for a year, he was employed in a wholesale grocery. His father dying, he returned to Maryland and engaged in teaching, at the same time studying law, and being admitted to

the bar in 1831. He came to Illinois in 1838, going first to Chicago, and afterward to Kaskaskia, finally settling at Golconda in 1839, which continued to be his home the remainder of his life. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1850, '52, and '56, serving three times as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was one of the members of the first State Board of Education, created by Act of Feb. 18, 1857, and took a prominent part in the founding and organization of the State educational institutions. In 1857 he was elected to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1861, but declined a re-election for a third term. Died, Jan. 15, 1887.

SMITH, Abner, jurist, was born at Orange, Franklin County, Mass., August 4, 1843, of an old New England family, whose ancestors came to Massachusetts Colony about 1630; was educated in the public schools and at Middlebury College, Vt., graduating from the latter in 1866. After graduation he spent a year as a teacher in Newton Academy, at Shoreham, Vt., coming to Chicago in 1867, and entering upon the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1868. The next twenty-five years were spent in the practice of his profession in Chicago, within that time serving as the attorney of several important corporations. In 1893 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and re-elected in 1897, his term of service continuing until 1903.

SMITH, (Dr.) Charles Gilman, physician, was born at Exeter, N. H., Jan. 4, 1828, received his early education at Phillips Academy, in his native place, finally graduating from Harvard University in 1847. He soon after commenced the study of medicine in the Harvard Medical School, but completed his course at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851. After two years spent as attending physician of the Alms House in South Boston, Mass., in 1853 he came to Chicago, where he soon acquired an extensive practice. During the Civil War he was one of six physicians employed by the Government for the treatment of prisoners of war in hospital at Camp Douglas. In 1868 he visited Europe for the purpose of observing the management of hospitals in Germany, France and England, on his return being invited to lecture in the Woman's Medical College in Chicago, and also becoming consulting physician in the Women's and Children's Hospital, as well as in the Presbyterian Hospital—a position which he continued to occupy for the remainder of his life, gaining a wide reputation in the treat-

ment of women's and children's diseases. Died, Jan. 10, 1894.

SMITH, David Allen, lawyer, was born near Richmond, Va., June 18, 1809; removed with his father, at an early day, to Pulaski, Tenn.; at 17 went to Courtland, Lawrence County, Ala., where he studied law with Judge Bramlette and began practice. His father, dying about 1831, left him the owner of a number of slaves whom, in 1837, he brought to Carlinville, Ill., and emancipated, giving bond that they should not become a charge to the State. In 1839 he removed to Jacksonville, where he practiced law until his death. Col. John J. Hardin was his partner at the time of his death on the battle-field of Buena Vista. Mr. Smith was a Trustee and generous patron of Illinois College, for a quarter of a century, but never held any political office. As a lawyer he was conscientious and faithful to the interests of his clients; as a citizen, liberal, public-spirited and patriotic. He contributed liberally to the support of the Government during the war for the Union. Died, at Anoka, Minn., July 13, 1865, where he had gone to accompany an invalid son. — **Thomas William (Smith)**, eldest son of the preceding, born at Courtland, Ala., Sept. 27, 1832; died at Clearwater, Minn., Oct. 29, 1865. He graduated at Illinois College in 1852, studied law and served as Captain in the Tenth Illinois Volunteers, until, broken in health, he returned home to die.

SMITH, Dietrich C., ex-Congressman, was born at Ostfriesland, Hanover, April 4, 1840, in boyhood came to the United States, and, since 1849, has been a resident of Pekin, Tazewell County. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Volunteers, was promoted to a Lieutenantcy, and, while so serving, was severely wounded at Shiloh. Later, he was attached to the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered out of service as Captain of Company C of that regiment. His business is that of banker and manufacturer, besides which he has had considerable experience in the construction and management of railroads. He was a member of the Thirtieth General Assembly, and, in 1880, was elected Representative in Congress from what was then the Thirteenth District, on the Republican ticket, defeating Adlai E. Stevenson, afterwards Vice-President. In 1882, his county (Tazewell) having been attached to the district for many years represented by Wm. M. Springer, he was defeated by the latter as a candidate for re-election.

SMITH, George, one of Chicago's pioneers and early bankers, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 8, 1808. It was his early intention to study medicine, and he entered Aberdeen College with this end in view, but was forced to quit the institution at the end of two years, because of impaired vision. In 1833 he came to America, and, in 1834, settled in Chicago, where he resided until 1861, meanwhile spending one year in Scotland. He invested largely in real estate in Chicago and Wisconsin, at one time owning a considerable portion of the present site of Milwaukee. In 1837 he secured the charter for the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, whose headquarters were at Milwaukee. He was really the owner of the company, although Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was its Secretary. Under this charter Mr. Smith was able to issue \$1,500,000 in certificates, which circulated freely as currency. In 1839 he founded Chicago's first private banking house. About 1843 he was interested in a storage and commission business in Chicago, with a Mr. Webster as partner. He was a Director in the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), and aided it, while in course of construction, by loans of money; was also a charter member of the Chicago Board of Trade, organized in 1848. In 1854, the State of Wisconsin having prohibited the circulation of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance certificates above mentioned, Mr. Smith sold out the company to his partner, Mitchell, and bought two Georgia bank charters, which, together, empowered him to issue \$3,000,000 in currency. The notes were duly issued in Georgia, and put into circulation in Illinois, over the counter of George Smith & Co.'s Chicago bank. About 1856 Mr. Smith began winding up his affairs in Chicago, meanwhile spending most of his time in Scotland, but, returning in 1860, made extensive investments in railroad and other American securities, which netted him large profits. The amount of capital which he is reputed to have taken with him to his native land has been estimated at \$10,000,000, though he retained considerable tracts of valuable lands in Wisconsin and about Chicago. Among those who were associated with him in business, either as employes or otherwise, and who have since been prominently identified with Chicago business affairs, were Hon. Charles B. Farwell, E. I. Tinkham (afterwards a prominent banker of Chicago), E. W. Willard, now of Newport, R. I., and others. Mr. Smith made several visits, during the last forty

years, to the United States, but divided his time chiefly between Scotland (where he was the owner of a castle) and London. Died Oct. 7, 1899.

SMITH, George W., soldier, lawyer and State Treasurer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1837. It was his intention to acquire a collegiate education, but his father's business embarrassments having compelled the abandonment of his studies, at 17 of years age he went to Arkansas and taught school for two years. In 1856 he returned to Albany and began the study of law, graduating from the law school in 1858. In October of that year he removed to Chicago, where he remained continuously in practice, with the exception of the years 1862-65, when he was serving in the Union army, and 1867-68, when he filled the office of State Treasurer. He was mustered into service, August 27, 1862, as a Captain in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry—the second Board of Trade regiment. At Stone River, he was seriously wounded and captured. After four days' confinement, he was aided by a negro to escape. He made his way to the Union lines, but was granted leave of absence, being incapacitated for service. On his return to duty he joined his regiment in the Chattanooga campaign, and was officially complimented for his bravery at Gordon's Mills. At Mission Ridge he was again severely wounded, and was once more personally complimented in the official report. At Kenesaw Mountain (June 27, 1864), Capt. Smith commanded the regiment after the killing of Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, and was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy for bravery on the field. He led the charge at Franklin, and was brevetted Colonel, and thanked by the commander for his gallant service. In the spring of 1865 he was brevetted Brigadier-General, and, in June following, was mustered out. Returning to Chicago, he resumed the practice of his profession, and gained a prominent position at the bar. In 1866 he was elected State Treasurer, and, after the expiration of his term, in January, 1869, held no public office. General Smith was, for many years, a Trustee of the Chicago Historical Society, and Vice-President of the Board. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 16, 1898.

SMITH, George W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, August 18, 1846. When he was four years old, his father removed to Wayne County, Ill., settling on a farm. He attended the common schools and graduated from the literary department of McKendree College, at Lebanon, in 1868. In his youth he learned the trade of a blacksmith, but

later determined to study law. After reading for a time at Fairfield, Ill., he entered the Law Department of the Bloomington (Ind.) University, graduating there in 1870. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and has since practiced at Murphysboro. In 1880 he was a Republican Presidential Elector, and, in 1888, was elected a Republican Representative to Congress from the Twentieth Illinois District, and has been continuously re-elected, now (1899) serving his sixth consecutive term as Representative from the Twenty-second District.

SMITH, Giles Alexander, soldier, and Assistant Postmaster-General, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1829; engaged in dry-goods business in Cincinnati and Bloomington, Ill., in 1861 being proprietor of a hotel in the latter place; became a Captain in the Eighth Missouri Volunteers, was engaged at Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in 1862; led his regiment on the first attack on Vicksburg, and was severely wounded at Arkansas Post; was promoted Brigadier-General in August, 1863, for gallant and meritorious conduct; led a brigade of the Fifteenth Army Corps at Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, as also in the Atlanta campaign, and a division of the Seventeenth Corps in the "March to the Sea." After the surrender of Lee he was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, became Major-General in 1865, and resigned in 1866, having declined a commission as Colonel in the regular army; about 1869 was appointed, by President Grant, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, but resigned on account of failing health in 1872. Died, at Bloomington, Nov. 8, 1876. General Smith was one of the founders of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

SMITH, Gustavus Adolphus, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1820; at 16 joined two brothers who had located at Springfield, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a carriage-maker. In December, 1837, he arrived at Decatur, Ill., but soon after located at Springfield, where he resided some six years. Then, returning to Decatur, he devoted his attention to carriage manufacture, doing a large business with the South, but losing heavily as the result of the war. An original Whig, he became a Democrat on the dissolution of the Whig party, but early took ground in favor of the Union after the firing on Fort Sumter; was offered and accepted the colonelcy of the Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at the same time assisting Governor

Yates in the selection of Camp Butler as a camp of recruiting and instruction. Having been assigned to duty in Missouri, in the summer of 1861, he proceeded to Jefferson City, joined Fremont at Carthage in that State, and made a forced march to Springfield, afterwards taking part in the campaign in Arkansas and in the battle of Pea Ridge, where he had a horse shot under him and was severely (and, it was supposed, fatally) wounded, not recovering until 1868. Being compelled to return home, he received authority to raise an independent brigade, but was unable to accompany it to the field. In September, 1862, he was commissioned a Brigadier-General by President Lincoln, "for meritorious conduct," but was unable to enter into active service on account of his wound. Later, he was assigned to the command of a convalescent camp at Murfreesboro, Tenn., under Gen. George H. Thomas. In 1864 he took part in securing the second election of President Lincoln, and, in the early part of 1865, was commissioned by Governor Oglesby Colonel of a new regiment (the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois), but, on account of his wounds, was assigned to court-martial duty, remaining in the service until January, 1866, when he was mustered out with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. During the second year of his service he was presented with a magnificent sword by the rank and file of his regiment (the Thirty-fifth), for brave and gallant conduct at Pea Ridge. After retiring from the army, he engaged in cotton planting in Alabama, but was not successful; in 1868, canvassed Alabama for General Grant for President, but declined a nomination in his own favor for Congress. In 1870 he was appointed, by General Grant, United States Collection and Disbursing Agent for the District of New Mexico, where he continued to reside.

SMITH, John Corson, soldier, ex-Lieutenant-Governor and ex-State Treasurer, was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1832. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a carpenter and builder. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and worked at his trade, for a time, but soon removed to Galena, where he finally engaged in business as a contractor. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteers, but, having received authority from Governor Yates, raised a company, of which he was chosen Captain, and which was incorporated in the Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry. Of this regiment he was soon elected Major. After a short service about Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington and Newport, Ky., the Ninety-

sixth was sent to the front, and took part (among other battles) in the second engagement at Fort Donelson and in the bloody fight at Franklin, Tenn. Later, Major Smith was assigned to staff duty under Generals Baird and Steedman, serving through the Tullahoma campaign, and participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Being promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, he rejoined his regiment, and was given command of a brigade. In the Atlanta campaign he served gallantly, taking a conspicuous part in its long series of bloody engagements, and being severely wounded at Kenesaw Mountain. In February, 1865, he was brevetted Colonel, and, in June, 1865, Brigadier-General. Soon after his return to Galena he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, but was legislated out of office in 1872. In 1873 he removed to Chicago and embarked in business. In 1874-76 he was a member (and Secretary) of the Illinois Board of Commissioners to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In 1875 he was appointed Chief Grain-Inspector at Chicago, and held the office for several years. In 1872 and '76 he was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of those years, and, in 1878, was elected State Treasurer, as he was again in 1882. In 1884 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, serving until 1889. He is a prominent Mason, Knight Templar and Odd Fellow, as well as a distinguished member of the Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and was prominently connected with the erection of the "Masonic Temple Building" in Chicago.

SMITH, John Eugene, soldier, was born in Switzerland, August 3, 1816, the son of an officer who had served under Napoleon, and after the downfall of the latter, emigrated to Philadelphia. The subject of this sketch received an academic education and became a jeweler; in 1861 entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry; took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in the battle of Shiloh and siege of Corinth; was promoted a Brigadier-General in November, 1862, and placed in command of a division in the Sixteenth Army Corps; led the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps in the Vicksburg campaign, later being transferred to the Fifteenth, and taking part in the battle of Missionary Ridge and the Atlanta and Carolina campaigns of 1864-65. He received the brevet rank of Major-General of Volunteers in January, 1865, and, on his muster-out from the volunteer service, became Colonel of the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, being transferred,

in 1870, to the Fourteenth. In 1867 his services at Vicksburg and Savannah were further recognized by conferring upon him the brevets of Brigadier and Major-General in the regular army. In May, 1881, he was retired, afterwards residing in Chicago, where he died, Jan. 29, 1897.

SMITH, Joseph, the founder of the Mormon sect, was born at Sharon, Vt., Dec. 23, 1805. In 1815 his parents removed to Palmyra, N. Y., and still later to Manchester. He early showed a dreamy mental cast, and claimed to be able to locate stolen articles by means of a magic stone. In 1820 he claimed to have seen a vision, but his pretensions were ridiculed by his acquaintances. His story of the revelation of the golden plates by the angel Moroni, and of the latter's instructions to him, is well known. With the aid of Martin Harris and Oliver Cowdrey he prepared the "Book of Mormon," alleging that he had deciphered it from heaven-sent characters, through the aid of miraculous spectacles. This was published in 1830. In later years Smith claimed to have received supplementary revelations, which so taxed the credulity of his followers that some of them apostatized. He also claimed supernatural power, such as exorcism, etc. He soon gained followers in considerable numbers, whom, in 1832, he led west, a part settling at Kirtland, Ohio, and the remainder in Jackson County, Mo. Driven out of Ohio five years later, the bulk of the sect found the way to their friends in Missouri, whence they were finally expelled after many conflicts with the authorities. Smith, with the other refugees, fled to Hancock County, Ill., founding the city of Nauvoo, which was incorporated in 1840. Here was begun, in the following year, the erection of a great temple, but again he aroused the hostility of the authorities, although soon wielding considerable political power. After various unsuccessful attempts to arrest him in 1844, Smith and a number of his followers were induced to surrender themselves under the promise of protection from violence and a fair trial. Having been taken to Carthage, the county-seat, all were discharged under recognizance to appear at court except Smith and his brother Hyrum, who were held under the new charge of "treason," and were placed in jail. So intense had been the feeling against the Mormons, that Governor Ford called out the militia to preserve the peace; but it is evident that the feeling among the latter was in sympathy with that of the populace. Most of the militia were disbanded after Smith's arrest, one company being left on duty at Carthage.

from whom only eight men were detailed to guard the jail. In this condition of affairs a mob of 150 disguised men, alleged to be from Warsaw, appeared before the jail on the evening of June 27, and, forcing the guards—who made only a feeble resistance,—Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were both shot down, while a friend, who had remained with them, was wounded. The fate of Smith undoubtedly went far to win for him the reputation of martyr, and give a new impulse to the Mormon faith. (See *Mormons*; *Nauvoo*.)

SMITH, Justin Almerin, D.D., clergyman and editor, was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1819, educated at New Hampton Literary and Theological Institute and Union College, graduating from the latter in 1843; served a year as Principal of the Union Academy at Bennington, Vt., followed by four years of pastoral work, when he assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist church at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained five years. Then (1853) he removed to Chicago to assume the editorship of "The Christian Times" (now "The Standard"), with which he was associated for the remainder of his life. Meanwhile he assisted in organizing three Baptist churches in Chicago, serving two of them as pastor for a considerable period; made an extended tour of Europe in 1869, attending the Vatican Council at Rome; was a Trustee and one of the founders of the old Chicago University, and Trustee and Lecturer of the Baptist Theological Seminary; was also the author of several religious works. Died, at Morgan Park, near Chicago, Feb. 4, 1896.

SMITH, Perry H., lawyer and politician, was born in Augusta, Oneida County, N. Y., March 18, 1828; entered Hamilton College at the age of 14 and graduated, second in his class, at 18; began reading law and was admitted to the bar on coming of age in 1849. Then, removing to Appleton, Wis., when 23 years of age he was elected a Judge, served later in both branches of the Legislature, and, in 1857, became Vice-President of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railway, retaining the same position in the reorganized corporation when it became the Chicago & Northwestern. In 1856 Mr. Smith came to Chicago and resided there till his death, on Palm Sunday of 1885. He was prominent in railway circles and in the councils of the Democratic party, being the recognized representative of Mr. Tilden's interests in the Northwest in the campaign of 1876.

SMITH, Robert, Congressman and lawyer, was born at Petersborough, N. H., June 12, 1802;

was educated and admitted to the bar in his native town, settled at Alton, Ill., in 1832, and engaged in practice. In 1836 he was elected to the General Assembly from Madison County, and re-elected in 1838. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress, and twice re-elected, serving three successive terms. During the Civil War he was commissioned Paymaster, with the rank of Major, and was stationed at St. Louis. He was largely interested in the construction of water power at Minneapolis, Minn., and also in railroad enterprises in Illinois. He was a prominent Mason and a public-spirited citizen. Died, at Alton, Dec. 20, 1867.

SMITH, Samuel Lisle, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1817, and, belonging to a wealthy family, enjoyed superior educational advantages, taking a course in the Yale Law School at an age too early to admit of his receiving a degree. In 1836 he came to Illinois, to look after some landed interests of his father's in the vicinity of Peru. Returning east within the next two years, he obtained his diploma, and, again coming west, located in Chicago in 1838, and, for a time, occupied an office with the well-known law firm of Butterfield & Collins. In 1839 he was elected City Attorney and, at the great Whig meeting at Springfield, in June, 1840, was one of the principal speakers, establishing a reputation as one of the most brilliant campaign orators in the West. As an admirer of Henry Clay, he was active in the Presidential campaign of 1844, and was also a prominent speaker at the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago, in 1847. With a keen sense of humor, brilliant, witty and a master of repartee and invective, he achieved popularity, both at the bar and on the lecture platform, and had the promise of future success, which was unfortunately marred by his convivial habits. Died of cholera, in Chicago, July 30, 1854. Mr. Smith married the daughter of Dr. Potts, of Philadelphia, an eminent clergyman of the Episcopal Church.

SMITH, Sidney, jurist, was born in Washington County, N. Y., May 12, 1829; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Albion, in that State, in 1851; came to Chicago in 1856 and entered into partnership with Grant Goodrich and William W. Farwell, both of whom were afterwards elected to places on the bench—the first in the Superior, and the latter in the Circuit Court. In 1879 Judge Smith was elected to the Superior Court of Cook County, serving until 1885, when he became the attorney of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was the Republican candidate for

Mayor, in opposition to Carter H. Harrison, in 1885, and is believed by many to have been honestly elected, though defeated on the face of the returns. A recount was ordered by the court, but so much delay was incurred and so many obstacles placed in the way of carrying the order into effect, that Judge Smith abandoned the contest in disgust, although making material gains as far as it had gone. During his professional career he was connected, as counsel, with some of the most important trials before the Chicago courts; was also one of the Directors of the Chicago Public Library, on its organization in 1871. Died suddenly, in Chicago, Oct. 6, 1898.

SMITH, Theophilus Washington, Judge and politician, was born in New York City, Sept. 28, 1784, served for a time in the United States navy, was a law student in the office of Aaron Burr, was admitted to the bar in his native State in 1805, and, in 1816, came west, finally locating at Edwardsville, where he soon became a prominent figure in early State history. In 1820 he was an unsuccessful candidate before the Legislature for the office of Attorney-General, being defeated by Samuel D. Lockwood, but was elected to the State Senate in 1822, serving four years. In 1823 he was one of the leaders of the "Conventionist" party, whose aim was to adopt a new Constitution which would legalize slavery in Illinois, during this period being the editor of the leading organ of the pro-slavery party. In 1835 he was elected one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, but resigned, Dec. 26, 1842. He was impeached in 1832 on charges alleging oppressive conduct, corruption, and other high misdemeanors in office, but secured a negative acquittal, a two-thirds vote being necessary to conviction. The vote in the Senate stood twelve for conviction (on a part of the charges) to ten for acquittal, four being excused from voting. During the Black Hawk War he served as Quartermaster-General on the Governor's staff. As a jurist, he was charged by his political opponents with being unable to divest himself of his partisan bias, and even with privately advising counsel, in political causes, of defects in the record, which they (the counsel) had not discovered. He was also a member of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, appointed in 1823. Died, in Chicago, May 6, 1846.

SMITH, William Henry, journalist, Associated Press Manager, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1833; at three years of age was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he enjoyed the best educational advantages that

State at the time afforded. After completing his school course he began teaching, and, for a time, served as tutor in a Western college, but soon turned his attention to journalism, at first as assistant editor of a weekly publication at Cincinnati, still later becoming its editor, and, in 1855, city editor of "The Cincinnati Gazette," with which he was connected in a more responsible position at the beginning of the war, incidentally doing work upon "The Literary Review." His connection with a leading paper enabled him to exert a strong influence in support of the Government. This he used most faithfully in assisting to raise troops in the first years of the war, and, in 1863, in bringing forward and securing the election of John Brough as a Union candidate for Governor in opposition to Clement L. Vallandigham, the Democratic candidate. In 1864 he was nominated and elected Secretary of State, being re-elected two years later. After retiring from office he returned to journalism at Cincinnati, as editor of "The Evening Chronicle," from which he retired in 1870 to become Agent of the Western Associated Press, with headquarters, at first at Cleveland, but later at Chicago. His success in this line was demonstrated by the final union of the New York and Western Associated Press organizations under his management, continuing until 1893, when he retired. Mr. Smith was a strong personal friend of President Hayes, by whom he was appointed Collector of the Port of Chicago in 1877. While engaged in official duties he found time to do considerable literary work, having published, several years ago, "The St. Clair Papers," in two volumes, and a life of Charles Hammond, besides contributions to periodicals. After retiring from the management of the Associated Press, he was engaged upon a "History of American Politics" and a "Life of Rutherford B. Hayes," which are said to have been well advanced at the time of his death, which took place at his home, at Lake Forest, Ill., July 27, 1896.

SMITH, William M., merchant, stock-breeder and politician, was born near Frankfort, Ky., May 23, 1827; in 1846 accompanied his father's family to Lexington, McLean County, Ill., where they settled. A few years later he bought forty acres of government land, finally increasing his holdings to 800 acres, and becoming a breeder of fine stock. Still later he added to his agricultural pursuits the business of a merchant. Having early identified himself with the Republican party, he remained a firm adherent of its principles during the Civil War, and, while declining

a commission tendered him by Governor Yates, devoted his time and means liberally to the recruiting and organization of regiments for service in the field, and procuring supplies for the sick and wounded. In 1866 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1868 and '70, serving, during his last term, as Speaker. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, of which body he served as President until 1883. He was a man of remarkably genial temperament, liberal impulses, and wide popularity. Died, March 25, 1886.

SMITH, William Sooy, soldier and civil engineer, was born at Tarlton, Pickaway County, Ohio, July 22, 1830; graduated at Ohio University in 1849, and, at the United States Military Academy, in 1853, having among his classmates, at the latter, Generals McPherson, Schofield and Sheridan. Coming to Chicago the following year, he first found employment as an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, but later became assistant of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham in engineer service on the lakes; a year later took charge of a select school in Buffalo; in 1857 made the first surveys for the International Bridge at Niagara Falls, then went into the service of extensive locomotive and bridge-works at Trenton, N. J., in their interest making a visit to Cuba, and also superintending the construction of a bridge across the Savannah River. The war intervening, he returned North and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant-General at Camp Denison, Ohio, but, in June, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers, participating in the West Virginia campaigns, and later, at Shiloh and Perryville. In April, 1862, he was promoted Brigadier-General of volunteers, commanding divisions in the Army of the Ohio until the fall of 1862, when he joined Grant and took part in the Vicksburg campaign, as commander of the First Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Subsequently he was made Chief of the Cavalry Department, serving on the staffs of Grant and Sherman, until compelled to resign, in 1864, on account of impaired health. During the war General Smith rendered valuable service to the Union cause in great emergencies, by his knowledge of engineering. On retiring to private life he resumed his profession at Chicago, and since has been employed by the Government on some of its most stupendous works on the lakes, and has also planned several of the most important railroad bridges across the Missouri and other

streams. He has been much consulted in reference to municipal engineering, and his name is connected with a number of the gigantic edifices in Chicago.

SMITHBORO, a village and railroad junction in Bond County, 3 miles east of Greenville. Population, 393; (1900), 314.

SNAPP, Henry, Congressman, born in Livingston County, N. Y., June 30, 1822, came to Illinois with his father when 11 years old, and, having read law at Joliet, was admitted to the bar in 1847. He practiced in Will County for twenty years before entering public life. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate and occupied a seat in that body until his election, in 1871, to the Forty-second Congress, by the Republicans of the (then) Sixth Illinois District, as successor to B. C. Cook, who had resigned. Died, at Joliet, Nov. 23, 1895.

SNOW, Herman W., ex-Congressman, was born in La Porte County, Ind., July 3, 1836, but was reared in Kentucky, working upon a farm for five years, while yet in his minority becoming a resident of Illinois. For several years he was a school teacher, meanwhile studying law and being admitted to the bar. Early in the war he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, rising to the rank of Captain. His term of service having expired, he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois, and was mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the close of the war he resumed teaching at the Chicago High School, and later served in the General Assembly (1873-74) as Representative from Woodford County. In 1890 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Ninth Illinois District in Congress, but was defeated by his Republican opponent in 1892.

SNOWHOOK, William B., first Collector of Customs at Chicago, was born in Ireland in 1804; at the age of eight years was brought to New York, where he learned the printer's trade, and worked for some time in the same office with Horace Greeley. At 16 he went back to Ireland, remaining two years, but, returning to the United States, began the study of law; was also employed on the Passaic Canal; in 1836, came to Chicago, and was soon after associated with William B. Ogden in a contract on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which lasted until 1841. As early as 1840 he became prominent as a leader in the Democratic party, and, in 1846, received from President Polk an appointment as first Collector of Customs for Chicago (having previously served as Special Surveyor of the Port, while

attached to the District of Detroit); in 1853, was re-appointed to the Collectorship by President Pierce, serving two years. During the "Mormon War" (1844) he organized and equipped, at his own expense, the Montgomery Guards, and was commissioned Colonel, but the disturbances were brought to an end before the order to march. From 1856 he devoted his attention chiefly to his practice, but, in 1862, was one of the Democrats of Chicago who took part in a movement to sustain the Government by stimulating enlistments; was also a member of the Convention which nominated Mr. Greeley for President in 1872. Died, in Chicago, May 5, 1882.

SNYDER, Adam Wilson, pioneer lawyer, and early Congressman, was born at Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 6, 1799. In early life he followed the occupation of wool-curling for a livelihood, attending school in the winter. In 1815, he emigrated to Columbus, Ohio, and afterwards settled in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, Ill. Being offered a situation in a wool-curling and fulling mill at Cahokia, he removed thither in 1817. He formed the friendship of Judge Jesse B. Thomas, and, through the latter's encouragement and aid, studied law and gained a solid professional, political, social and financial position. In 1830 he was elected State Senator from St. Clair County, and re-elected for two successive terms. He served through the Black Hawk War as private, Adjutant and Captain. In 1833 he removed to Belleville, and, in 1834, was defeated for Congress by Governor Reynolds, whom he, in turn, defeated in 1836. Two years later Reynolds again defeated him for the same position, and, in 1840, he was elected State Senator. In 1841 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor. The election was held in August, 1842, but, in May preceding, he died at his home in Belleville. His place on the ticket was filled by Thomas Ford, who was elected.—**William H. (Snyder)**, son of the preceding, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., July 12, 1825; educated at McKendree College, studied law with Lieutenant-Governor Koerner, and was admitted to practice in 1845; also served for a time as Postmaster of the city of Belleville, and, during the Mexican War, as First-Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Fifth Illinois Volunteers. From 1850 to '54 he represented his county in the Legislature; in 1855 was appointed, by Governor Matteson, State's Attorney, which position he filled for two years. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Secretary of State in 1856, and, in 1857, was elected a Judge of the Twenty-fourth Circuit, was re-elected for the Third Cir-

cuit in '73, '79 and '85. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, at Belleville, Dec. 24, 1892.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, a State charitable institution, founded by act of the Legislature in 1885, and located at Quincy, Adams County. The object of its establishment was to provide a comfortable home for such disabled or dependent veterans of the United States land or naval forces as had honorably served during the Civil War. It was opened for the reception of veterans on March 3, 1887, the first cost of site and buildings having been about \$350,000. The total number of inmates admitted up to June 30, 1894, was 2,813; the number in attendance during the two previous years 988, and the whole number present on Nov. 10, 1894, 1,088. The value of property at that time was \$393,636.08. Considerable appropriations have been made for additions to the buildings at subsequent sessions of the Legislature. The General Government pays to the State \$100 per year for each veteran supported at the Home.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, ILLINOIS, an institution, created by act of 1865, for the maintenance and education of children of deceased soldiers of the Civil War. An eighty-acre tract, one mile north of Normal, was selected as the site, and the first principal building was completed and opened for the admission of beneficiaries on June 1, 1869. Its first cost was \$135,000, the site having been donated. Repairs and the construction of new buildings, from time to time, have considerably increased this sum. In 1875 the benefits of the institution were extended, by legislative enactment, to the children of soldiers who had died after the close of the war. The aggregate number of inmates, in 1894, was 572, of whom 323 were males and 249 females.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME. Provision was made for the establishment of this institution by the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, in an act, approved, June 13, 1893, appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of a site, the erection of buildings and furnishing the same. It is designed for the reception and care of the mothers, wives, widows and daughters of such honorably discharged soldiers or sailors, in the United States service, as may have died, or may be physically or mentally unable to provide for the families naturally dependent on them, provided that such persons have been residents of the State for at least one year previous to admission, and are without means or ability for self-support.

The affairs of the Home are managed by a board of five trustees, of whom two are men and three women, the former to be members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of different political parties, and the latter members of the Women's Relief Corps of this State. The institution was located at Wilmington, occupying a site of seventeen acres, where it was formally opened in a house of eighteen rooms, March 11, 1896, with twenty-six applications for admittance. The plan contemplates an early enlargement by the erection of additional cottages.

SORENTO, a village of Bond County, at the intersection of the Jacksonville & St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railways, 14 miles southeast of Litchfield; has a bank and a newspaper. Its interests are agricultural and mining. Pop. (1890), 538; (1900), 1,000.

SOULARD, James Gaston, pioneer, born of French ancestry in St. Louis, Mo., July 15, 1798; resided there until 1821, when, having married the daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, he received an appointment at Fort Snelling, near the present city of St. Paul, then under command of Col. Snelling, who was his wife's brother-in-law. The Fort was reached after a tedious journey by flat-boat and overland, late in the fall of 1821, his wife accompanying him. Three years later they returned to St. Louis, where, being an engineer, he was engaged for several years in surveying. In 1827 he removed with his family to Galena, for the next six years had charge of a store of the Gratiot Brothers, early business men of that locality. Towards the close of this period he received the appointment of County Recorder, also holding the position of County Surveyor and Postmaster of Galena at the same time. His later years were devoted to farming and horticulture, his death taking place, Sept. 17, 1878. Mr. Soulard was probably the first man to engage in freighting between Galena and Chicago. "The Galena Advertiser" of Sept. 14, 1829, makes mention of a wagon-load of lead sent by him to Chicago, his team taking back a load of salt, the paper remarking: "This is the first wagon that has ever passed from the Mississippi River to Chicago." Great results were predicted from the exchange of commodities between the lake and the lead mine district.—**Mrs. Eliza M. Hunt** (Soulard), wife of the preceding, was born at Detroit, Dec. 18, 1804, her father being Col. Thomas A. Hunt, who had taken part in the Battle of Bunker Hill and remained in the army until his death, at St. Louis, in 1807. His descendants have maintained their connection with the

army ever since, a son being a prominent artillery officer at the Battle of Gettysburg. Mrs. Soular was married at St. Louis, in 1820, and survive her husband some sixteen years, dying at Galena August 11, 1894. She had resided in Galena nearly seventy years, and at the date of her death, in the 90th year of her age, she was that city's oldest resident.

SOUTH CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad.*)

SOUTH DANVILLE, a suburb of the city of Danville, Vermilion County. Population (1890), 799; (1900), 898.

SOUTHEAST & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Louisville & Nashville Railroad.*)

SOUTH ELGIN, a village of Kane County, near the city of Elgin. Population (1900), 515.

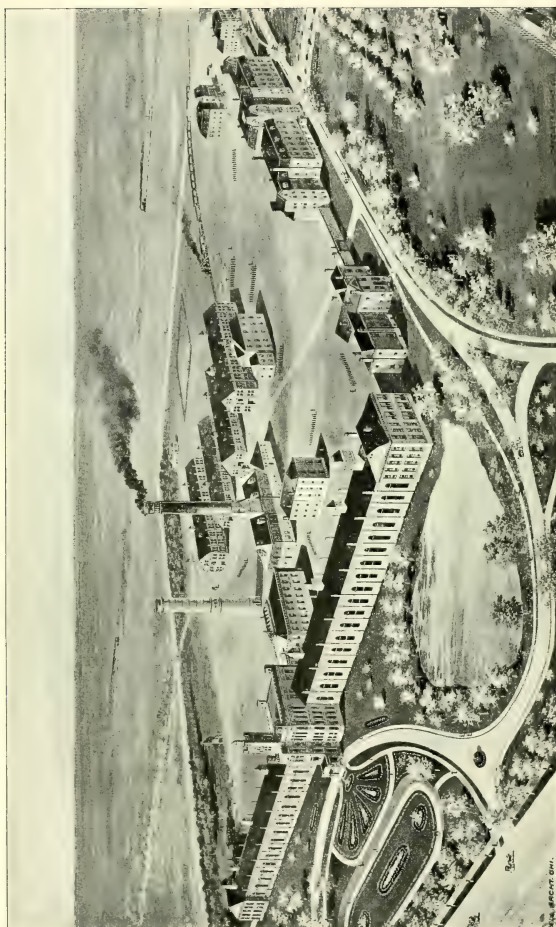
SOUTHERN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, located at Albion, Edwards County, incorporated in 1891; had a faculty of ten teachers with 219 pupils (1897-98)—about equally male and female. Besides classical, scientific, normal, music and fine arts departments, instruction is given in preparatory studies and business education. Its property is valued at \$16,500.

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, located at Anna, Union County, founded by act of the Legislature in 1869. The original site comprised 290 acres and cost a little more than \$22,000, of which one-fourth was donated by citizens of the county. The construction of buildings was begun in 1869, but it was not until March, 1875, that the north wing (the first completed) was ready for occupancy. Other portions were completed a year later. The Trustees purchased 160 additional acres in 1883. The first cost (up to September, 1876) was nearly \$635,000. In 1881 one wing of the main building was destroyed by fire, and was subsequently rebuilt; the patients being, meanwhile, cared for in temporary wooden barracks. The total value of lands and buildings belonging to the State, June 30, 1894, was estimated at \$738,580, and, of property of all sorts, at \$833,700. The wooden barracks were later converted into a permanent ward, additions made to the main buildings, a detached building for the accommodation of 300 patients erected, numerous outbuildings put up and general improvements made. A second fire on the night of Jan. 3, 1895, destroyed a large part of the main building, inflicting a loss upon the State of \$175,000. Provision was made for rebuilding by the Legislature of that year. The institution has capacity for about 750 patients.



Entrance to Pontifentary.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY AND ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, CRESTED.

View of Pontifentary and Asylum for Insane Criminals.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY AND ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, CRESTED.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY, PONTIAC.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY, established in 1869, and located, after competitive bidding, at Carbondale, which offered lands and bonds at first estimated to be of the value of \$229,000, but which later depreciated, through shrinkage, to \$75,000. Construction was commenced in May, 1870, and the first or main building was completed and appropriately dedicated in July, 1874. Its cost was \$265,000, but it was destroyed by fire, Nov. 26, 1883. In February, 1887, a new structure was completed at a cost of \$150,000. Two normal courses of instruction are given—classical and scientific—each extending over a period of four years. The conditions of admission require that the pupil shall be 16 years of age, and shall possess the qualifications enabling him to pass examination for a second-grade teacher's certificate. Those unable to do so may enter a preparatory department for six months. Pupils who pledge themselves to teach in the public schools, not less than half the time of their attendance at the University, receive free tuition with a small charge for incidentals, while others pay a tuition fee. The number of students in attendance for the year 1897-98 was 720, coming from forty-seven counties, chiefly in the southern half of the State, with representatives from eight other States. The teaching faculty for the same year consisted, besides the President, of sixteen instructors in the various departments, of whom five were ladies and eleven gentlemen.

SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY, THE, located near Chester, on the Mississippi River. Its erection was rendered necessary by the overcrowding of the Northern Penitentiary. (See *Northern Penitentiary*.) The law providing for its establishment required the Commissioners to select a site convenient of access, adjacent to stone and timber, and having a high elevation, with a never failing supply of water. In 1877, 122 acres were purchased at Chester, and the erection of buildings commenced. The first appropriation was of \$200,000, and \$300,000 was added in 1879. By March, 1878, 200 convicts were received, and their labor was utilized in the completion of the buildings, which are constructed upon approved modern principles. The prison receives convicts sent from the southern portion of the State, and has accommodation for some 1,300 prisoners. In connection with this penitentiary is an asylum for insane convicts, the erection of which was provided for by the Legislature in 1889.

SOUTH GROVE, a village of De Kalb County. Population (1890), 730.

SPALDING, Jesse, manufacturer. Collector of Customs and Street Railway President, was born at Athens, Bradford County, Pa., April 15, 1833; early commenced lumbering on the Susquehanna, and, at 23, began dealing on his own account. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, and soon after bought the property of the New York Lumber Company at the mouth of the Menominee River in Wisconsin, where, with different partners, and finally practically alone, he has carried on the business of lumber manufacture on a large scale ever since. In 1881 he was appointed, by President Arthur, Collector of the Port of Chicago, and, in 1889, received from President Harrison an appointment as one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway. Mr. Spalding was a zealous supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion and rendered valuable aid in the construction and equipment of Camp Douglas and the barracks at Chicago for the returning soldiers, receiving Auditor's warrants in payment, when no funds in the State treasury were available for the purpose. He was associated with William B. Ogden and others in the project for connecting Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay by a ship canal, which was completed in 1882, and, on the death of Mr. Ogden, succeeded to the Presidency of the Canal Company, serving until 1893, when the canal was turned over to the General Government. He has also been identified with many other public enterprises intimately connected with the development and prosperity of Chicago, and, in July, 1899, became President of the Chicago Union Traction Company, having control of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Systems.

SPALDING, John Lancaster, Catholic Bishop, was born in Lebanon, Ky., June 2, 1840; educated in the United States and in Europe, ordained a priest in the Catholic Church in 1863, and thereupon attached to the cathedral at Louisville, as assistant. In 1869 he organized a congregation of colored people, and built for their use the Church of St. Augustine, having been assigned to that parish as pastor. Soon afterwards he was appointed Secretary to the Bishop and made Chancellor of the Diocese. In 1873 he was transferred from Louisville to New York, where he was attached to the missionary parish of St. Michael's. He had, by this time, achieved no little fame as a pulpit orator and lecturer. When the diocese of Peoria, Ill., was created, in 1877, the choice of the Pope fell upon him for the new see, and he was consecrated Bishop, on May 1 of that year, by Cardinal McCloskey at New York. His

administration has been characterized by both energy and success. He has devoted much attention to the subject of emigration, and has brought about the founding of many new settlements in the far West. He was also largely instrumental in bringing about the founding of the Catholic University at Washington. He is a frequent contributor to the reviews, and the author of a number of religious works.

SPANISH INVASION OF ILLINOIS. In the month of June, 1779, soon after the declaration of war between Spain and Great Britain, an expedition was organized in Canada, to attack the Spanish posts along the Mississippi. Simultaneously, a force was to be dispatched from Pensacola against New Orleans, then commanded by a young Spanish Colonel, Don Bernardo de Galvez. Secret instructions had been sent to British Commandants, all through the Western country, to co-operate with both expeditions. De Galvez, having learned of the scheme through intercepted letters, resolved to forestall the attack by becoming the assailant. At the head of a force of 670 men, he set out and captured Baton Rouge, Fort Manchac and Natchez, almost without opposition. The British in Canada, being ignorant of what had been going on in the South, in February following dispatched a force from Mackinac to support the expedition from Pensacola, and, incidentally, to subdue the American rebels while en route. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were contemplated points of attack, as well as the Spanish forts at St. Louis and St. Genevieve. This movement was planned by Capt. Patrick Sinclair, commandant at Mackinac, but Captain Hesse was placed in charge of the expedition, which numbered some 750 men, including a force of Indians led by a chief named Wabasha. The British arrived before St. Louis, early on the morning of May 26, 1780, taking the Spaniards by surprise. Meanwhile Col. George Rogers Clark, having been apprised of the project, arrived at Cahokia from the falls of the Ohio, twenty-four hours in advance of the attack, his presence and readiness to co-operate with the Spanish, no doubt, contributing to the defeat of the expedition. The accounts of what followed are conflicting, the number of killed on the St. Louis shore being variously estimated from seven or eight to sixty-eight—the last being the estimate of Capt. Sinclair in his official report. All agree, however, that the invading party was forced to retreat in great haste. Colonel Montgomery, who had been in command at Cahokia, with a force of 350 and a party of Spanish allies,

pursued the retreating invaders as far as the Rock River, destroying many Indian villages on the way. This movement on the part of the British served as a pretext for an attempted reprisal, undertaken by the Spaniards, with the aid of a number of Cahokians, early in 1781. Starting early in January, this latter expedition crossed Illinois, with the design of attacking Fort St. Joseph, at the head of Lake Michigan, which had been captured from the English by Thomas Brady and afterwards retaken. The Spaniards were commanded by Don Eugenio Pourre, and supported by a force of Cahokians and Indians. The fort was easily taken and the British flag replaced by the ensign of Spain. The affair was regarded as of but little moment, at the time, the post being evacuated in a few days, and the Spaniards returning to St. Louis. Yet it led to serious international complications, and the "conquest" was seriously urged by the Spanish ministry as giving that country a right to the territory traversed. This claim was supported by France before the signing of the Treaty of Paris, but was defeated, through the combined efforts of Messrs. Jay, Franklin and Adams, the American Commissioners in charge of the peace negotiations with England.

SPARKS, (Capt.) David R., manufacturer and legislator, was born near Lanesville, Ind., in 1823; in 1836, removed with his parents to Macoupin County, Ill.; in 1847, enlisted for the Mexican War, crossing the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1850 he made the overland trip to California, returning the next year by the Isthmus of Panama. In 1855 he engaged in the milling business at Staunton, Macoupin County, but, in 1860, made a third trip across the plains in search of gold, taking a quartz-mill which was erected near where Central City, Colo., now is, and which was the second steam-engine in that region. He returned home in time to vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President, the same year, but became a stalwart Republican, two weeks later, when the advocates of secession began to develop their policy after the election of Lincoln. In 1861 he enlisted, under the call for 500,000 volunteers following the first battle of Bull Run, and was commissioned a Captain in the Third Illinois Cavalry (Col. Eugene A. Carr), serving two and a half years, during which time he took part in several hard-fought battles, and being present at the fall of Vicksburg. At the end of his service he became associated with his former partner in the erection of a large flouring mill at Litchfield, but, in 1869, the firm bought an extensive flour-

ing mill at Alton, of which he became the principal owner in 1881, and which has since been greatly enlarged and improved, until it is now one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the State. Capt. Sparks was elected to the House of Representatives in 1888, and to the State Senate in 1894, serving in the sessions of 1895 and '97; was also strongly supported as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in 1896.

SPARKS, William A. J., ex-Congressman, was born near New Albany, Ind., Nov. 19, 1828, at 8 years of age was brought by his parents to Illinois, and shortly afterwards left an orphan. Thrown on his own resources, he found work upon a farm, his attendance at the district schools being limited to the winter months. Later, he passed through McKendree College, supporting himself, meanwhile, by teaching, graduating in 1850. He read law with Judge Sidney Breese, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. His first public office was that of Receiver of the Land Office at Edwardsville, to which he was appointed by President Pierce in 1853, remaining until 1856, when he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. The same year he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1863-64, served in the State Senate for the unexpired term of James M. Rodgers, deceased. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1868, and a Democratic Representative in Congress from 1875 to 1883. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington, retiring, by resignation, in 1887. His home is at Carlyle.

SPARTA & ST. GENEVIEVE RAILROAD.
(See *Centralia & Chester Railroad.*)

SPEED, Joshua Fry, merchant, and intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln; was educated in the local schools and at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., after which he spent some time in a wholesale mercantile establishment in Louisville. About 1835 he came to Springfield, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business, later becoming the intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, to whom he offered the privilege of sharing a room over his store, when Mr. Lincoln removed from New Salem to Springfield, in 1836. Mr. Speed returned to Kentucky in 1842, but the friendship with Mr. Lincoln, which was of a most devoted character, continued until the death of the latter. Having located in Jefferson County, Ky., Mr. Speed was elected to the Legislature in 1848, but was never again willing to

accept office, though often solicited to do so. In 1851 he removed to Louisville, where he acquired a handsome fortune in the real-estate business. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he heartily embraced the cause of the Union, and, during the war, was entrusted with many delicate and important duties in the interest of the Government, by Mr. Lincoln, whom he frequently visited in Washington. His death occurred at Louisville, May 29, 1882.—**JAMES** (Speed), an older brother of the preceding, was a prominent Unionist of Kentucky, and, after the war, a leading Republican of that State, serving as delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1872 and 1876. In 1864 he was appointed Attorney-General by Mr. Lincoln and served until 1866, when he resigned on account of disagreement with President Johnson. He died in 1887, at the age of 75 years.

SPOON RIVER, rises in Bureau County, flows southward through Stark County into Peoria, thence southwest through Knox, and to the south and southeast, through Fulton County, entering the Illinois River opposite Havana. It is about 150 miles long.

SPRINGER, (Rev.) Francis, D.D., educator and Army Chaplain, born in Franklin County, Pa., March 19, 1810; was left an orphan at an early age, and educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; entered the Lutheran ministry in 1836, and, in 1839, removed to Springfield, Ill., where he preached and taught school; in 1847 became President of Hillsboro College, which, in 1852, was removed to Springfield and became Illinois State University, now known as Concordia Seminary. Later, he served for a time as Superintendent of Schools for the city of Springfield, but, in September, 1861, resigned to accept the Chaplaincy of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry; by successive resignations and appointments, held the positions of Chaplain of the First Arkansas Infantry (1863-64) and Post Chaplain at Fort Smith, Ark., serving in the latter position until April, 1867, when he was commissioned Chaplain of the United States Army. This position he resigned while stationed at Fort Harker, Kan., August 23, 1867. During a considerable part of his incumbency as Chaplain at Fort Smith, he acted as Agent of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, performing important service in caring for non-combatants rendered homeless by the vicissitudes of war. After the war he served, for a time, as Superintendent of Schools for Montgomery County, Ill.; was instrumental in the founding of Carthage (Ill.) College, and was a member of

its Board of Control at the time of his death. He was elected Chaplain of the Illinois House of Representatives at the session of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly (1887), and Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois for two consecutive terms (1890-'92). He was also member of the Stephenson Post, No. 30, G. A. R., at Springfield, and served as its Chaplain from January, 1884, to his death, which occurred at Springfield, Oct. 21, 1892.

SPRINGER, William McKendree, ex-Congressman, Justice of United States Court, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., May 30, 1836. In 1848 he removed with his parents to Jacksonville, Ill., was fitted for college in the public high school at Jacksonville, under the tuition of the late Dr. Bateman, entered Illinois College, remaining three years, when he removed to the Indiana State University, graduating there in 1858. The following year he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Logan County, but soon after removed to Springfield. He entered public life as Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. In 1871-72 he represented Sangamon County in the Legislature, and, in 1874, was elected to Congress from the Thirteenth Illinois District as a Democrat. From that time until the close of the Fifty-third Congress (1895), he served in Congress continuously, and was recognized as one of the leaders of his party on the floor, being at the head of many important committees when that party was in the ascendancy, and a candidate for the Democratic caucus nomination for Speaker, in 1893. In 1894 he was the candidate of his party for Congress for the eleventh time, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, James A. Connolly. In 1895 President Cleveland appointed him United States District Judge for Indian Territory.

SPRINGFIELD, the State capital, and the county-seat of Sangamon County, situated five miles south of the Sangamon River and 185 miles southwest of Chicago; is an important railway center. The first settlement on the site of the present city was made by John Kelly in 1819. On April 10, 1821, it was selected, by the first Board of County Commissioners, as the temporary county-seat of Sangamon County, the organization of which had been authorized by act of the Legislature in January previous, and the name Springfield was given to it. In 1823 the selection was made permanent. The latter year the first sale of lands took place, the original site being entered by Pascal P. Enos, Elijah Iles and Thomas Cox. The town was platted about the

same time, and the name "Calhoun" was given to a section in the northwest quarter of the present city—this being the "hey-day" of the South Carolina statesman's greatest popularity—but the change was not popularly accepted, and the new name was soon dropped. It was incorporated as a town, April 2, 1832, and as a city, April 6, 1840; and re-incorporated, under the general law in 1882. It was made the State capital by act of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1837, which went into effect, July 4, 1839, and the Legislature first convened there in December of the latter year. The general surface is flat, though there is rolling ground to the west. The city has excellent water-works, a paid fire-department, six banks, electric street railways, gas and electric lighting, commodious hotels, fine churches, numerous handsome residences, beautiful parks, thorough sewerage, and is one of the best paved and handsomest cities in the State. The city proper, in 1890, contained an area of four square miles, but has since been enlarged by the annexation of the following suburbs: North Springfield, April 7, 1891; West Springfield, Jan. 4, 1898; and South Springfield and the village of Laurel, April 5, 1898. These additions give to the present city an area of 5.84 square miles. The population of the original city, according to the census of 1880, was 19,743, and, in 1890, 24,963, while that of the annexed suburbs, at the last census, was 2,109—making a total of 29,072. The latest school census (1898) showed a total population of 33,375—population by census (1900), 34,159. Besides the State House, the city has a handsome United States Government Building for United States Court and post-office purposes, a county courthouse (the former State capitol), a city hall and (State) Executive Mansion. Springfield was the home of Abraham Lincoln. His former residence has been donated to the State, and his tomb and monument are in the beautiful Oak Ridge cemetery, adjoining the city. Springfield is an important coal-mining center, and has many important industries, notably a watch factory, rolling mills, and extensive manufactories of agricultural implements and furniture. It is also the permanent location of the State Fairs, for which extensive buildings have been erected on the Fair Grounds north of the city. There are three daily papers—two morning and one evening—published here, besides various other publications. Pop. (1900), 34,159.

SPRINGFIELD, EFFINGHAM & SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad.*)

SPRINGFIELD & ILLINOIS SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad.*)

SPRINGFIELD & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois.*)

SPRING VALLEY, an incorporated city in Bureau County, at intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Toluca, Marquette & Northern Railways, 100 miles southwest of Chicago. It lies in a coal-mining region and has important manufacturing interests as well. It has two banks, electric street and interurban railways, and two newspapers. Population (1890), 3,837; (1900), 6,214.

ST. AGATHA'S SCHOOL, an institution for young ladies, at Springfield, under the patronage of the Bishop of the Episcopal Church, incorporated in 1889. It has a faculty of eight teachers giving instruction in the preparatory and higher branches, including music and fine arts. It reported fifty-five pupils in 1894, and real estate valued at \$15,000.

ST. ALBAN'S ACADEMY, a boys' and young men's school at Knoxville, Ill., incorporated in 1896 under the auspices of the Episcopal Church; in 1898 had a faculty of seven teachers, with forty-five pupils, and property valued at \$61,100, of which \$54,000 was real estate. Instruction is given in the classical and scientific branches, besides music and preparatory studies.

ST. ANNE, a village of Kankakee County, at the crossing of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 60 miles south of Chicago. The town has two banks, tile and brick factory, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,000.

ST. CHARLES, a city in Kane County, on both sides of Fox River, at intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railways; 38 miles west of Chicago and 10 miles south of Elgin. The river furnishes excellent water-power, which is being utilized by a number of important manufacturing enterprises. The city is connected with Chicago and many towns in the Fox River valley by interurban electric trolley lines; is also the seat of the State Home for Boys. Pop. (1890), 1,690; (1900), 2,675.

ST. CLAIR, Arthur, first Governor of the Northwest Territory, was born of titled ancestry at Thurso, Scotland, in 1734; came to America in 1757 as an ensign, having purchased his commission, participated in the capture of Louisburg, Canada, in 1758, and fought under Wolfe at

Quebec. In 1764 he settled in Pennsylvania, where he amassed a moderate fortune, and became prominent in public affairs. He served with distinction during the Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of Major-General, and succeeding General Gates in command at Ticonderoga, but, later, was censured by Washington for his hasty evacuation of the post, though finally vindicated by a military court. His Revolutionary record, however, was generally good, and even distinguished. He represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress, and presided over that body in 1787. He served as Governor of the Northwest Territory (including the present State of Illinois) from 1789 to 1802. As an executive he was not successful, being unpopular because of his arbitrariness. In November, 1791, he suffered a serious defeat by the Indians in the valley between the Miami and the Wabash. In this campaign he was badly crippled by the gout, and had to be carried on a litter; he was again vindicated by a Congressional investigation. His first visit to the Illinois Country was made in 1790, when he organized St. Clair County, which was named in his honor. In 1802 President Jefferson removed him from the governorship of Ohio Territory, of which he had continued to be the Governor after its separation from Indiana and Illinois. The remainder of his life was spent in comparative penury. Shortly before his decease, he was granted an annuity by the Pennsylvania Legislature and by Congress. Died, at Greensburg, Pa., August 31, 1818.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY, the first county organized within the territory comprised in the present State of Illinois—the whole region west of the Ohio River having been first placed under civil jurisdiction, under the name of "Illinois County," by an act of the Virginia House of Delegates, passed in October, 1778, a few months after the capture of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark. (See *Illinois*; also *Clark, George Rogers*.) St. Clair County was finally set off by an order of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, on occasion of his first visit to the "Illinois Country," in April, 1790—more than two years after his assumption of the duties of Governor of the Northwest Territory, which then comprehended the "Illinois Country" as well as the whole region within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Governor St. Clair's order, which bears date, April 27, 1790, defines the boundaries of the new county—which took his own name—as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Little Michillimackinack River,

running thence southerly in a direct line to the mouth of the little river above Fort Massac upon the Ohio River; thence with the said river to its junction with the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois, and so up the Illinois River to the place of beginning, with all the adjacent islands of said rivers, Illinois and Mississippi." The "Little Michillimackinack," the initial point mentioned in this description—also variously spelled "Makina" and "Mackinaw," the latter being the name by which the stream is now known—empties into the Illinois River on the south side a few miles below Pekin, in Tazewell County. The boundaries of St. Clair County, as given by Gov. St. Clair, indicate the imperfect knowledge of the topography of the "Illinois Country" existing in that day, as a line drawn south from the mouth of the Mackinaw River, instead of reaching the Ohio "above Fort Massac," would have followed the longitude of the present city of Springfield, striking the Mississippi about the northwestern corner of Jackson County, twenty-five miles west of the mouth of the Ohio. The object of Governor St. Clair's order was, of course, to include the settled portions of the Illinois Country in the new county; and, if it had had the effect intended, the eastern border of the county would have followed a line some fifty miles farther eastward, along the eastern border of Marion, Jefferson, Franklin, Williamson and Johnson Counties, reaching the Ohio River about the present site of Metropolis City in Massac County, and embracing about one-half of the area of the present State of Illinois. For all practical purposes it embraced all the Illinois Country, as it included that portion in which the white settlements were located. (See *St. Clair, Arthur*; also *Illinois Country*.) The early records of St. Clair County are in the French language; its first settlers and its early civilization were French, and the first church to inculcate the doctrine of Christianity was the Roman Catholic. The first proceedings in court under the common law were had in 1796. The first Justices of the Peace were appointed in 1807, and, as there was no penitentiary, the whipping-post and pillory played an important part in the code of penalties, these punishments being impartially meted out as late as the time of Judge (afterwards Governor) Reynolds, to "the lame, the halt and the blind," for such offenses as the larceny of a silk handkerchief. At first three places—Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia—were named as county-seats by Governor St. Clair; but Randolph County having been set off

in 1895, Cahokia became the county-seat of the older county, so remaining until 1813, when Belleville was selected as the seat of justice. At that time it was a mere cornfield owned by George Blair, although settlements had previously been established in Ridge Prairie and at Badgley. Judge Jesse B. Thomas held his first court in a log-cabin, but a rude court house was erected in 1814, and, the same year, George E. Blair established a hostelry, Joseph Kerr opened a store, and, in 1817, additional improvements were inaugurated by Daniel Murray and others, from Baltimore. John H. Dennis and the Mitchells and Wests (from Virginia) settled soon afterward, becoming farmers and mechanics. Belleville was incorporated in 1819. In 1825 Governor Edwards bought the large landed interests of Etienne Personneau, a large French land-owner, ordered a new survey of the town and infused fresh life into its development. Settlers began to arrive in large numbers, mainly Virginians, who brought with them their slaves, the right to hold which was, for many years, a fruitful and perennial source of strife. Emigrants from Germany began to arrive at an early day, and now a large proportion of the population of Belleville and St. Clair County is made up of that nationality. The county, as at present organized, lies on the western border of the south half of the State, immediately opposite St. Louis, and comprises some 680 square miles. Three-fourths of it are underlaid by a vein of coal, six to eight feet thick, and about one hundred feet below the surface. Considerable wheat is raised. The principal towns are Belleville, East St. Louis, Lebanon and Mascoutah. Population of the county (1880), 61,806; (1890), 66,571; (1900), 86,685.

ST. JOHN, an incorporated village of Perry County, on the Illinois Central Railway, one mile north of Duquoin. Coal is mined and salt manufactured here. Population about 500.

ST. JOSEPH, a village of Champaign County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles east of Champaign; has interurban railroad connection. Pop. (1900), 637.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, (Chicago), founded in 1860, by the Sisters of Charity. Having been destroyed in the fire of 1871, it was rebuilt in the following year. In 1892 it was reconstructed, enlarged and made thoroughly modern in its appointments. It can accommodate about 250 patients. The Sisters attend to the nursing, and conduct the domestic and financial affairs. The medical staff comprises ten physicians and surgeons, among whom are some of the most eminent in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

(See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD, a corporation formerly operating an extensive system of railroads in Illinois. The Terre Haute & Alton Railroad Company (the original corporation) was chartered in January, 1851, work begun in 1852, and the main line from Terre Haute to Alton (172.5 miles) completed, March 1, 1856. The Belleville & Illinoistown branch (from Belleville to East St. Louis) was chartered in 1852, and completed between the points named in the title, in the fall of 1854. This corporation secured authority to construct an extension from Illinoistown (now East St. Louis) to Alton, which was completed in October, 1856, giving the first railroad connection between Alton & St. Louis. Simultaneously with this, these two roads (the Terre Haute & Alton and the Belleville & Illinoistown) were consolidated under a single charter by special act of the Legislature in February, 1854, the consolidated line taking the name of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. Subsequently the road became financially embarrassed, was sold under foreclosure and reorganized, in 1862, under the name of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. June 1, 1867, the main line (from Terre Haute to St. Louis) was leased for ninety-nine years to the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Company (an Indiana corporation) guaranteed by certain other lines, but the lease was subsequently broken by the insolvency of the lessee and some of the guarantors. The Indianapolis & St. Louis went into the hands of a receiver in 1882, and was sold under foreclosure, in July of the same year, its interest being absorbed by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, by which the main line is now operated. The properties officially reported as remaining in the hands of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, June 30, 1895, beside the Belleville Branch (14.40 miles), included the following leased and subsidiary lines: Belleville & Southern Illinois—"Cairo Short Line" (56.40 miles); Belleville & Eldorado, (50.20 miles); Belleville & Carondelet (17.30 miles); St. Louis Southern and branches (47.27 miles), and Chicago, St. Louis & Paducah Railway (53.50 miles). All these have been leased, since the close of the fiscal year 1895, to the Illinois Central. (For sketches of these several roads see headings of each.)

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO & ST. PAUL RAILROAD, (Bluff Line), a line running from Springfield to Granite City, Ill., (opposite St. Louis), 102.1 miles, with a branch from Lock Haven to Grafton, Ill., 8.4 miles—total length of line in Illinois, 110.5 miles. The track is of standard gauge, laid with 56 to 70-pound steel rails.—(HISTORY.) The road was originally incorporated under the name of the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Railroad, built from Bates to Grafton in 1882, and absorbed by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company; was surrendered by the receivers of the latter in 1886, and passed under the control of the bond-holders, by whom it was transferred to a corporation known as the St. Louis & Central Illinois Railroad Company. In June, 1887, the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield Railroad Company was organized, with power to build extensions from Newbern to Alton, and from Bates to Springfield, which was done. In October, 1890, a receiver was appointed, followed by a reorganization under the present name (St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul). Default was made on the interest and, in June following, it was again placed in the hands of receivers, by whom it was operated until 1898. The total earnings and income for the fiscal year 1897-98 were \$318,815, operating expenses, \$373,270; total capitalization, \$4,853,526, of which, \$1,500,000 was in the form of stock and \$1,235,000 in income bonds.

ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS & EASTERN RAILROAD, a railroad line 90 miles in length, extending from Switz City, Ind., to Effingham, Ill.—56 miles being within the State of Illinois. It is of standard gauge and the track laid chiefly with iron rails.—(HISTORY.) The original corporation was chartered in 1869 as the Springfield, Effingham & Quincy Railway Company. It was built as a narrow-gauge line by the Cincinnati, Effingham & Quincy Construction Company, which went into the hands of a receiver in 1878. The road was completed by the receiver in 1880, and, in 1885, restored to the Construction Company by the discharge of the receiver. For a short time it was operated in connection with the Bloomfield Railroad of Indiana, but was reorganized in 1886 as the Indiana & Illinois Southern Railroad, and the gauge changed to standard in 1887. Having made default in the payment of interest, it was sold under foreclosure in 1890 and purchased in the interest of the bond-holders, by whom it was conveyed to the St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad Company, in whose name the line is operated. Its business

is limited, and chiefly local. The total earnings in 1898 were \$65,583 and the expenditures \$69,112. Its capital stock was \$740,900; bonded debt, \$978,000, other indebtedness increasing the total capital investment to \$1,816,736.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad.*)

ST. LOUIS, JERSEYVILLE & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad.*)

ST. LOUIS, MOUNT CARMEL & NEW ALBANY RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

ST. LOUIS, PEORIA & NORTHERN RAILWAY, known as "Peoria Short Line," a corporation organized, Feb. 29, 1896, to take over and unite the properties of the St. Louis & Eastern, the St. Louis & Peoria and the North and South Railways, and to extend the same due north from Springfield to Peoria (60 miles), and thence to Fulton or East Clinton, Ill., on the Upper Mississippi. The line extends from Springfield to Glen Carbon (84.46 miles), with trackage facilities over the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad and the Merchants' Terminal Bridge (18 miles) to St. Louis.—(HISTORY.) This road has been made up of three sections or divisions. (1) The initial section of the line was constructed under the name of the St. Louis & Chicago Railroad of Illinois, incorporated in 1885, and opened from Mount Olive to Alhambra in 1887. It passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1889, and reorganized, in 1890, as the St. Louis & Peoria Railroad. The St. Louis & Eastern, chartered in 1889, built the line from Glen Carbon to Marine, which was opened in 1893; the following year, bought the St. Louis & Peoria line, and, in 1895, constructed the link (8 miles) between Alhambra and Marine. (3) The North & South Railroad Company of Illinois, organized in 1890, as successor to the St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company, proceeded in the construction of the line (50.46 miles) from Mt. Olive to Springfield, which was subsequently leased to the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, then under the management of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway. The latter corporation having defaulted, the property passed into the hands of a receiver. By expiration of the lease in December, 1896, the property reverted to the proprietary Company, which took possession, Jan. 1, 1896. The St. Louis & Southeastern then bought the line outright, and it was incorporated as a part of the new organization under the name of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway, the North

& South Railroad going out of existence. In May, 1899, the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern was sold to the reorganized Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, to be operated as a short line between Peoria & St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, ROCK ISLAND & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

ST. LOUIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD, a line running from Pinckneyville, Ill., via Murphysboro, to Carbondale. The company is also the lessee of the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad, extending from Carbondale to Marion, 17.5 miles—total, 50.5 miles. The track is of standard gauge and laid with 56 and 60-pound steel rails. The company was organized in August, 1886, to succeed to the property of the St. Louis Coal Railroad (organized in 1879) and the St. Louis Central Railway; and was leased for 980 years from Dec. 1, 1886, to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, at an annual rental equal to thirty per cent of the gross earnings, with a minimum guarantee of \$32,000, which is sufficient to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds. During the year 1896 this line passed under lease from the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, into the hands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

ST. LOUIS, SPRINGFIELD & VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY, a corporation organized in July, 1899, to take over the property of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway in the State of Illinois, known as the Ohio & Mississippi and the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railways—the former extending from Vincennes, Ind., to East St. Louis, and the latter from Beardstown to Shawneetown. The property was sold under foreclosure, at Cincinnati, July 10, 1899, and transferred, for purposes of reorganization, into the hands of the new corporation, July 28, 1899. (For history of the several lines see *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway.*)

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD. This line extends from East St. Louis eastward across the State, to the Indiana State line, a distance of 158.3 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company is the lessee. The track is single, of standard gauge, and laid with steel rails. The outstanding capital stock, in 1898, was \$3,924,058, the bonded debt, \$4,496,000, and the floating debt, \$218,480.—(HISTORY.) The St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad was chartered in 1865, opened in 1870 and leased to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis

Railroad, for itself and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

ST. LOUIS & CAIRO RAILROAD, extends from East St. Louis to Cairo, Ill., 151.6 miles, with a branch from Millstadt Junction to High Prairie, 9 miles. The track is of standard gauge and laid mainly with steel rails.—(HISTORY.) The original charter was granted to the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company, Feb. 16, 1865, and the road opened, March 1, 1875. Subsequently it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure, July 14, 1881, and was taken charge of by a new company under its present name, Feb. 1, 1882. On Feb. 1, 1886, it was leased to the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company for forty-five years, and now constitutes the Illinois Division of that line, giving it a connection with St. Louis. (See *Mobile & Ohio Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & CENTRAL ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILROAD (of Illinois). (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & PEORIA RAILWAY. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, located in Chicago. It was chartered in 1865, its incorporators, in their initial statement, substantially declaring their object to be the establishment of a free hospital under the control of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which should be open to the afflicted poor, without distinction of race or creed. The hospital was opened on a small scale, but steadily increased until 1879, when re-incorporation was effected under the general law. In 1885 a new building was erected on land donated for that purpose, at a cost exceeding \$150,000, exclusive of \$20,000 for furnishing. While its primary object has been to afford accommodation, with medical and surgical care, gratuitously, to the needy poor, the institution also provides a considerable number of comfortable, well-furnished private rooms for patients who are able and willing to pay for the same. It contains an amphitheater for surgical operations and clinics, and has a free dispensary for out-patients. During the past few years important additions have been made, the number of beds increased, and provision made for a training school for nurses. The medical staff (1896) consists of thirteen physicians and surgeons and two pathologists.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, a young ladies' seminary, under the patronage of the Episcopal Church, at Knoxville, Knox County, Ill.; was incorporated in 1858, in 1898 had a faculty of fourteen teachers, giving instruction to 113 pupils. The branches taught include the classics, the sciences, fine arts, music and preparatory studies. The institution has a library of 2,200 volumes, and owns property valued at \$130,500, of which \$100,000 is real estate.

STAGER, Anson, soldier and Telegraph Superintendent, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., April 20, 1825; at 16 years of age entered the service of Henry O'Reilly, a printer who afterwards became a pioneer in building telegraph lines, and with whom he became associated in various enterprises of this character. Having introduced several improvements in the construction of batteries and the arrangement of wires, he was, in 1852, made General Superintendent of the principal lines in the West, and, on the organization of the Western Union Company, was retained in this position. Early in the Civil War he was entrusted with the management of telegraph lines in Southern Ohio and along the Virginia border, and, in October following, was appointed General Superintendent of Government telegraphs, remaining in this position until September, 1868, his services being recognized in his promotion to a brevet Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers. In 1869 General Stager returned to Chicago and, in addition to his duties as General Superintendent, engaged in the promotion of a number of enterprises connected with the manufacture of electrical appliances and other branches of the business. One of these was the consolidation of the telephone companies, of which he became President, as also of the Western Edison Electric Light Company, besides being a Director in several other corporations. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1885.

STANDISH, John Van Ness, a lineal descendant of Capt. Miles Standish, the Pilgrim leader, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 26, 1825. His early years were spent on a farm, but a love of knowledge and books became his ruling passion, and he devoted several years to study, in the "Liberal Institute" at Lebanon, N. H., finally graduating, with the degree of A. B., at Norwich University in the class of 1847. Later, he received the degree of A. M., in due course, from his Alma Mater in 1855; that of Ph.D. from Knox College, in 1888, of LL.D from St. Lawrence University in 1893, and from Norwich, in 1898. Dr. Standish chose the profession of a teacher, and has spent

over fifty years in its pursuit in connection with private and public schools and the College, of which more than forty years were as Professor and President of Lombard University at Galesburg. He has also lectured and conducted Teachers' Institutes all over the State, and, in 1859, was elected President of the State Teachers' Association. He made three visits to the Old World—in 1879, '82-83, and '91-92—and, during his second trip, traveled over 40,000 miles, visiting nearly every country of Europe, including the "Land of the Midnight Sun," besides Northern Africa from the Mediterranean to the Desert of Sahara, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Asia Minor. A lover of art, he has visited nearly all the principal museums and picture galleries of the world. In politics he is a Republican, and, in opposition to many college men, a firm believer in the doctrine of protection. In religion, he is a Universalist.

STAPP, James T. B., State Auditor, was born in Woodford County, Ky., April 13, 1804; at the age of 12 accompanied his widowed mother to Kaskaskia, Ill., where she settled; before he was 20 years old, was employed as a clerk in the office of the State Auditor, and, upon the resignation of that officer, was appointed his successor, being twice thereafter elected by the Legislature, serving nearly five years. He resigned the auditorship to accept the Presidency of the State Bank at Vandalia, which post he filled for thirteen years; acted as Aid-de-camp on Governor Reynolds staff in the Black Hawk War, and served as Adjutant of the Third Illinois Volunteers during the war with Mexico. President Taylor appointed Mr. Stapp Receiver of the United States Land Office at Vandalia, which office he held during the Fillmore administration, resigning in 1855. Two years later he removed to Decatur, where he continued to reside until his death in 1876. A handsome Methodist chapel, erected by him in that city, bears his name.

STARK COUNTY, an interior county in the northern half of the State, lying west of the Illinois River; has an area of 290 square miles. It has a rich, alluvial soil, well watered by numerous small streams. The principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising, and the chief towns are Toulon and Wyoming. The county was erected from Putnam and Knox in 1839, and named in honor of General Stark, of Revolutionary fame. The earliest settler was Isaac B. Essex, who built a cabin on Spoon River, in 1828, and gave his name to a township. Of other pioneer families, the Buswells, Smiths, Spencers and

Eastmans came from New England; the Thomases, Moores, Holgates, Fullers and Whittakers from Pennsylvania; the Coxes from Ohio; the Perrys and Parkers from Virginia; the McClanahans from Kentucky; the Hendersons from Tennessee; the Lees and Hazens from New Jersey; the Halls from England, and the Turnbells and Olivers from Scotland. The pioneer church was the Congregational at Toulon. Population (1880), 11,207; (1890), 9,982; (1900), 10,186.

STARVED ROCK, a celebrated rock or cliff on the south side of Illinois River, in La Salle County, upon which the French explorer, La Salle, and his lieutenant, Tonty, erected a fort in 1682, which they named Fort St. Louis. It was one mile north of the supposed location of the Indian village of La Vantum, the metropolis, so to speak, of the Illinois Indians about the time of the arrival of the first French explorers. The population of this village, in 1680, according to Father Membre, was some seven or eight thousand. Both La Vantum and Fort St. Louis were repeatedly attacked by the Iroquois. The Illinois were temporarily driven from La Vantum, but the French, for the time being, successfully defended their fortification. In 1702 the fort was abandoned as a military post, but continued to be used as a French trading-post until 1718, when it was burned by Indians. The Illinois were not again molested until 1722, when the Foxes made an unsuccessful attack upon them. The larger portion of the tribe, however, resolved to cast in their fortunes with other tribes on the Mississippi River. Those who remained fell an easy prey to the foes by whom they were surrounded. In 1769 they were attacked from the north by tribes who desired to avenge the murder of Pontiac. Finding themselves hard pressed, they betook themselves to the bluff where Fort St. Louis had formerly stood. Here they were besieged for twelve days, when, destitute of food or water, they made a gallant but hopeless sortie. According to a tradition handed down among the Indians, all were massacred by the besiegers in an attempt to escape by night, except one half-breed, who succeeded in evading his pursuers. This sanguinary catastrophe has given the rock its popular name. Elmer Baldwin, in his History of La Salle County (1877), says: "The bones of the victims lay scattered about the cliff in profusion after the settlement by the whites, and are still found mingled plentifully with the soil." (See *La Salle*, *Robert Cavalier*; *Tonty*; *Fort St. Louis*.)

STARNE, Alexander, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1813; in the spring of 1836 removed to Illinois, settling at Griggsville, Pike County, where he opened a general store. From 1839 to '42 he served as Commissioner of Pike County, and, in the latter year, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and re-elected in 1844. Having, in the meanwhile, disposed of his store at Griggsville and removed to Pittsfield, he was appointed, by Judge Purple, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and elected to the same office for four years, when it was made elective. In 1852 he was elected Secretary of State, when he removed to Springfield, returning to Griggsville at the expiration of his term in 1857, to assume the Presidency of the old Hannibal and Naples Railroad (now a part of the Wabash system). He represented Pike and Brown Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and the same year was elected State Treasurer. He thereupon again removed to Springfield, where he resided until his death, being, with his sons, extensively engaged in coal mining. In 1870, and again in 1873, he was elected State Senator from Sangamon County. He died at Springfield, March 31, 1886.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS. The first legislation, having for its object the establishment of a bank within the territory which now constitutes the State of Illinois, was the passage, by the Territorial Legislature of 1816, of an act incorporating the "Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia." In the Second General Assembly of the State (1820) an act was passed, over the Governor's veto and in defiance of the adverse judgment of the Council of Revision, establishing a State Bank at Vandalia with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville, and Brownsville in Jackson County. This was, in effect, a rechartering of the banks at Shawneetown and Edwardsville. So far as the former is concerned, it seems to have been well managed; but the official conduct of the officers of the latter, on the basis of charges made by Governor Edwards in 1826, was made the subject of a legislative investigation, which (although it resulted in nothing) seems to have had some basis of fact, in view of the losses finally sustained in winding up its affairs—that of the General Government amounting to \$54,000. Grave charges were made in this connection against men who were then, or afterwards became, prominent in State affairs, including one Justice of the Supreme Court and one (still later) a United States Senator. The

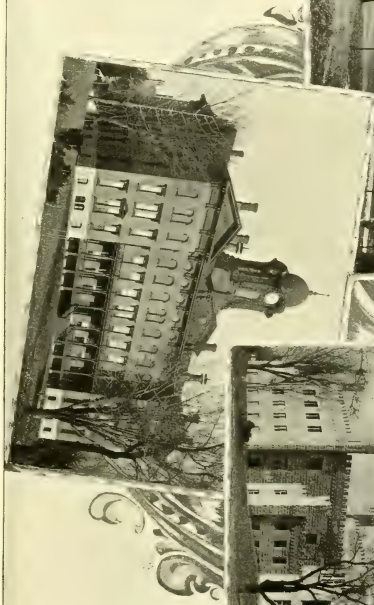
experiment was disastrous, as, ten years later (1831), it was found necessary for the State to incur a debt of \$100,000 to redeem the outstanding circulation. Influenced, however, by the popular demand for an increase in the "circulating medium," the State continued its experiment of becoming a stockholder in banks managed by its citizens, and accordingly we find it, in 1835, legislating in the same direction for the establishing of a central "Bank of Illinois" at Springfield, with branches at other points as might be required, not to exceed six in number. One of these branches was established at Vandalia and another at Chicago, furnishing the first banking institution of the latter city. Two years later, when the State was entering upon its scheme of internal improvement, laws were enacted increasing the capital stock of these banks to \$4,000,000 in the aggregate. Following the example of similar institutions elsewhere, they suspended specie payments a few months later, but were protected by "stay laws" and other devices until 1842, when the internal improvement scheme having been finally abandoned, they fell in general collapse. The State ceased to be a stock-holder in 1843, and the banks were put in course of liquidation, though it required several years to complete the work.

STATE CAPITALS. The first State capital of Illinois was Kaskaskia, where the first Territorial Legislature convened, Nov. 25, 1812. At that time there were but five counties in the State—St. Clair and Randolph being the most important, and Kaskaskia being the county-seat of the latter. Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State in 1818, and the first Constitution provided that the seat of government should remain at Kaskaskia until removed by legislative enactment. That instrument, however, made it obligatory upon the Legislature, at its first session, to petition Congress for a grant of not more than four sections of land, on which should be erected a town, which should remain the seat of government for twenty years. The petition was duly presented and granted; and, in accordance with the power granted by the Constitution, a Board of five Commissioners selected the site of the present city of Vandalia, then a point in the wilderness twenty miles north of any settlement. But so great was the faith of speculators in the future of the proposed city, that town lots were soon selling at \$100 to \$780 each. The Commissioners, in obedience to law, erected a plain two-story frame building—scarcely more than a commodious shanty—to which the State offices were removed in December, 1820. This building

was burned, Dec. 9, 1823, and a brick structure erected in its place. Later, when the question of a second removal of the capital began to be agitated, the citizens of Vandalia assumed the risk of erecting a new, brick State House, costing \$16,000. Of this amount \$6,000 was reimbursed by the Governor from the contingent fund, and the balance (\$10,000) was appropriated in 1837, when the seat of government was removed to Springfield, by vote of the Tenth General Assembly on the fourth ballot. The other places receiving the principal vote at the time of the removal to Springfield, were Jacksonville, Vandalia, Peoria, Alton and Illiopolis—Springfield receiving the largest vote at each ballot. The law removing the capital appropriated \$50,000 from the State Treasury, provided that a like amount should be raised by private subscription and guaranteed by bond, and that at least two acres of land should be donated as a site. Two State Houses have been erected at Springfield, the first cost of the present one (including furnishing) having been a little in excess of \$4,000,000. Abraham Lincoln, who was a member of the Legislature from Sangamon County at the time, was an influential factor in securing the removal of the capital to Springfield.

STATE DEBT. The State debt, which proved so formidable a burden upon the State of Illinois for a generation, and, for a part of that period, seriously checked its prosperity, was the direct outgrowth of the internal improvement scheme entered upon in 1837. (See *Internal Improvement Policy*.) At the time this enterprise was undertaken the aggregate debt of the State was less than \$400,000—accumulated within the preceding six years. Two years later (1838) it had increased to over \$6,500,000, while the total valuation of real and personal property, for the purposes of taxation, was less than \$60,000,000, and the aggregate receipts of the State treasury, for the same year, amounted to less than \$150,000. At the same time, the disbursements, for the support of the State Government alone, had grown to more than twice the receipts. This disparity continued until the declining credit of the State forced upon the managers of public affairs an involuntary economy, when the means could no longer be secured for more lavish expenditures. The first bonds issued at the inception of the internal improvement scheme sold at a premium of 5 per cent, but rapidly declined until they were hawked in the markets of New York and London at a discount, in some cases falling into the hands of brokers who failed before completing their con-

tracts, thus causing a direct loss to the State. If the internal improvement scheme was ill-advised, the time chosen to carry it into effect was most unfortunate, as it came simultaneously with the panic of 1837, rendering the disaster all the more complete. Of the various works undertaken by the State, only the Illinois & Michigan Canal brought a return, all the others resulting in more or less complete loss. The internal improvement scheme was abandoned in 1839-40, but not until State bonds exceeding \$13,000,000 had been issued. For two years longer the State struggled with its embarrassments, increased by the failure of the State Bank in February, 1842, and, by that of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, a few months later, with the proceeds of more than two and a half millions of the State's bonds in their possession. Thus left without credit, or means even of paying the accruing interest, there were those who regarded the State as hopelessly bankrupt, and advocated repudiation as the only means of escape. Better counsels prevailed, however; the Constitution of 1848 put the State on a basis of strict economy in the matter of salaries and general expenditures, with restrictions upon the Legislature in reference to incurring indebtedness, while the beneficent "two-mill tax" gave assurance to its creditors that its debts would be paid. While the growth of the State, in wealth and population, had previously been checked by the fear of excessive taxation, it now entered upon a new career of prosperity, in spite of its burdens—its increase in population, between 1850 and 1860, amounting to over 100 per cent. The movement of the State debt after 1840—when the internal improvement scheme was abandoned—chiefly by accretions of unpaid interest, has been estimated as follows: 1842, \$15,637,950; 1844, \$14,633,969; 1846, \$16,389,817; 1848, \$16,661,795. It reached its maximum in 1853—the first year of Governor Matteson's administration—when it was officially reported at \$16,724,177. At this time the work of extinguishment began, and was prosecuted under successive administrations, except during the war, when the vast expense incurred in sending troops to the field caused an increase. During Governor Bissell's administration, the reduction amounted to over \$3,000,000; during Oglesby's, to over five and a quarter million, besides two and a quarter million paid on interest. In 1880 the debt had been reduced to \$281,059.11, and, before the close of 1882, it had been entirely extinguished, except a balance of \$18,500 in bonds, which, having been called in years previously and never presented for

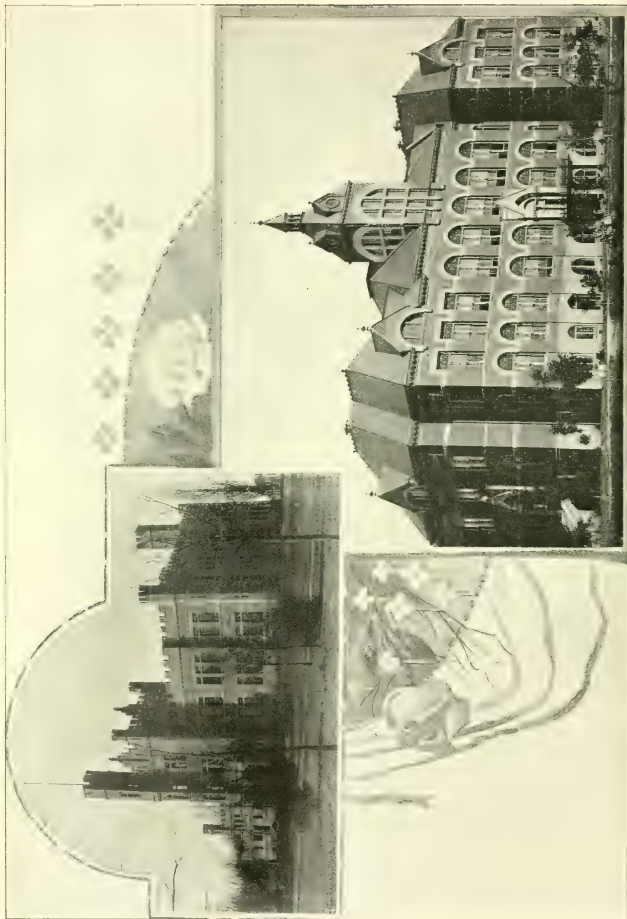


The Practice School.

Main Building.

ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAL.

Gymnasium and Library Building.



Library and Gymnasium Building, Main Building,
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL, CARBONDALE.

payment, are supposed to have been lost. (See *Macalister and Stebbins Bonds*.)

STATE GUARDIANS FOR GIRLS, a bureau organized for the care of female juvenile delinquents, by act of June 2, 1893. The Board consists of seven members, nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate, and who constitute a body politic and corporate. Not more than two of the members may reside in the same Congressional District and, of the seven members, four must be women. (See also *Home for Female Juvenile Offenders*.) The term of office is six years.

STATE HOUSE, located at Springfield. Its construction was begun under an act passed by the Legislature in February, 1867, and completed in 1887. It stands in a park of about eight acres, donated to the State by the citizens of Springfield. A provision of the State Constitution of 1870 prohibited the expenditure of any sum in excess of \$3,500,000 in the erection and furnishing of the building, without previous approval of such additional expenditure by the people. This amount proving insufficient, the Legislature, at its session of 1885, passed an act making an additional appropriation of \$531,712, which having been approved by popular vote at the general election of 1886, the expenditure was made and the capitol completed during the following year, thus raising the total cost of construction and furnishing to a little in excess of \$4,000,000. The building is cruciform as to its ground plan, and classic in its style of architecture; its extreme dimensions (including porticoes), from north to south, being 379 feet, and, from east to west, 286 feet. The walls are of dressed Joliet limestone, while the porticoes, which are spacious and lofty, are of sandstone, supported by polished columns of gray granite. The three stories of the building are surmounted by a Mansard roof, with two turrets and a central dome of stately dimensions. Its extreme height, to the top of the iron flag-staff, which rises from a lantern springing from the dome, is 364 feet.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, an institution for the education of teachers, organized under an act of the General Assembly, passed Feb. 18, 1857. This act placed the work of organization in the hands of a board of fifteen persons, which was styled "The Board of Education of the State of Illinois," and was constituted as follows: C. B. Denio of Jo Daviess County; Simeon Wright of Lee; Daniel Wilkins of McLean; Charles E. Hovey of Peoria; George P. Rex of Pike; Samuel W. Moulton of Shelby; John

Gillespie of Jasper; George Bunsen of St. Clair; Wesley Sloan of Pope; Ninian W. Edwards of Sangamon; John R. Eden of Moultrie; Flavel Moseley and William Wells of Cook; Albert R. Shannon of White; and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio. The object of the University, as defined in the organizing law, is to qualify teachers for the public schools of the State, and the course of instruction to be given embraces "the art of teaching, and all branches which pertain to a common-school education; in the elements of the natural sciences, including agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable physiology; in the fundamental laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois in regard to the rights and duties of citizens, and such other studies as the Board of Education may, from time to time, prescribe." Various cities competed for the location of the institution, Bloomington being finally selected, its bid, including 160 acres of land, being estimated as equivalent to \$141,725. The corner-stone was laid on September 29, 1857, and the first building was ready for permanent occupancy in September, 1860. Previously, however, it had been sufficiently advanced to permit of its being used, and the first commencement exercises were held on June 29 of the latter year. Three years earlier, the academic department had been organized under the charge of Charles E. Hovey. The first cost, including furniture, etc., was not far from \$200,000. Gratuitous instruction is given to two pupils from each county, and to three from each Senatorial District. The departments are: Grammar school, high school, normal department and model school, all of which are overcrowded. The whole number of students in attendance on the institution during the school year, 1897-98, was 1,197, of whom 891 were in the normal department and 306 in the practice school department, including representatives from 86 counties of the State, with a few pupils from other States on the payment of tuition. The teaching faculty (including the President and Librarian) for the same year, was made up of twenty-six members—twelve ladies and fourteen gentlemen. The expenditures for the year 1897-98 aggregated \$47,626.92, against \$66,528.69 for 1896-97. Nearly \$22,000 of the amount expended during the latter year was on account of the construction of a gymnasium building.

STATE PROPERTY. The United States Census of 1890 gave the value of real and personal property belonging to the State as follows: Public lands, \$328,000; buildings, \$22,164,000; mis-

cellaneous property, \$2,650,000—total, \$25,142,000. The land may be subdivided thus: Camp-grounds of the Illinois National Guard near Springfield (donated), \$40,000; Illinois and Michigan Canal, \$168,000; Illinois University lands, in Illinois (donated by the General Government), \$41,000, in Minnesota (similarly donated), \$79,000. The buildings comprise those connected with the charitable, penal and educational institutions of the State, besides the State Arsenal, two buildings for the use of the Appellate Courts (at Ottawa and Mount Vernon), the State House, the Executive Mansion, and locks and dams erected at Henry and Copperas Creek. Of the miscellaneous property, \$120,000 represents the equipment of the Illinois National Guard; \$1,959,000 the value of the movable property of public buildings; \$550,000 the endowment fund of the University of Illinois; and \$21,000 the movable property of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The figures given relative to the value of the public buildings include only the first appropriations for their erection. Considerable sums have since been expended upon some of them in repairs, enlargements and improvements.

STATE TREASURERS. The only Treasurer of Illinois during the Territorial period was John Thomas, who served from 1812 to 1818, and became the first incumbent under the State Government. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Treasurer was elected, biennially, by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly; by the Constitution of 1848, this officer was made elective by the people for the same period, without limitations as to number of terms; under the Constitution of 1870, the manner of election and duration of term are unchanged, but the incumbent is ineligible to re-election, for two years from expiration of the term for which he may have been chosen. The following is a list of the State Treasurers, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: John Thomas, 1818-19; Robert K. McLaughlin, 1819-23; Abner Field, 1823-27; James Hall, 1827-31; John Dement, 1831-36; Charles Gregory, 1836-37; John D. Whiteside, 1837-41; Milton Carpenter, 1841-48; John Moore, 1848-57; James Miller, 1857-59; William Butler, 1859-63; Alexander Starne, 1863-65; James H. Beveridge, 1865-67; George W. Smith, 1867-69; Erastus N. Bates, 1869-73; Edward Rutz, 1873-75; Thomas S. Ridgway, 1875-77; Edward Rutz, 1877-79; John C. Smith, 1879-81; Edward Rutz, 1881-83; John C. Smith, 1883-85; Jacob Gross,

1885-87; John R. Tanner, 1887-89; Charles Becker, 1889-91; Edward S. Wilson, 1891-93; Rufus N. Ramsay, 1893-95; Henry Wulff, 1895-97; Henry L. Hertz, 1897-99; Floyd K. Whittemore, 1899—.

STAUNTON, a village in the southeast corner of Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways; is 36 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 14 miles southwest of Litchfield. Agriculture and coal-mining are the industries of the surrounding region. Staunton has two banks, eight churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,358; (1890), 2,209; (1900), 2,786.

STEEL PRODUCTION. In the manufacture of steel, Illinois has long ranked as the second State in the Union in the amount of its output, and, during the period between 1880 and 1890, the increase in production was 241 per cent. In 1880 there were but six steel works in the State; in 1890 these had increased to fourteen; and the production of steel of all kinds (in tons of 2,000 pounds) had risen from 254,569 tons to 868,250. Of the 3,837,039 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, or direct castings, produced in the United States in 1890, 22 per cent were turned out in Illinois, nearly all the steel produced in the State being made by that process. From the tonnage of ingots, as given above, Illinois produced 622,260 pounds of steel rails,—more than 80 per cent of the aggregate for the entire country. This fact is noteworthy, inasmuch as the competition in the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails, since 1880, has been so great that many rail mills have converted their steel into forms other than rails, experience having proved their production to any considerable extent, during the past few years, unprofitable except in works favorably located for obtaining cheap raw material, or operated under the latest and most approved methods of manufacture. Open-hearth steel is no longer made in Illinois, but the manufacture of crucible steel is slightly increasing, the output in 1890 being 445 tons, as against 130 in 1880. For purposes requiring special grades of steel the product of the crucible process will be always in demand, but the high cost of manufacture prevents it, in a majority of instances, from successfully competing in price with the other processes mentioned.

STEPHENSON, Benjamin, pioneer and early politician, came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1809, and was appointed the first Sheriff of Randolph County by Governor Edwards under the Territorial Government; afterwards served

as a Colonel of Illinois militia during the War of 1812; represented Illinois Territory as Delegate in Congress, 1814-16, and, on his retirement from Congress, became Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, finally dying at Edwardsville.—**Col. James W. (Stephenson)**, a son of the preceding, was a soldier during the Black Hawk War, afterwards became a prominent politician in the north-western part of the State, served as Register of the Land Office at Galena and, in 1838, received the Democratic nomination for Governor, but withdrew before the election.

STEPHENSON, (Dr.) Benjamin Franklin, physician and soldier, was born in Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 30, 1822, and accompanied his parents, in 1825, to Sangamon County, where the family settled. His early educational advantages were meager, and he did not study his profession (medicine) until after reaching his majority, graduating from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1850. He began practice at Petersburg, but, in April, 1862, was mustered into the volunteer army as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. After a little over two years service he was mustered out in June, 1864, when he took up his residence in Springfield, and, for a year, was engaged in the drug business there. In 1865 he resumed professional practice. He lacked tenacity of purpose, however, was indifferent to money, and always willing to give his own services and orders for medicine to the poor. Hence, his practice was not lucrative. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic (which see), in connection with which he is most widely known; but his services in its cause failed to receive, during his lifetime, the recognition which they deserved, nor did the organization promptly flourish, as he had hoped. He finally returned with his family to Petersburg. Died, at Rock Creek, Menard County, Ill., August 30, 1871.

STEPHENSON COUNTY, a northwestern county, with an area of 560 square miles. The soil is rich, productive and well timbered. Fruit-culture and stock-raising are among the chief industries. Not until 1827 did the aborigines quit the locality, and the county was organized, ten years later, and named for Gen. Benjamin Stephenson. A man named Kirker, who had been in the employment of Colonel Gratiot as a lead-miner, near Galena, is said to have built the first cabin within the present limits of what was called Burr Oak Grove, and set himself up as an Indian-trader in 1826, but only remained a short time. He was followed, the next year, by Oliver

W. Kellogg, who took Kirker's place, built a more pretentious dwelling and became the first permanent settler. Later came William Waddams, the Montagues, Baker, Kilpatrick, Preston, the Goddards, and others whose names are linked with the county's early history. The first house in Freeport was built by William Baker. Organization was effected in 1837, the total poll being eighty-four votes. The earliest teacher was Nelson Martin, who is said to have taught a school of some twelve pupils, in a house which stood on the site of the present city of Freeport. Population (1880), 31,963; (1890), 31,338; (1900), 34,933.

STERLING, a flourishing city on the north bank of Rock River, in Whiteside County, 109 miles west of Chicago, 29 miles east of Clinton, Iowa, and 52 miles east-northeast of Rock Island. It has ample railway facilities, furnished by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Sterling & Peoria, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. It contains fourteen churches, an opera house, high and grade schools, Carnegie library, Government postoffice building, three banks, electric street and interurban car lines, electric and gas lighting, water-works, paved streets and sidewalks, fire department and four newspaper offices, two issuing daily editions. It has fine water-power, and is an important manufacturing center, its works turning out agricultural implements, carriages, paper, barbed-wire, school furniture, burial caskets, pumps, sash, doors, etc. It also has the Sterling Iron Works, besides foundries and machine shops. The river here flows through charming scenery. Pop. (1890), 5,824; (1900), 6,309.

STEVENS, Bradford K., ex-Congressman, was born at Boscawen (afterwards Webster), N. H., Jan. 3, 1813. After attending schools in New Hampshire and at Montreal, he entered Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1835. During the six years following, he devoted himself to teaching, at Hopkinsville, Ky., and New York City. In 1843 he removed to Bureau County, Ill., where he became a merchant and farmer. In 1868 he was chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and, in 1870, was elected to Congress, as an Independent Democrat, for the Fifth District.

STEVENSON, Adlai E., ex-Vice-President of the United States, was born in Christian County, Ky., Oct. 23, 1835. In 1852 he removed with his parents to Bloomington, McLean County, Ill., where the family settled; was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University and at Centre College, Ky., was admitted to the bar in 1858 and began practice at Metamora, Woodford County,

where he was Master in Chancery, 1861-65, and State's Attorney, 1865-69. In 1864 he was candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1869 he returned to Bloomington, where he has since resided. In 1874, and again in 1876, he was an unsuccessful candidate of his party for Congress, but was elected as a Greenback Democrat in 1878, though defeated in 1880 and 1882. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. During the first administration of President Cleveland (1885-89) he was First Assistant Postmaster General; was a member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1884 and 1892, being Chairman of the Illinois delegation the latter year. In 1893 he received his party's nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and was elected to that office, serving until 1897. Since retiring from office he has resumed his residence at Bloomington.

STEWART, Lewis, manufacturer and former Congressman, was born in Wayne County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1824, and received a common school education. At the age of 14 he accompanied his parents to Kendall County, Ill., where he afterwards resided, being engaged in farming and the manufacture of agricultural implements at Plano. He studied law but never practiced. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, being defeated by Shelby M. Cullom. In 1890 the Democrats of the Eighth Illinois District elected him to Congress. In 1892 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Robert A. Childs, by the narrow margin of 27 votes, and, in 1894, was again defeated, this time being pitted against Albert J. Hopkins. Mr. Stewart died at his home at Plano, August 26, 1896.

STEWARTSON, a town of Shelby County, at the intersection of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway with the Altamont branch of the Wabash, 12 miles southeast of Shelbyville; is in a grain and lumber region; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population, (1900), 677.

STICKNEY, William H., pioneer lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1809, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1831, and, in Illinois in 1834, being at that time a resident of Shawneetown; was elected State's Attorney by the Legislature, in 1839, for the circuit embracing some fourteen counties in the southern and southeastern part of the State; for a time also, about 1835-36, officiated as editor of "The Gallatin Democrat," and "The Illinois Advertiser," published at Shawneetown. In 1846

Mr. Stickney was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly from Gallatin County, and, twenty-eight years later—having come to Chicago in 1848—to the same body from Cook County, serving in the somewhat famous Twenty-ninth Assembly. He also held the office of Police Justice for some thirteen years, from 1860 onward. He lived to an advanced age, dying in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1898, being at the time the oldest surviving member of the Chicago bar.

STILES, Isaac Newton, lawyer and soldier, born at Suffield, Conn., July 16, 1833; was admitted to the bar at Lafayette, Ind., in 1855, became Prosecuting Attorney, a member of the Legislature and an effective speaker in the Fremont campaign of 1856; enlisted as a private soldier at the beginning of the war, went to the field as Adjutant, was captured at Malvern Hill, and, after six weeks' confinement in Libby prison, exchanged and returned to duty; was promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service. After the war he practiced his profession in Chicago, though almost totally blind. Died, Jan. 18, 1895.

STILLMAN, Stephen, first State Senator from Sangamon County, Ill., was a native of Massachusetts who came, with his widowed mother, to Sangamon County in 1820, and settled near Williamsville, where he became the first Postmaster in the first postoffice in the State north of the Sangamon River. In 1822, Mr. Stillman was elected as the first State Senator from Sangamon County, serving four years, and, at his first session, being one of the opponents of the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died, in Peoria, somewhere between 1835 and 1840.

STILLMAN VALLEY, village in Ogle County, on Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; site of first battle Black Hawk War; has graded schools, four churches, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. 475.

STITES, Samuel, pioneer, was born near Mount Bethel, Somerset County, N. J., Oct. 31, 1776; died, August 16, 1839, on his farm, which subsequently became the site of the city of Trenton, in Clinton County, Ill. He was descended from John Stites, M.D., who was born in England in 1595, emigrated to America, and died at Hempstead, L. I., in 1717, at the age of 122 years. The family removed to New Jersey in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Samuel was a cousin of Benjamin Stites, the first white man to settle within the present limits of Cincinnati, and various members of the family were prominent in

the settlement of the upper Ohio Valley as early as 1788. Samuel Stites married, Sept. 14, 1794, Martha Martin, daughter of Ephraim Martin, and grand-daughter of Col. Ephraim Martin, both soldiers of the New Jersey line during the Revolutionary War—with the last named of whom he had (in connection with John Cleves Symmes) been intimately associated in the purchase and settlement of the Miami Valley. In 1800 he removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1803 to Greene County, and, in 1818, in company with his son-in-law, Anthony Wayne Casad, to St. Clair County, Ill., settling near Union Grove. Later, he removed to O'Fallon, and, still later, to Clinton County. He left a large family, several members of which became prominent pioneers in the movements toward Minnesota and Kansas.

STOLBRAND, Carlos John Mueller, soldier, was born in Sweden, May 11, 1821; at the age of 18, enlisted in the Royal Artillery of his native land, serving through the campaign of Schleswig-Holstein (1848); came to the United States soon after, and, in 1861, enlisted in the first battalion of Illinois Light Artillery, finally becoming Chief of Artillery under Gen. John A. Logan. When the latter became commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps, Col. Stolbrand was placed at the head of the artillery brigade; in February, 1865, was made Brigadier-General, and mustered out in January, 1866. After the war he went South, and was Secretary of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1868. The same year he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and a Presidential Elector. He was an inventor and patented various improvements in steam engines and boilers; was also Superintendent of Public Buildings at Charleston, S. C., under President Harrison. Died, at Charleston, Feb. 3, 1894.

STONE, Daniel, early lawyer and legislator, was a native of Vermont and graduate of Middlebury College; became a member of the Springfield (Ill.) bar in 1833, and, in 1836, was elected to the General Assembly—being one of the celebrated "Long Nine" from Sangamon County, and joining Abraham Lincoln in his protest against a series of pro-slavery resolutions which had been adopted by the House. In 1837 he was a Circuit Court Judge and, being assigned to the north-western part of the State, removed to Galena, but was legislated out of office, when he left the State, dying a few years later, in Essex County, N. J.

STONE, Horatio O., pioneer, was born in Ontario (now Monroe) County, N. Y., Jan. 2,

1811; in boyhood learned the trade of shoemaker, and later acted as overseer of laborers on the Lackawanna Canal. In 1831, having located in Wayne County, Mich., he was drafted for the Black Hawk War, serving twenty-two days under Gen. Jacob Brown. In January, 1835, he came to Chicago and, having made a fortunate speculation in real estate in that early day, a few months later entered upon the grocery and provision trade, which he afterwards extended to grain; finally giving his chief attention to real estate, in which he was remarkably successful, leaving a large fortune at his death, which occurred in Chicago, June 20, 1877.

STONE, (Rev.) Luther, Baptist clergyman, was born in the town of Oxford, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 26, 1815, and spent his boyhood on a farm. After acquiring a common school education, he prepared for college at Leicester Academy, and, in 1835, entered Brown University, graduating in the class of 1839. He then spent three years at the Theological Institute at Newton, Mass.; was ordained to the ministry at Oxford, in 1843, but, coming west the next year, entered upon evangelical work in Rock Island, Davenport, Burlington and neighboring towns. Later, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Rockford, Ill. In 1847 Mr. Stone came to Chicago and established "The Watchman of the Prairies," which survives today under the name of "The Standard," and has become the leading Baptist organ in the West. After six years of editorial work, he took up evangelistic work in Chicago, among the poor and criminal classes. During the Civil War he conducted religious services at Camp Douglas, Soldiers' Rest and the Marine Hospital. He was associated in the conduct and promotion of many educational and charitable institutions. He did much for the First Baptist Church of Chicago, and, during the latter years of his life, was attached to the Inmanuel Baptist Church, which he labored to establish. Died, in July, 1890.

STONE, Melville E., journalist, banker, Manager of Associated Press, born at Hudson, Ill., August 18, 1848. Coming to Chicago in 1860, he graduated from the local high school in 1867, and, in 1870, acquired the sole proprietorship of a foundry and machine shop. Finding himself without resources after the great fire of 1871, he embarked in journalism, rising, through the successive grades of reporter, city editor, assistant editor and Washington correspondent, to the position of editor-in-chief of his own journal.

He was connected with various Chicago dailies between 1871 and 1875, and, on Christmas Day of the latter year, issued the first number of "The Chicago Daily News." He gradually disposed of his interest in this journal, entirely severing his connection therewith in 1888. Since that date he has been engaged in banking in the city of Chicago, and is also General Manager of the Associated Press.

STONE, Samuel, philanthropist, was born at Chesterfield, Mass., Dec. 6, 1798; left an orphan at seven years of age, after a short term in Leicester Academy, and several years in a wholesale store in Boston, at the age of 19 removed to Rochester, N. Y., to take charge of interests in the "Holland Purchase," belonging to his father's estate; in 1843-49, was a resident of Detroit and interested in some of the early railroad enterprises centering there, but the latter year removed to Milwaukee, being there associated with Ezra Cornell in telegraph construction. In 1859 he became a citizen of Chicago, where he was one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, and a liberal patron of many enterprises of a public and benevolent character. Died, May 4, 1876.

STONE FORT, a village in the counties of Saline and Williamson. It is situated on the Cairo Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 57 miles northeast of Cairo. Population (1900), 479.

STOREY, Wilbur F., journalist and newspaper publisher, was born at Salisbury, Vt., Dec. 19, 1819. He began to learn the printer's trade at 12, and, before he was 19, was part owner of a Democratic paper called "The Herald," published at La Porte, Ind. Later, he either edited or controlled journals published at Mishawaka, Ind., and Jackson and Detroit, Mich. In January, 1861, he became the principal owner of "The Chicago Times," then the leading Democratic organ of Chicago. His paper soon came to be regarded as the organ of the anti-war party throughout the Northwest, and, in June, 1863, was suppressed by a military order issued by General Burnside, which was subsequently revoked by President Lincoln. The net result was an increase in "The Times'" notoriety and circulation. Other charges, of an equally grave nature, relating to its sources of income, its character as a family newspaper, etc., were repeatedly made, but to all these Mr. Storey turned a deaf ear. He lost heavily in the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, appeared as the editor of "The Times," then destitute of political ties. About 1876 his

health began to decline. Medical aid failed to afford relief, and, in August, 1884, he was adjudged to be of unsound mind, and his estate was placed in the hands of a conservator. On the 27th of the following October (1884), he died at his home in Chicago.

STORRS, Emery Alexander, lawyer, was born at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., August 12, 1835; began the study of law with his father, later pursued a legal course at Buffalo, and, in 1853, was admitted to the bar; spent two years (1857-59) in New York City, the latter year removing to Chicago, where he attained great prominence as an advocate at the bar, as well as an orator on other occasions. Politically a Republican, he took an active part in Presidential campaigns, being a delegate-at-large from Illinois to the National Republican Conventions of 1868, '72, and '80, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents in 1872. Erratic in habits and a master of epigram and repartee, many of his speeches are quoted with relish and appreciation by those who were his contemporaries at the Chicago bar. Died suddenly, while in attendance on the Supreme Court at Ottawa, Sept. 12, 1885.

STRAWN, Jacob, agriculturist and stock-dealer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 30, 1800; removed to Licking County, Ohio, in 1817, and to Illinois, in 1831, settling four miles southwest of Jacksonville. He was one of the first to demonstrate the possibilities of Illinois as a live-stock state. Unpretentious and despising mere show, he illustrated the virtues of industry, frugality and honesty. At his death—which occurred August 23, 1865—he left an estate estimated in value at about \$1,000,000, acquired by industry and business enterprise. He was a zealous Unionist during the war, at one time contributing \$10,000 to the Christian Commission.

STREATOR, a city (laid out in 1868 and incorporated in 1882) in the southern part of La Salle County, 93 miles southwest of Chicago; situated on the Vermilion River and a central point for five railroads. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and is underlaid by coal seams (two of which are worked) and by shale and various clay products of value, adapted to the manufacture of fire and building-brick, drain-pipe, etc. The city is thoroughly modern, having gas, electric lighting, street railways, water-works, a good fire-department, and a large, improved public park. Churches and schools are numerous, as are also fine public and private buildings. One of the chief industries is the manufacture of glass, including rolled-plate,

window-glass, flint and Bohemian ware and glass bottles. Other successful industries are foundries and machine shops, flour mills, and clay working establishments. There are several banks, and three daily and weekly papers are published here. The estimated property valuation, in 1884, was \$12,000,000. Streator boasts some handsome public buildings, especially the Government post-office and the Carnegie public library building, both of which have been erected within the past few years. Pop. (1890), 11,414; (1900), 14,079.

STREET, Joseph M., pioneer and early politician, settled at Shawneetown about 1812, coming from Kentucky, though believed to have been a native of Eastern Virginia. In 1827 he was a Brigadier-General of militia, and appears to have been prominent in the affairs of that section of the State. His correspondence with Governor Edwards, about this time, shows him to have been a man of far more than ordinary education, with a good opinion of his merits and capabilities. He was a most persistent applicant for office, making urgent appeals to Governor Edwards, Henry Clay and other politicians in Kentucky, Virginia and Washington, on the ground of his poverty and large family. In 1827 he received the offer of the clerkship of the new county of Peoria, but, on visiting that region, was disgusted with the prospect; returning to Shawneetown, bought a farm in Sangamon County, but, before the close of the year, was appointed Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. This was during the difficulties with the Winnebago Indians, upon which he made voluminous reports to the Secretary of War. Mr. Street was a son-in-law of Gen. Thomas Posey, a Revolutionary soldier, who was prominent in the early history of Indiana and its last Territorial Governor. (See *Posey*, (Gen.) *Thomas*.)

STREETER, Alson J., farmer and politician, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1823; at the age of two years accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling at Dixon, Lee County. He attended Knox College for three years, and, in 1849, went to California, where he spent two years in gold mining. Returning to Illinois, he purchased a farm of 240 acres near New Windsor, Mercer County, to which he has since added several thousand acres. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly as a Democrat, but, in 1873, allied himself with the Greenback party, whose candidate for Congress he was in 1878, and for Governor in 1880, when he received nearly 3,000 votes more than his party's Presidential nominee, in Illinois.

In 1884 he was elected State Senator by a coalition of Greenbackers and Democrats in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, but acted as an independent throughout his entire term.

STRONG, William Emerson, soldier, was born at Granville, N. Y., in 1840; from 13 years of age, spent his early life in Wisconsin, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Racine in 1861. The same year he enlisted under the first call for troops, took part, as Captain of a Wisconsin Company, in the first battle of Bull Run; was afterwards promoted and assigned to duty as Inspector-General in the West, participated in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns, being finally advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General. After some fifteen months spent in the position of Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau (1863-66), he located in Chicago, and became connected with several important business enterprises, besides assisting, as an officer on the staff of Governor Cullom, in the organization of the Illinois National Guard. He was elected on the first Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and, while making a tour of Europe in the interest of that enterprise, died, at Florence, Italy, April 10, 1891.

STUART, John Todd, lawyer and Congressman, born near Lexington, Ky., Nov. 10, 1807—the son of Robert Stuart, a Presbyterian minister and Professor of Languages in Transylvania University, and related, on the maternal side, to the Todd family, of whom Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was a member. He graduated at Centre College, Danville, in 1826, and, after studying law, removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1828, and began practice. In 1832 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly, re-elected in 1834, and, in 1836, defeated, as the Whig candidate for Congress, by Wm. L. May, though elected, two years later, over Stephen A. Douglas, and again in 1840. In 1837, Abraham Lincoln, who had been studying law under Mr. Stuart's advice and instruction, became his partner, the relationship continuing until 1841. He served in the State Senate, 1849-53, was the Bell-Everett candidate for Governor in 1860, and was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, for a third time, in 1862, but, in 1864, was defeated by Shelby M. Cullom, his former pupil. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Stuart was head of the law firm of Stuart, Edwards & Brown. Died, at Springfield, Nov. 28, 1885.

STURGES, Solomon, merchant and banker, was born at Fairfield, Conn., April 21, 1796, early manifested a passion for the sea and, in 1810,

made a voyage, on a vessel of which his brother was captain, from New York to Georgetown, D. C., intending to continue it to Lisbon. At Georgetown he was induced to accept a position as clerk with a Mr. Williams, where he was associated with two other youths, as fellow-employés, who became eminent bankers and capitalists—W. W. Corcoran, afterwards the well-known banker of Washington, and George W. Peabody, who had a successful banking career in England, and won a name as one of the most liberal and public-spirited of philanthropists. During the War of 1812 young Sturges joined a volunteer infantry company, where he had, for comrades, George W. Peabody and Francis S. Key, the latter author of the popular national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." In 1814 Mr. Sturges accepted a clerkship in the store of his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Buckingham, at Putnam, Muskingum County, Ohio, two years later becoming a partner in the concern, where he developed that business capacity which laid the foundation for his future wealth. Before steamers navigated the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, he piloted flat-boats, loaded with produce and merchandise, to New Orleans, returning overland. During one of his visits to that city, he witnessed the arrival of the "Washington," the first steamer to descend the Mississippi, as, in 1817, he saw the arrival of the "Walk-in-the-Water" at Detroit, the first steamer to arrive from Buffalo—the occasion of his visit to Detroit being to carry funds to General Cass to pay off the United States troops. About 1849 he was associated with the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal, from the Ohio River to Terre Haute, Ind., advancing money for the prosecution of the work, for which was reimbursed by the State. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and, in partnership with his brothers-in-law, C. P. and Alvah Buckingham, erected the first large grain-elevator in that city, on land leased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, following it, two years later, by another of equal capacity. For a time, substantially all the grain coming into Chicago, by railroad, passed into these elevators. In 1857 he established the private banking house of Solomon Sturges & Sons, which, shortly after his death, under the management of his son, George Sturges, became the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago. He was intensely patriotic and, on the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, used of his means freely in support of the Government, equipping the Sturges Rifles, an independent company, at a cost of \$20,000. He was also a

subscriber to the first loan made by the Government, during this period, taking \$100,000 in Government bonds. While devoted to his business, he was a hater of shams and corruption, and contributed freely to Christian and benevolent enterprises. Died, at the home of a daughter, at Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1864, leaving a large fortune acquired by legitimate trade.

STURTEVANT, Julian Munson, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born at Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., July 26, 1805; spent his youth in Summit County, Ohio, meanwhile preparing for college; in 1822, entered Yale College as the classmate of the celebrated Elizur Wright, graduating in 1826. After two years as Principal of an academy at Canaan, Conn., he entered Yale Divinity School, graduating there in 1829; then came west, and, after spending a year in superintending the erection of buildings, in December, 1830, as sole tutor, began instruction to a class of nine pupils in what is now Illinois College, at Jacksonville. Having been joined, the following year, by Dr. Edward Beecher as President, Mr. Sturtevant assumed the chair of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, which he retained until 1844, when, by the retirement of Dr. Beecher, he succeeded to the offices of President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. Here he labored, incessantly and unselfishly, as a teacher during term time, and, as financial agent during vacations, in the interest of the institution of which he had been one of the chief founders, serving until 1876, when he resigned the Presidency, giving his attention, for the next ten years, to the duties of Professor of Mental Science and Science of Government, which he had discharged from 1870. In 1886 he retired from the institution entirely, having given to its service fifty-six years of his life. In 1863, Dr. Sturtevant visited Europe in the interest of the Union cause, delivering effective addresses at a number of points in England. He was a frequent contributor to the weekly religious and periodical press, and was the author of "Economics, or the Science of Wealth" (1876)—a text-book on political economy, and "Keys of Sect, or the Church of the New Testament" (1879), besides frequently occupying the pulpits of local and distant churches—having been early ordained a Congregational minister. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Missouri and that of LL.D. from Iowa University. Died, in Jacksonville, Feb. 11, 1886.—**Julian M. (Sturtevant), Jr.**, son of the preceding, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 2, 1834; fitted for col-

lege in the preparatory department of Illinois College and graduated from the college (proper) in 1854. After leaving college he served as teacher in the Jacksonville public schools one year, then spent a year as tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of theology at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1859, meanwhile having discharged the duties of Chaplain of the Connecticut State's prison in 1858. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church at Hannibal, Mo., in 1860, remaining as pastor in that city nine years. He has since been engaged in pastoral work in New York City (1869-70), Ottawa, Ill., (1870-73); Denver, Colo., (1873-77); Grinnell, Iowa, (1877-84); Cleveland, Ohio, (1884-90); Galesburg, Ill., (1890-93), and Aurora, (1893-97). Since leaving the Congregational church at Aurora, Dr. Sturtevant has been engaged in pastoral work in Chicago. He was also editor of "The Congregationalist" of Iowa (1881-84), and, at different periods, has served as Trustee of Colorado, Marietta and Knox Colleges; being still an honored member of the Knox College Board. He received the degree of D.D. from Illinois College, in 1879.

SUBLETTE, a station and village on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Lee County, 8 miles northwest of Mendota. Population, (1900), 306.

SUFFRAGE, in general, the right or privilege of voting. The qualifications of electors (or voters), in the choice of public officers in Illinois, are fixed by the State Constitution (Art. VII.), except as to school officers, which are prescribed by law. Under the State Constitution the exercise of the right to vote is limited to persons who were electors at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, or who are native or naturalized male citizens of the United States, of the age of 21 years or over, who have been residents of the State one year, of the county ninety days, and of the district (or precinct) in which they offer to vote, 30 days. Under an act passed in 1891, women, of 21 years of age and upwards, are entitled to vote for school officers, and are also eligible to such offices under the same conditions, as to age and residence, as male citizens. (See *Elections; Australian Ballot.*)

SULLIVAN, a city and county-seat of Moultrie County, 25 miles southeast of Decatur and 14 miles northwest of Mattoon; is on three lines of railway. It is in an agricultural and stock-raising region; contains two State banks and four weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,305; (1890), 1,468; (1900), 2,399; (1900, est.), 3,100.

SULLIVAN, William K., journalist, was born at Waterford, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1843; educated at the Waterford Model School and in Dublin, came to the United States in 1863, and, after teaching for a time in Kane County, in 1864 enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Then, after a brief season spent in teaching and on a visit to his native land, he began work as a reporter on New York papers, later being employed on "The Chicago Tribune" and "The Evening Journal," on the latter, at different times, holding the position of city editor, managing editor and correspondent. He was also a Representative from Cook County in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, for three years a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and appointed United States Consul to the Bermudas by President Harrison, resigning in 1892. Died, in Chicago, January 17, 1899.

SULLIVANT, Michael Lucas, agriculturist, was born at Franklinton (a suburb of Columbus, Ohio), August 6, 1807; was educated at Ohio University and Centre College, Ky., and—after being engaged in the improvement of an immense tract of land inherited from his father near his birth-place, devoting much attention, meanwhile, to the raising of improved stock—in 1854 sold his Ohio lands and bought 80,000 acres, chiefly in Champaign and Piatt Counties, Ill., where he began farming on a larger scale than before. The enterprise proved a financial failure, and he was finally compelled to sell a considerable portion of his estate in Champaign County, known as Broad Lands, to John T. Alexander (see *Alexander, John T.*), retiring to a farm of 40,000 acres at Burr Oaks, Ill. He died, at Henderson, Ky., Jan. 29, 1879.

SUMMERFIELD, a village of St. Clair County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 27 miles east of St. Louis; was the home of Gen. Fred. Hecker. Population (1900), 360.

SUMNER, a city of Lawrence County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 19 miles west of Vincennes, Ind.; has a fine school house, four churches, two banks, two flour mills, telephones, and one weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,037; (1900), 1,268.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was created by act of the Legislature, at a special session held in 1854, its duties previous to that time, from 1845, having been discharged by the Secretary of State as Superintendent, ex-officio. The following is a list of the incumbents from the date of the formal

creation of the office down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each. Ninian W. Edwards (by appointment of the Governor), 1834-57; William H. Powell (by election), 1857-59; Newton Bateman, 1859-63; John P. Brooks, 1863-65; Newton Bateman, 1865-75; Samuel W. Etter, 1875-79; James P. Slade, 1879-83; Henry Raab, 1883-87; Richard Edwards, 1887-91; Henry Raab, 1891-95; Samuel M. Inglis, 1895-98; James H. Freeman, June, 1898, to January, 1899 (by appointment of the Governor, to fill the unexpired term of Prof. Inglis, who died in office, June 1, 1898); Alfred Baylis, 1899—.

Previous to 1870 the tenure of the office was two years, but, by the Constitution adopted that year, it was extended to four years, the elections occurring on the even years between those for Governor and other State officers except State Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT, JUDGES OF THE. The following is a list of Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois who have held office since the organization of the State Government, with the period of their respective incumbencies: Joseph Phillips, 1818-23 (resigned); Thomas C. Browne, 1818-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); William P. Foster, Oct. 9, 1818, to July 7, 1819 (resigned); John Reynolds, 1818-25; Thomas Reynolds (vice Phillips), 1822-25; William Wilson (vice Foster) 1819-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Samuel D. Lockwood, 1825-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Theophilus W. Smith, 1825-43 (resigned); Thomas Ford, Feb. 15, 1841, to August 1, 1842 (resigned); Sidney Breese, Feb. 15, 1841, to Dec. 19, 1842 (resigned)—also (by re-elections), 1857-78 (died in office); Walter B. Scates, 1841-47 (resigned)—also (vice Trumbull), 1854-57 (resigned); Samuel H. Treat, 1841-55 (resigned); Stephen A. Douglas, 1841-42 (resigned); John D. Caton (vice Ford) August, 1842, to March, 1843—also (vice Robinson and by successive re-elections), May, 1843 to January, 1864 (resigned); James Semple (vice Breese), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 16, 1843 (resigned); Richard M. Young (vice Smith), 1843-47 (resigned); John M. Robinson (vice Ford), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 27, 1843 (died in office); Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., (vice Douglas), 1843-45 (resigned)—also (vice Young), 1847-48; James Shields (vice Semple), 1843-45 (resigned); Norman H. Purple (vice Thomas), 1843-48 (retired under Constitution of 1848); Gustavus Koerner (vice Shields), 1845-48 (retired by Constitution); William A. Denning (vice Scates), 1847-48 (re-

tired by Constitution); Lyman Trumbull, 1848-53 (resigned); Ozias C. Skinner (vice Treat), 1855-58 (resigned); Pinkney H. Walker (vice Skinner), 1858-85 (deceased); Corydon Beckwith (by appointment, vice Caton), Jan. 7, 1864, to June 6, 1864; Charles B. Lawrence (one term), 1864-73; Anthony Thornton, 1870-73 (resigned); John M. Scott (two terms), 1870-88; Benjamin R. Sheldon (two terms), 1870-88; William K. McAllister, 1870-75 (resigned); John Scholfield (vice Thornton), 1873-93 (died); T. Lyle Dickey (vice McAllister), 1875-85 (died); David J. Baker (appointed, vice Breese), July 9, 1878, to June 2, 1879—also, 1888-97; John H. Mulkey, 1879-88; Damon G. Tunnicielle (appointed, vice Walker), Feb. 15, 1885, to June 1, 1885; Simeon P. Shope, 1885-94; Joseph M. Bailey, 1888-95 (died in office). The Supreme Court, as at present constituted (1899), is as follows: Carroll C. Boggs, elected, 1897; Jesse J. Phillips (vice Scholfield, deceased) elected, 1898, and re-elected, 1897; Jacob W. Wilkin, elected, 1888, and re-elected, 1897; Joseph N. Carter, elected, 1894; Alfred M. Craig, elected, 1873, and re-elected, 1882 and '91; James H. Cartwright (vice Bailey), elected, 1895, and re-elected, 1897; Benjamin D. Magruder (vice Dickey), elected, 1885, '88 and '97. The terms of Justices Boggs, Phillips, Wilkin, Cartwright and Magruder expire in 1906; that of Justice Carter on 1903; and Justice Craig's, in 1900. Under the Constitution of 1818, the Justices of the Supreme Court were chosen by joint ballot of the Legislature, but, under the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870, by popular vote for terms of nine years each. (See *Judicial System*; also sketches of individual members of the Supreme Court under their proper names.)

SURVEYS, EARLY GOVERNMENT. The first United States law passed on the subject of Government surveys was dated, May 20, 1785. After reserving certain lands to be allotted by way of pensions and to be donated for school purposes, it provided for the division of the remaining public lands among the original thirteen States. This, however, was, in effect, repealed by the Ordinance of 1788. The latter provided for a rectangular system of surveys which, with but little modification, has remained in force ever since. Briefly outlined, the system is as follows: Townships, six miles square, are laid out from principal bases, each township containing thirty-six sections of one square mile, numbered consecutively, the numeration to commence at the upper right hand corner of the township. The first principal meridian (84° 51' west of Greenwich), coincided

with the line dividing Indiana and Ohio. The second (1° 37' farther west) had direct relation to surveys in Eastern Illinois. The third (89° 10' 30" west of Greenwich) and the fourth (90° 29' 56" west) governed the remainder of Illinois surveys. The first Public Surveyor was Thomas Hutchins, who was called "the geographer." (See *Hutchins, Thomas*.)

SWEET, (Gen.) Benjamin J., soldier, was born at Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., April 24, 1832; came with his father, in 1848, to Sheboygan, Wis., studied law, was elected to the State Senate in 1859, and, in 1861, enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, being commissioned Major in 1862. Later, he resigned and, returning home, assisted in the organization of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second regiments, being elected Colonel of the former; and with it taking part in the campaign in Western Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1863 he was assigned to command at Camp Douglas, and was there on the exposure, in November, 1864, of the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.) The service which he rendered in the defeat of this bold and dangerous conspiracy evinced his courage and sagacity, and was of inestimable value to the country. After the war, General Sweet located at Lombard, near Chicago, was appointed Pension Agent at Chicago, afterwards served as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and, in 1872, became Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Died, in Washington, Jan. 1, 1874. — **Miss Ada C.** (Sweet), for eight years (1874-82) the efficient Pension Agent at Chicago, is General Sweet's daughter.

SWEETSER, A. C., soldier and Department Commander G. A. R., was born in Oxford County, Maine, in 1839; came to Bloomington, Ill., in 1857; enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War in the Eighth Illinois Volunteers and, later, in the Thirty-ninth; at the battle of Wierbottom Church, Va., in June, 1864, was shot through both legs, necessitating the amputation of one of them. After the war he held several offices of trust, including those of City Collector of Bloomington and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield District; in 1887 was elected Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Illinois. Died, at Bloomington, March 23, 1896.

SWETT, Leonard, lawyer, was born near Turner, Maine, August 11, 1825; was educated at Waterville College (now Colby University), but left before graduation; read law in Portland, and,

while seeking a location in the West, enlisted in an Indiana regiment for the Mexican War, being attacked by climatic fever, was discharged before completing his term of enlistment. He soon after came to Bloomington, Ill., where he became the intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and David Davis, traveling the circuit with them for a number of years. He early became active in State politics, was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1856, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1858, and, in 1860, was a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln as a Presidential Elector for the State-at-large. In 1862 he received the Republican nomination for Congress in his District, but was defeated. Removing to Chicago in 1865, he gained increased distinction as a lawyer, especially in the management of criminal cases. In 1872 he was a supporter of Horace Greeley for President, but later returned to the Republican party, and, in the National Republican Convention of 1888, presented the name of Judge Gresham for nomination for the Presidency. Died, June 8, 1889.

SWIGERT, Charles Philip, ex-Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in the Province of Baden, Germany, Nov. 27, 1843, brought by his parents to Chicago, Ill., in childhood, and, in his boyhood, attended the Scammon School in that city. In 1854 his family removed to a farm in Kankakee County, where, between the ages of 12 and 18, he assisted his father in "breaking" between 400 and 500 acres of prairie land. On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, although scarcely 18 years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in April, 1862, was one of twenty heroic volunteers who ran the blockade, on the gunboat *Carondelet*, at Island No. 10, assisting materially in the reduction of that rebel stronghold, which resulted in the capture of 7,000 prisoners. At the battle of Farmington, Miss., during the siege of Corinth, in May, 1862, he had his right arm torn from its socket by a six-pound cannon-ball, compelling his retirement from the army. Returning home, after many weeks spent in hospital at Jefferson Barracks and Quincy, Ill., he received his final discharge, Dec. 21, 1862, spent a year in school, also took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago, and having learned to write with his left hand, taught for a time in Kankakee County; served as letter-carrier in Chicago, and for a year as Deputy County Clerk of Kankakee County, followed by two terms (1867-69) as a student in the Soldiers' College at Fulton.

III. The latter year he entered upon the duties of Treasurer of Kankakee County, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1880, when he resigned to take the position of State Auditor, to which he was elected a second time in 1884. In all these positions Mr. Swigert has proved himself an upright, capable and high-minded public official. Of late years his residence has been in Chicago.

SWING, (Rev.) David, clergyman and pulpit orator, was born of German ancestry, at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 23, 1836. After 1837 (his father dying about this time), the family resided for a time at Reedsburgh, and, later, on a farm near Williamsburgh, in Clermont County, in the same State. In 1852, having graduated from the Miami (Ohio) University, he commenced the study of theology, but, in 1854, accepted the position of Professor of Languages in his Alma Mater, which he continued to fill for thirteen years. His first pastorate was in connection with the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Chicago, which he assumed in 1866. His church edifice was destroyed in the great Chicago fire, but was later rebuilt. As a preacher he was popular; but, in April, 1874, he was placed on trial, before an ecclesiastical court of his own denomination, on charges of heresy. He was acquitted by the trial court, but, before the appeal taken by the prosecution could be heard, he personally withdrew from affiliation with the denomination. Shortly afterward he became pastor of an independent religious organization known as the "Central Church," preaching, first at McVicker's Theatre and, afterward, at Central Music Hall, Chicago. He was a fluent and popular speaker on all themes, a frequent and valued contributor to numerous magazines, as well as the author of several volumes. Among his best known books are "Motives of Life," "Truths for To-day," and "Club Essays." Died, in Chicago, Oct. 3, 1894.

SYCAMORE, the county-seat of De Kalb County (founded in 1836), 56 miles west of Chicago, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railroads; lies in a region devoted to agriculture, dairying and stock-raising. The city itself contains several factories, the principal products being agricultural implements, flour, insulated wire, brick, tile, varnish, furniture, soap and carriages and wagons. There are also works for canning vegetables and fruit, besides two creameries. The town is lighted by electricity, and has high-pressure water-works. There are eleven churches, three graded public schools and a

young ladies' seminary. Population (1880), 3,028; (1890), 2,987; (1900), 3,653.

TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, was born at Elmwood, Peoria County, Ill., April 29, 1860; at an early age evinced a predilection for sculpture and began modeling; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1880, then went to Paris and studied sculpture in the famous Ecole des Beaux Arts until 1885. The following year he settled in Chicago, finally becoming associated with the Chicago Art Institute. He has been a lecturer on art in the Chicago University. Mr. Taft furnished the decorations of the Horticultural Building on the World's Fair Grounds, in 1893.

TALCOTT, Mancel, business man, was born in Rome, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1817; attended the common schools until 17 years of age, when he set out for the West, traveling on foot from Detroit to Chicago, and thence to Park Ridge, where he worked at farming until 1850. Then, having followed the occupation of a miner for some time, in California, with some success, he united with Horace M. Singer in establishing the firm of Singer & Talcott, stone-dealers, which lasted during most of his life. He served as a member of the Chicago City Council, on the Board of County Commissioners, as a member of the Police Board, and was one of the founders of the First National Bank, and President, for several years, of the Stock Yards National Bank. Liberal and public-spirited, he contributed freely to works of charity. Died, June 5, 1878.

TALCOTT, (Capt.) William, soldier of the War of 1812 and pioneer, was born in Gilead, Conn., March 6, 1774; emigrated to Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1810, and engaged in farming; served as a Lieutenant in the Oneida County militia during the War of 1812-14, being stationed at Sackett's Harbor under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1835, in company with his eldest son, Thomas B. Talcott, he made an extended tour through the West, finally selecting a location in Illinois at the junction of Rock River and the Peconia, where the town of Rockton now stands—there being only two white families, at that time, within the present limits of Winnebago County. Two years later (1837), he brought his family to this point, with his sons took up a considerable body of Government land and erected two mills, to which customers came from a long distance. In 1838 Captain Talcott took part in the organization of the first Congregational Church in that section of the State. A zealous anti-slavery man, he supported James G.

Birney (the Liberty candidate for President) in 1844, continuing to act with that party until the organization of the Republican party in 1856; was deeply interested in the War for the Union, but died before its conclusion, Sept. 2, 1864.—

Maj. Thomas B. (Talcott), oldest son of the preceding, was born at Hebron, Conn., April 17, 1806; was taken to Rome, N. Y., by his father in infancy, and, after reaching maturity, engaged in mercantile business with his brother in Chemung County; in 1835 accompanied his father in a tour through the West, finally locating at Rockton, where he engaged in agriculture. On the organization of Winnebago County, in 1836, he was elected one of the first County Commissioners, and, in 1850, to the State Senate, serving four years. He also held various local offices. Died, Sept. 30, 1894.—**Hon. Wait (Talcott)**, second son of Capt. William Talcott, was born at Hebron, Conn., Oct. 17, 1807, and taken to Rome, N. Y., where he remained until his 19th year, when he engaged in business at Booneville and, still later, in Utica; in 1838, removed to Illinois and joined his father at Rockton, finally becoming a citizen of Rockford, where, in his later years, he was extensively engaged in manufacturing, having become, in 1854, with his brother Sylvester, a partner of the firm of J. H. Manny & Co., in the manufacture of the Manny reaper and mower. He was an original anti-slavery man and, at one time, a Free-Soil candidate for Congress, but became a zealous Republican and ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he employed as an attorney in the famous suit of McCormick vs. the Manny Reaper Company for infringement of patent. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate, succeeding his brother, Thomas B., and was the first Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1862, and continuing in office some five years. Though too old for active service in the field, during the Civil War, he voluntarily hired a substitute to take his place. Mr. Talcott was one of the original incorporators and Trustees of Beloit College, and a founder of Rockford Female Seminary, remaining a trustee of each for many years. Died, June 7, 1890.—**Sylvester (Talcott)**, third son of William Talcott, born at Rome, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1810; when of age, engaged in mercantile business in Chemung County; in 1837 removed, with other members of the family, to Winnebago County, Ill., where he joined his father in the entry of Government lands and the erection of mills, as already detailed. He became one of the first Justices of the Peace in Winne-

bago County, also served as Supervisor for a number of years and, although a farmer, became interested, in 1854, with his brother Wait, in the Manny Reaper Company at Rockford. He also followed the example of his brother, just named, in furnishing a substitute for the War of the Rebellion, though too old for service himself. Died, June 19, 1885.—**Henry Walter (Talcott)**, fourth son of William Talcott, was born at Rome, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1814; came with his father to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and was connected with his father and brothers in business. Died, Dec. 9, 1870.—**Dwight Lewis (Talcott)**, oldest son of Henry Walter Talcott, born in Winnebago County; at the age of 17 years enlisted at Belvidere, in January, 1864, as a soldier in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served as provost guard some two months at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, and later took part in many of the important battles of that year in Mississippi and Tennessee. Having been captured at Campbellsville, Tenn., he was taken to Andersonville, Ga., where he suffered all the horrors of that famous prison-pen, until March, 1865, when he was released, arriving at home a helpless skeleton, the day after Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Talcott subsequently settled in Muscatine County, Iowa.

TALLULA, a prosperous village of Menard County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 24 miles northeast of Jacksonville; is in the midst of a grain, coal-mining, and stock-growing region; has a local bank and newspaper. Pop. (1890), 445; (1900), 639.

TAMAROA, a village in Perry County, situated at the junction of the Illinois Central with the Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad, 8 miles north of Duquoin, and 57 miles east-southeast of Belleville. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a large public school, five churches and two flouring mills. Coal is mined here and exported in large quantities. Pop. (1900), 853.

TAMAROA & MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD. (See *Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad.*)

TANNER, Edward Allen, clergyman and educator, was born of New England ancestry, at Waverly, Ill., Nov. 29, 1837—being the first child who could claim nativity there; was educated in the local schools and at Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1857; spent four years teaching in his native place and at Jacksonville; then accepted the Professorship of Latin in Pacific University at Portland, Oregon, remaining four years, when he returned to his Alma Mater (1865), assuming there the chair of

Latin and Rhetoric. In 1881 he was appointed financial agent of the latter institution, and, in 1882, its President. While in Oregon he had been ordained a minister of the Congregational Church, and, for a considerable period during his connection with Illinois College, officiated as Chaplain of the Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, besides supplying local and other pulpits. He labored earnestly for the benefit of the institution under his charge, and, during his incumbency, added materially to its endowment and resources. Died, at Jacksonville, Feb. 8, 1892.

TANNER, John R., Governor, was born in Warrick County, Ind., April 4, 1844, and brought to Southern Illinois in boyhood, where he grew up on a farm in the vicinity of Carbondale, enjoying only such educational advantages as were afforded by the common school; in 1863, at the age of 19, enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, serving until June, 1865, when he was transferred to the Sixty-first, and finally mustered out in September following. All the male members of Governor Tanner's family were soldiers of the late war, his father dying in a rebel prison at Columbus, Miss., one of his brothers suffering the same fate from wounds at Nashville, Tenn., and another brother dying in hospital at Pine Bluff, Ark. Only one of this patriotic family, besides Governor Tanner, still survives—Mr. J. M. Tanner of Clay County, who left the service with the rank of Lieutenant of the Thirtieth Illinois Cavalry. Returning from the war, Mr. Tanner established himself in business as a farmer in Clay County, later engaging successfully in the milling and lumber business as the partner of his brother. The public positions held by him, since the war, include those of Sheriff of Clay County (1870-72), Clerk of the Circuit Court (1872-76), and State Senator (1880-83). During the latter year he received the appointment of United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until after the accession of President Cleveland in 1885. In 1886, he was the Republican nominee for State Treasurer and was elected by an unusually large majority; in 1891 was appointed, by Governor Fifer, a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, but, in 1892, received the appointment of Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, continuing in the latter office until December, 1893. For ten years (1874-84) he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, returning to that body in 1894, when he was chosen Chairman and conducted the campaign which

resulted in the unprecedented Republican successes of that year. In 1896 he received the nomination of his party for Governor, and was elected over Gov. John P. Altgeld, his Democratic opponent, by a plurality of over 113,000, and a majority, over all, of nearly 90,000 votes.

TANNER, Tazewell B., jurist, was born in Henry County, Va., and came to Jefferson County, Ill., about 1846 or '47, at first taking a position as teacher and Superintendent of Public Schools. Later, he was connected with "The Jeffersonian," a Democratic paper at Mount Vernon, and, in 1849, went to the gold regions of California, meeting with reasonable success as a miner. Returning in a year or two, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, while in the discharge of his duties, prosecuted the study of law, finally, on admission to the bar, entering into partnership with the late Col. Thomas S. Casey. In 1854 he was elected Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly, and was instrumental in securing the appropriation for the erection of a Supreme Court building at Mount Vernon. In 1862 he served as a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of that year; was elected Circuit Judge in 1873, and, in 1877, was assigned to duty on the Appellate bench, but, at the expiration of his term, declined a re-election and resumed the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon. Died, March 25, 1880.

TAXATION, in its legal sense, the mode of raising revenue. In its general sense its purposes are the support of the State and local governments, the promotion of the public good by fostering education and works of public improvement, the protection of society by the preservation of order and the punishment of crime, and the support of the helpless and destitute. In practice, and as prescribed by the Constitution, the raising of revenue is required to be done "by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise." (State Constitution, 1870—Art. Revenue, Sec. 1.) The person selected under the law to make this valuation is the Assessor of the county or the township (in counties under township organization), and he is required to make a return to the County Board at its July meeting each year—the latter having authority to hear complaints of taxpayers and adjust inequalities when found to exist. It is made the duty of the Assessor to

include in his return, as real-estate, all lands and the buildings or other improvements erected thereon; and, under the head of personal property, all tangible effects, besides moneys, credits, bonds or stocks, shares of stock of companies or corporations, investments, annuities, franchises, royalties, etc. Property used for school, church or cemetery purposes, as well as public buildings and other property belonging to the State and General Government, municipalities, public charities, public libraries, agricultural and scientific societies, are declared exempt. Nominally, all property subject to taxation is required to be assessed at its cash valuation; but, in reality, the valuation, of late years, has been on a basis of twenty-five to thirty-three per cent of its estimated cash value. In the larger cities, however, the valuation is often much lower than this, while very large amounts escape assessment altogether. The Revenue Act, passed at the special session of the Fortieth General Assembly (1898), requires the Assessor to make a return of all property subject to taxation in his district, at its cash valuation, upon which a Board of Review fixes a tax on the basis of twenty per cent of such cash valuation. An abstract of the property assessment of each county goes before the State Board of Equalization, at its annual meeting in August, for the purpose of comparison and equalizing valuations between counties, but the Board has no power to modify the assessments of individual tax-payers. (See *State Board of Equalization*.) This Board has exclusive power to fix the valuation for purposes of taxation of the capital stock or franchises of companies (except certain specified manufacturing corporations), incorporated under the State laws, together with the "railroad track" and "rolling stock" of railroads, and the capital stock of railroads and telegraph lines, and to fix the distribution of the latter between counties in which they lie.—The Constitution of 1848 empowered the Legislature to impose a capitation tax, of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar, upon each free white male citizen entitled to the right of suffrage, between the ages of 21 and 60 years, but the Constitution of 1870 grants no such power, though it authorizes the extension of the "objects and subjects of taxation" in accordance with the principle contained in the first section of the Revenue Article.—Special assessments in cities, for the construction of sewers, pavements, etc., being local and in the form of benefits, cannot be said to come under the head of general taxation. The same is to be said of revenue derived

from fines and penalties, which are forms of punishment for specific offenses, and go to the benefit of certain specified funds.

TAYLOR, Abner, ex-Congressman, is a native of Maine, and a resident of Chicago. He has been in active business all his life as contractor, builder and merchant, and, for some time, a member of the wholesale dry-goods firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, and represented the First Illinois District in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, 1889 to 1893. Mr. Taylor was one of the contractors for the erection of the new State Capitol of Texas.

TAYLOR, Benjamin Franklin, journalist, poet and lecturer, was born at Lowville, N. Y., July 19, 1819; graduated at Madison University in 1839, the next year becoming literary and dramatic critic of "The Chicago Evening Journal." Here, in a few years, he acquired a wide reputation as a journalist and poet, and was much in demand as a lecturer on literary topics. His letters from the field during the Rebellion, as war correspondent of "The Evening Journal," won for him even a greater popularity, and were complimented by translation into more than one European language. After the war, he gave his attention more unreservedly to literature, his principal works appearing after that date. His publications in book form, including both prose and poetry, comprise the following: "Attractions of Language" (1845); "January and June" (1853); "Pictures in Camp and Field" (1871). "The World on Wheels" (1873); "Old Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme" (1874); "Songs of Yesterday" (1877); "Summer Savory Gleaned from Rural Nooks" (1879); "Between the Gates"—pictures of California life—(1881); "Dulce Domum, the Burden of Song" (1884), and "Theophilus Trent, or Old Times in the Oak Openings," a novel (1887). The last was in the hands of the publishers at his death, Feb. 27, 1887. Among his most popular poems are "The Isle of the Long Ago," "The Old Village Choir," and "Rhymes of the River." "The London Times" complimented Mr. Taylor with the title of "The Oliver Goldsmith of America."

TAYLOR, Edmund Dick, early Indian-trader and legislator, was born at Fairfield C. H., Va., Oct. 18, 1802—the son of a commissary in the army of the Revolution, under General Greene, and a cousin of General (later, President) Zachary Taylor; left his native State in his youth and, at an early day, came to Springfield, Ill., where he

opened an Indian-trading post and general store; was elected from Sangamon County to the lower branch of the Seventh General Assembly (1830) and re-elected in 1832—the latter year being a competitor of Abraham Lincoln, whom he defeated. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate and, at the next session of the Legislature, was one of the celebrated "Long Nine" who secured the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. He resigned before the close of his term to accept, from President Jackson, the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at Chicago. Here he became one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (1837), serving as one of the Commissioners to secure subscriptions of stock, and was also active in advocating the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The title of "Colonel," by which he was known during most of his life, was acquired by service, with that rank, on the staff of Gov. John Reynolds, during the Black Hawk War of 1832. After coming to Chicago, Colonel Taylor became one of the Trustees of the Chicago branch of the State Bank, and was later identified with various banking enterprises, as also a somewhat extensive operator in real estate. An active Democrat in the early part of his career in Illinois, Colonel Taylor was one of the members of his party to take ground against the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and advocated the election of General Bissell to the governorship in 1856. In 1860 he was again in line with his party in support of Senator Douglas for the Presidency, and was an opponent of the war policy of the Government still later, as shown by his participation in the celebrated "Peace Convention" at Springfield, of June 17, 1863. In the latter years of his life he became extensively interested in coal lands in La Salle and adjoining counties, and, for a considerable time, served as President of the Northern Illinois Coal & Mining Company, his home, during a part of this period, being at Mendota. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 4, 1891.

TAYLORVILLE, a city and county-seat of Christian County, on the South Fork of the Sangamon River and on the Wabash Railway at its point of intersection with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. It is about 27 miles southeast of Springfield, and 28 miles southwest of Decatur. It has several banks, flour mills, paper mills, electric light and gas plants, water-works, two coal mines, carriage and wagon shops, a manufactory of farming implements, two daily and weekly papers, nine churches and five graded and township high

schools. Much coal is mined in this vicinity. Pop. (1890), 2,839; (1900), 4,248.

TAZEWELL COUNTY, a central county on the Illinois River; was first settled in 1823 and organized in 1827; has an area of 650 square miles—was named for Governor Tazewell of Virginia. It is drained by the Illinois and Mackinaw Rivers and traversed by several lines of railway. The surface is generally level, the soil alluvial and rich, but, requiring drainage, especially on the river bottoms. Gravel, coal and sandstone are found, but, generally speaking, Tazewell is an agricultural county. The cereals are extensively cultivated; wool is also clipped, and there are dairy interests of some importance. Distilling is extensively conducted at Pekin, the county-seat, which is also the seat of other mechanical industries. (See also *Pekin*.) Population of the county (1880), 29,666; (1890), 29,556; (1900), 33,221.

TEMPLE, John Taylor, M.D., early Chicago physician, born in Virginia in 1804, graduated in medicine at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1830, and, in 1833, arrived in Chicago. At this time he had a contract for carrying the United States mail from Chicago to Fort Howard, near Green Bay, and the following year undertook a similar contract between Chicago and Ottawa. Having sold these out three years later, he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, though interested, for a time, in contracts for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Dr. Temple was instrumental in erecting the first house (after Rev. Jesse Walker's missionary station at Wolf Point), for public religious worship in Chicago, and, although himself a Baptist, it was used in common by Protestant denominations. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College, though he later became a convert to homeopathy, and finally, removing to St. Louis, assisted in founding the St. Louis School of Homeopathy, dying there, Feb. 24, 1877.

TENURE OF OFFICE. (See *Elections*.)

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & ALTON RAILROAD (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD, a corporation operating no line of its own within the State, but the lessee and operator of the following lines (which see): St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, 158.3 miles; Terre Haute & Peoria, 145.12 miles; East St. Louis & Carondelet, 12.74 miles—total length of leased

lines in Illinois, 316.16 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad was incorporated in Indiana in 1847, as the Terre Haute & Richmond, completed a line between the points named in the title, in 1853, and took its present name in 1866. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased a controlling interest in its stock in 1893.

TERRE HAUTE & PEORIA RAILROAD, (Vandalia Line), a line of road extending from Terre Haute, Ind., to Peoria, Ill., 145.12 miles, with 28.78 miles of trackage, making in all 173.9 miles in operation, all being in Illinois—operated by the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The gauge is standard, and the rails are steel. (HISTORY.) It was organized Feb. 7, 1887, successor to the Illinois Midland Railroad. The latter was made up by the consolidation (Nov. 4, 1874) of three lines: (1) The Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1869 and opened in 1874; (2) the Paris & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1861 and opened in December, 1872; and (3) the Paris & Terre Haute Railroad, chartered in 1873 and opened in 1874—the consolidated lines assuming the name of the Illinois Midland Railroad. In 1886 the Illinois Midland was sold under foreclosure and, in February, 1887, reorganized as the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad. In 1892 it was leased for ninety-nine years to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, and is operated as a part of the "Vandalia System." The capital stock (1898) was \$8,764,200; funded debt, \$2,230,000,—total capital invested, \$6,227,481.

TEUTOPOLIS, a village of Effingham County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles east of Effingham; was originally settled by a colony of Germans from Cincinnati. Population (1900), 498.

THOMAS, Horace H., lawyer and legislator, was born in Vermont, Dec. 18, 1831, graduated at Middlebury College, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Chicago, where he commenced practice. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted and was commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of the Ohio. At the close of the war he took up his residence in Tennessee, serving as Quartermaster upon the staff of Governor Brownlow. In 1867 he returned to Chicago and resumed practice. He was elected a Representative in the Legislature in 1878 and re-elected in 1880, being chosen Speaker of the House during his latter term. In 1888 he was elected State Senator from the Sixth District, serving during the sessions of the Thirty-sixth

and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies. In 1897, General Thomas was appointed United States Appraiser in connection with the Custom House in Chicago.

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, jurist and United States Senator, was born at Hagerstown, Md., claiming direct descent from Lord Baltimore. Taken west in childhood, he grew to manhood and settled at Lawrenceburg, Indiana Territory, in 1803; in 1805 was Speaker of the Territorial Legislature and, later, represented the Territory as Delegate in Congress. On the organization of Illinois Territory (which he had favored), he removed to Kaskaskia, was appointed one of the first Judges for the new Territory, and, in 1818, as Delegate from St. Clair County, presided over the first State Constitutional Convention, and, on the admission of the State, became one of the first United States Senators—Governor Edwards being his colleague. Though an avowed advocate of slavery, he gained no little prominence as the author of the celebrated "Missouri Compromise," adopted in 1820. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1823, serving until 1829. He subsequently removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he died by suicide, May 4, 1853.—**Jesse Burgess (Thomas), Jr.**, nephew of the United States Senator of the same name, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, July 31, 1806, was educated at Transylvania University, and, being admitted to the bar, located at Edwardsville, Ill. He first appeared in connection with public affairs as Secretary of the State Senate in 1830, being re-elected in 1832; in 1834 was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Madison County, but, in February following, was appointed Attorney-General, serving only one year. He afterwards held the position of Circuit Judge (1837-39), his home being then in Springfield; in 1843 he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by appointment of the Governor, as successor to Stephen A. Douglas, and was afterwards elected to the same office by the Legislature, remaining until 1848. During a part of his professional career he was the partner of David Prickett and William L. May, at Springfield, and afterwards a member of the Galena bar, finally removing to Chicago, where he died, Feb. 21, 1850.—**Jesse B. (Thomas) third**, clergyman and son of the last named; born at Edwardsville, Ill., July 29, 1832; educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary; practiced law for a time in Chicago, but finally entered the Baptist ministry, serving churches at Waukegan, Ill., Brooklyn, N. Y., and San Francisco (1862-69). He

then became pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, in Chicago, remaining until 1874, when he returned to Brooklyn. In 1887 he became Professor of Biblical History in the Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., where he has since resided. He is the author of several volumes, and, in 1866, received the degree of D.D. from the old University of Chicago.

THOMAS, John, pioneer and soldier of the Black Hawk War, was born in Wythe County, Va., Jan. 11, 1800. At the age of 18 he accompanied his parents to St. Clair County, Ill., where the family located in what was then called the Alexander settlement, near the present site of Shiloh. When he was 23 he rented a farm (although he had not enough money to buy a horse) and married. Six years later he bought and stocked a farm, and, from that time forward, rapidly accumulated real property, until he became one of the most extensive owners of farming land in St. Clair County. In early life he was fond of military exercise, holding various offices in local organizations and serving as a Colonel in the Black Hawk War. In 1824 he was one of the leaders of the party opposed to the amendment of the State Constitution to sanction slavery, was a zealous opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and a firm supporter of the Republican party from the date of its formation. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1838, '62, '64, '72 and '74; and to the State Senate in 1878, serving four years in the latter body. Died, at Belleville, Dec. 16, 1894, in the 95th year of his age.

THOMAS, John R., ex-Congressman, was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., Oct. 11, 1846. He served in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion, rising from the ranks to a captaincy. After his return home he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. From 1872 to 1876 he was State's Attorney, and, from 1879 to 1889, represented his District in Congress. In 1897, Mr. Thomas was appointed by President McKinley an additional United States District Judge for Indian Territory. His home is now at Vanita, in that Territory.

THOMAS, William, pioneer lawyer and legislator, was born in what is now Allen County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1802; received a rudimentary education, and served as deputy of his father (who was Sheriff), and afterwards of the County Clerk; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1823; in 1826 removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he taught school, served as a private in the Winnebago War (1827), and at the session of 1828-29,

reported the proceedings of the General Assembly for "The Vandalia Intelligencer"; was State's Attorney and School Commissioner of Morgan County; served as Quartermaster and Commissary in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), first under Gen. Joseph Duncan and; a year later, under General Whiteside; in 1839 was appointed Circuit Judge, but legislated out of office two years later. It was as a member of the Legislature, however, that he gained the greatest prominence, first as State Senator in 1834-40, and Representative in 1846-48 and 1850-52, when he was especially influential in the legislation which resulted in establishing the institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and the Hospital for the Insane (the first in the State) at Jacksonville—serving, for a time, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the latter. He was also prominent in connection with many enterprises of a local character, including the establishment of the Illinois Female College, to which, although without children of his own, he was a liberal contributor. During the first year of the war he was a member of the Board of Army Auditors by appointment of Governor Yates. Died, at Jacksonville, August 22, 1889.

THORNTON, Anthony, jurist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 9, 1814—being descended from a Virginia family. After the usual primary instruction in the common schools, he spent two years in a high school at Gallatin, Tenn., when he entered Centre College at Danville, Ky., afterwards continuing his studies at Miami University, Ohio, where he graduated in 1834. Having studied law with an uncle at Paris, Ky., he was licensed to practice in 1836, when he left his native State with a view to settling in Missouri, but, visiting his uncle, Gen. William F. Thornton, at Shelbyville, Ill., was induced to establish himself in practice there. He served as a member of the State Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, and as Representative in the Seventeenth General Assembly (1850-52) for Shelby County. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and, in 1870, to the Illinois Supreme Court, but served only until 1873, when he resigned. In 1879 Judge Thornton removed to Decatur, Ill., but subsequently returned to Shelbyville, where (1898) he now resides.

THORNTON, William Fitzhugh, Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was born in Hanover County, Va., Oct. 4, 1789; in 1806, went to Alexandria, Va., where he conducted a drug business for a time, also acting as associate

editor of "The Alexandria Gazette." Subsequently removing to Washington City, he conducted a paper there in the interest of John Quincy Adams for the Presidency. During the War of 1812-14 he served as a Captain of cavalry, and, for a time, as staff-officer of General Winder. On occasion of the visit of Marquis La Fayette to America (1824-25) he accompanied the distinguished Frenchman from Baltimore to Richmond. In 1829 he removed to Kentucky, and, in 1833, to Shelbyville, Ill., where he soon after engaged in mercantile business, to which he added a banking and brokerage business in 1859, with which he was actively associated until his death. In 1836, he was appointed, by Governor Duncan, one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, serving as President of the Board until 1842. In 1840, he made a visit to London, as financial agent of the State, in the interest of the Canal, and succeeded in making a sale of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 on what were then considered favorable terms. General Thornton was an ardent Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he became a Democrat. Died, at Shelbyville, Oct. 21, 1873.

TILLSON, John, pioneer, was born at Halifax, Mass., March 13, 1796; came to Illinois in 1819, locating at Hillsboro, Montgomery County, where he became a prominent and enterprising operator in real estate, doing a large business for eastern parties; was one of the founders of Hillsboro Academy and an influential and liberal friend of Illinois College, being a Trustee of the latter from its establishment until his death; was supported in the Legislature of 1827 for State Treasurer, but defeated by James Hall. Died, at Peoria, May 11, 1853.—**Christiana Holmes** (Tillson), wife of the preceding, was born at Kingston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1798; married to John Tillson in 1822, and immediately came to Illinois to reside; was a woman of rare culture and refinement, and deeply interested in benevolent enterprises. Died, in New York City, May 29, 1872.—**Charles Holmes** (Tillson), son of John and Christiana Holmes Tillson, was born at Hillsboro, Ill., Sept. 15, 1823; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1844; studied law in St. Louis and at Transylvania University, was admitted to the bar in St. Louis and practiced there some years—also served several terms in the City Council, and was a member of the National Guard of Missouri in the War of the Rebellion. Died, Nov. 25, 1865.—**John** (Tillson), Jr., another son, was born at

Hillsboro, Ill., Oct. 12, 1825; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, but did not graduate from the latter; graduated from Transylvania Law School, Ky., in 1847, and was admitted to the bar at Quincy, Ill., the same year; practiced two years at Galena, when he returned to Quincy. In 1861 he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, became its Lieutenant-Colonel, on the promotion of Col. J. D. Morgan to Brigadier-General, was advanced to the colonelcy, and, in July, 1865, was mustered out with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General; for two years later held a commission as Captain in the regular army. During a portion of 1869-70 he was editor of "The Quincy Whig"; in 1873 was elected Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly to succeed Nehemiah Bushnell, who had died in office, and, during the same year, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, serving until 1881. Died, August 6, 1892.

TILLSON, Robert, pioneer, was born in Halifax County, Mass., August 12, 1800; came to Illinois in 1822, and was employed, for several years, as a clerk in the land agency of his brother, John Tillson, at Hillsboro. In 1836 he engaged in the mercantile business with Charles Holmes, Jr., in St. Louis, but, in 1828, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he opened the first general store in that city; also served as Postmaster for some ten years. During this period he built the first two-story frame building erected in Quincy, up to that date. Retiring from the mercantile business in 1840 he engaged in real estate, ultimately becoming the proprietor of considerable property of this character; was also a contractor for furnishing cavalry accouterments to the Government during the war. Soon after the war he erected one of the handsomest business blocks existing in the city at that time. Died, in Quincy, Dec. 27, 1892.

TINCHER, John L., banker, was born in Kentucky in 1821; brought by his parents to Vermilion County, Ind., in 1829, and left an orphan at 17; attended school in Coles County, Ill., and was employed as clerk in a store at Danville, 1843-53. He then became a member of the firm of Tinchler & English, merchants, later establishing a bank, which became the First National Bank of Danville. In 1864 Mr. Tinchler was elected Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly and, two years later, to the Senate, being re-elected in 1870. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, in Springfield, Dec. 17, 1871,

while in attendance on the adjourned session of that year.

TIPTON, Thomas F., lawyer and jurist, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, August 29, 1833; has been a resident of McLean County, Ill., from the age of 10 years, his present home being at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and, from January, 1867, to December, 1868, was State's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit. In 1870 he was elected Judge of the same circuit, and under the new Constitution, was chosen Judge of the new Fourteenth Circuit. From 1877 to 1879 he represented the (then) Thirteenth Illinois District in Congress, but, in 1878, was defeated by Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee. In 1891 he was re-elected to a seat on the Circuit bench for the Bloomington Circuit, but resumed practice at the expiration of his term in 1897.

TISKILWA, a village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 7 miles southwest of Princeton; has creameries and cheese factories, churches, school, library, water-works, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 965.

TODD, (Col.) John, soldier, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1750; took part in the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., in 1774, as Adjutant-General of General Lewis; settled as a lawyer at Fincastle, Va., and, in 1775, removed to Fayette County, Ky., the next year locating near Lexington. He was one of the first two Delegates from Kentucky County to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and, in 1778, accompanied Col. George Rogers Clark on his expedition against Kaskaskia and Vincennes. In December, 1778, he was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, Lieutenant-Commandant of Illinois County, embracing the region northwest of the Ohio River, serving two years; in 1780, was again a member of the Virginia Legislature, where he procured grants of land for public schools and introduced a bill for negro-emancipation. He was killed by Indians, at the battle of Blue Licks, Ky., August 19, 1782.

TODD, (Dr.) John, physician, born near Lexington, Ky., April 27, 1787, was one of the earliest graduates of Transylvania University, also graduating at the Medical University of Philadelphia; was appointed Surgeon-General of Kentucky troops in the War of 1812, and captured at the battle of River Raisin. Returning to Lexington after his release, he practiced there and at Bardstown, removed to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1817, and, in 1827, to Springfield, where he had been appointed Register of the Land Office by

President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by Jackson in 1829. Dr. Todd continued to reside at Springfield until his death, which occurred, Jan. 9, 1865. He was a grandson of John Todd, who was appointed Commandant of Illinois County by Gov. Patrick Henry in 1778, and an uncle of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.—**John Blair Smith** (Todd), son of the preceding, was born at Lexington, Ky., April 4, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1817; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837, serving afterwards in the Florida and Mexican wars and on the frontier; resigned, and was an Indian-trader in Dakota, 1856-61; the latter year, took his seat as a Delegate in Congress from Dakota, then served as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, 1861-62; was again Delegate in Congress in 1863-65, Speaker of the Dakota Legislature in 1867, and Governor of the Territory, 1869-71. Died, at Yankton City, Jan. 5, 1872.

TOLEDO, a village and the county-seat of Cumberland County, on the Illinois Central Railroad; founded in 1854; has five churches, a graded school, two banks, creamery, flour mill, elevator, and two weekly newspapers. There are no manufacturing, the leading industry in the surrounding country being agriculture. Pop. (1890), 676; (1900), 818.

TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad*.)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway*.)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway*.)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY, a line of railroad wholly within the State of Illinois, extending from Effner, at the Indiana State line, west to the Mississippi River at Warsaw. The length of the whole line is 230.7 miles, owned entirely by the company. It is made up of a division from Effner to Peoria (110.9 miles)—which is practically an air-line throughout nearly its entire length—and the Peoria and Warsaw Division (108.8 miles) with branches from La Harpe to Iowa Junction (10.4 miles) and 0.6 of a mile connecting with the Keokuk bridge at Hamilton.—(HISTORY.) The original charter for this line was granted, in 1863, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad; the main line was completed in 1868, and the La Harpe & Iowa Junction branch in 1873. Default was made in 1873, the road sold under foreclosure, in 1880, and reorganized as the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and the line leased for 49½

years to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. The latter defaulted in July, 1884, and, a year later, the Toledo, Peoria & Western was transferred to trustees for the first mortgage bond-holders, was sold under foreclosure in October, 1886, and, in March, 1887, the present company, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, was organized for the purpose of taking over the property. In 1893 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained a controlling interest in the stock, and, in 1894, an agreement, for joint ownership and management, was entered into between that corporation and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The total capitalization, in 1898, was \$9,712,433, of which \$4,076,900 was in stock and \$4,895,000 in bonds.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD. This line crosses the State in a northeast direction from East St. Louis to Humrick, near the Indiana State line, with Toledo as its eastern terminus. The length of the entire line is 450.72 miles, of which 179½ miles are operated in Illinois.—(HISTORY.) The Illinois portion of the line grew out of the union of charters granted to the Tuscola, Charleston & Vincennes and the Charleston, Neoga & St. Louis Railroad Companies, which were consolidated in 1881 with certain Indiana lines under the name of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. During 1882 a narrow-gauge road was constructed from Ridge Farm, in Vermilion County, to East St. Louis (172 miles). In 1885 this was sold under foreclosure and, in June, 1886, consolidated with the main line under the name of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad. The whole line was changed to standard gauge in 1887-89, and otherwise materially improved, but, in 1893, went into the hands of receivers. Plans of re-organization have been under consideration, but the receivers were still in control in 1898.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

TOLONO, a city in Champaign County, situated at the intersection of the Wabash and the Illinois Central Railroads, 9 miles south of Champaign and 37 miles east-northeast of Decatur. It is the business center of a prosperous agricultural region. The town has five churches, a graded school, a bank, a button factory, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 905; (1890), 902; (1900), 845.

TONICA, a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 9 miles south of La Salle; the district is agricultural, but the place has some

manufactures and a newspaper. Population (1890), 473; (1900), 497.

TONTY, *Chevalier Henry de*, explorer and soldier, born at Gaeta, Italy, about 1650. What is now known as the Tontine system of insurance undoubtedly originated with his father. The younger Tonty was adventurous, and, even as a youth, took part in numerous land and naval encounters. In the course of his experience he lost a hand, which was replaced by an iron or copper substitute. He embarked with La Salle in 1678, and aided in the construction of a fort at Niagara. He advanced into the country of the Illinois and established friendly relations with them, only to witness the defeat of his putative savage allies by the Iroquois. After various encounters (chiefly under the direction of La Salle) with the Indians in Illinois, he returned to Green Bay in 1681. The same year—under La Salle's orders—he began the erection of Fort St. Louis, on what is now called "Starved Rock" in La Salle County. In 1682 he descended the Mississippi to its mouth, with La Salle, but was ordered back to Mackinaw for assistance. In 1684 he returned to Illinois and successfully repulsed the Iroquois from Fort St. Louis. In 1686 he again descended the Mississippi in search of La Salle. Disheartened by the death of his commander and the loss of his early comrades, he took up his residence with the Illinois Indians. Among them he was found by Iberville in 1700, as a hunter and fur-trader. He died, in Mobile, in September, 1704. He was La Salle's most efficient coadjutor, and next to his ill-fated leader, did more than any other of the early French explorers to make Illinois known to the civilized world.

TOPOGRAPHY. Illinois is, generally speaking, an elevated table-land. If low water at Cairo be adopted as the maximum depression, and the summits of the two ridges hereinafter mentioned as the highest points of elevation, the altitude of this table land above the sea-level varies from 300 to 550 feet, the mean elevation being about 600 feet. The State has no mountain chains, and its few hills are probably the result of unequal denudation during the drift epoch. In some localities, particularly in the valley of the upper Mississippi, the streams have cut channels from 200 to 300 feet deep through the nearly horizontal strata, and here are found precipitous scarps, but, for the most part, the fundamental rocks are covered by a thick layer of detrital material. In the northwest there is a broken tract of uneven ground; the central por-

tion of the State is almost wholly flat prairie, and, in the alluvial lands in the State, there are many deep valleys, eroded by the action of streams. The surface generally slopes toward the south and southwest, but the uniformity is broken by two ridges, which cross the State, one in either extremity. The northern ridge crosses the Rock River at Grand Detour and the Illinois at Split Rock, with an extreme altitude of 800 to 850 feet above sea-level, though the altitude of Mount Morris, in Ogle County, exceeds 900 feet. That in the south consists of a range of hills in the latitude of Jonesboro, and extending from Shawneetown to Grand Tower. These hills are also about 800 feet above the level of the ocean. The highest point in the State is in Jo Daviess County, just south of the Wisconsin State line (near Scale's Mound) reaching an elevation of 1,257 feet above sea-level, while the highest in the south is in the northeast corner of Pope County—1,046 feet—a spur of the Ozark mountains. The following statistics regarding elevations are taken from a report of Prof. C. W. Rolfe, of the University of Illinois, based on observations made under the auspices of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners: The lowest gauge of the Ohio river, at its mouth (above sea-level), is 268.58 feet, and the mean level of Lake Michigan at Chicago 581.28 feet. The altitudes of a few prominent points are as follows: Highest point in Jackson County, 695 feet; "Bald Knob" in Union County, 985; highest point in Cook County (Barrington), 818; in La Salle County (Mendota), 747; in Livingston (Strawn), 770; in Will (Monee), 804; in Pike (Arden), 790; in Lake (Lake Zurich), 880; in Bureau, 910; in Boone, 1,010; in Lee (Carnahan), 1,017; in Stephenson (Waddam's Grove), 1,018; in Kane (Briar Hill), 974; in Winnebago, 985. The elevations of important towns are: Peoria, 465; Jacksonville, 602; Springfield, 596; Galesburg, 755; Joliet, 537; Rockford, 728; Bloomington, 821. Outside of the immediate valleys of the streams, and a few isolated groves or copses, little timber is found in the northern and central portions of the State, and such growth as there is, lacks the thriftiness characteristic of the forests in the Ohio valley. These forests cover a belt extending some sixty miles north of Cairo, and, while they generally include few coniferous trees, they abound in various species of oak, black and white walnut, white and yellow poplar, ash, elm, sugar-maple, linden, honey locust, cottonwood, mulberry, sycamore, pecan, persimmon, and (in the immediate valley of the Ohio)

the cypress. From a commercial point of view, Illinois loses nothing through the lack of timber over three-fourths of the State's area. Chicago is an accessible market for the product of the forests of the upper lakes, so that the supply of lumber is ample, while extensive coal-fields supply abundant fuel. The rich soil of the prairies, with its abundance of organic matter (see *Geological Formations*), more than compensates for the want of pine forests, whose soil is ill adapted to agriculture. About two-thirds of the entire boundary of the State consists of navigable waters. These, with their tributary streams, ensure sufficient drainage.

TORRENS LAND TITLE SYSTEM. A system for the registration of titles to, and incumbrances upon, land, as well as transfers thereof, intended to remove all unnecessary obstructions to the cheap, simple and safe sale, acquisition and transfer of realty. The system has been in successful operation in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and British Columbia for many years, and it is also in force in some States in the American Union. An act providing for its introduction into Illinois was first passed by the Twentieth General Assembly, and approved, June 13, 1895. The final legislation in reference thereto was enacted by the succeeding Legislature, and was approved, May 1, 1897. It is far more elaborate in its consideration of details, and is believed to be, in many respects, much better adapted to accomplish the ends in view, than was the original act of 1895. The law is applicable only to counties of the first and second class, and can be adopted in no county except by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the same—the vote "for" or "against" to be taken at either the November or April elections, or at an election for the choice of Judges. Thus far the only county to adopt the system has been Cook, and there it encountered strong opposition on the part of certain parties of influence and wealth. After its adoption, a test case was brought, raising the question of the constitutionality of the act. The issue was taken to the Supreme Court, which tribunal finally upheld the law.—The Torrens system substitutes a certificate of registration and of transfer for the more elaborate deeds and mortgages in use for centuries. Under it there can be no actual transfer of a title until the same is entered upon the public land register, kept in the office of the Registrar, in which case the deed or mortgage becomes a mere power of attorney to authorize the transfer to be made, upon the principle of an ordinary stock transfer,

or of the registration of a United States bond, the actual transfer and public notice thereof being simultaneous. A brief synopsis of the provisions of the Illinois statute is given below: Records of deeds are made Registrars, and required to give bonds of either \$50,000 or \$200,000, according to the population of the county. Any person or corporation, having an interest in land, may make application to any court having chancery jurisdiction, to have his title thereto registered. Such application must be in writing, signed and verified by oath, and must conform, in matters of specification and detail, with the requirements of the act. The court may refer the application to one of the standing examiners appointed by the Registrar, who are required to be competent attorneys and to give bond to examine into the title, as well as the truth of the applicant's statements. Immediately upon the filing of the application, notice thereof is given by the clerk, through publication and the issuance of a summons to be served, as in other proceedings in chancery, against all persons mentioned in the petition as having or claiming any interest in the property described. Any person interested, whether named as a defendant or not, may enter an appearance within the time allowed. A failure to enter an appearance is regarded as a confession by default. The court, in passing upon the application, is in no case bound by the examiner's report, but may require other and further proof; and, in its final adjudication, passes upon all questions of title and incumbrance, directing the Registrar to register the title in the party in whom it is to be vested, and making provision as to the manner and order in which incumbrances thereon shall appear upon the certificate to be issued. An appeal may be allowed to the Supreme Court, if prayed at the time of entering the decree, upon like terms as in other cases in chancery; and a writ of error may be sued out from that tribunal within two years after the entry of the order or decree. The period last mentioned may be said to be the statutory period of limitation, after which the decree of the court must be regarded as final, although safeguards are provided for those who may have been defrauded, and for a few other classes of persons. Upon the filing of the order or decree of the court, it becomes the duty of the Registrar to issue a certificate of title, the form of which is prescribed by the act, making such notations at the end as shall show and preserve the priorities of all estates, mortgages, incumbrances and changes to which the owner's title is

subject. For the purpose of preserving evidence of the owner's handwriting, a receipt for the certificate, duly witnessed or acknowledged, is required of him, which is preserved in the Registrar's office. In case any registered owner should desire to transfer the whole or any part of his estate, or any interest therein, he is required to execute a conveyance to the transferee, which, together with the certificate of title last issued, must be surrendered to the Registrar. That official thereupon issues a new certificate, stamping the word "cancelled" across the surrendered certificate, as well as upon the corresponding entry in his books of record. When land is first brought within the operation of the act, the receiver of the certificate of title is required to pay to the Registrar one-tenth of one per cent of the value of the land, the aggregate so received to be deposited with and invested by the County Treasurer, and reserved as an indemnity fund for the reimbursement of persons sustaining any loss through any omission, mistake or malfeasance of the Registrar or his subordinates. The advantage claimed for the Torrens system is, chiefly, that titles registered thereunder can be dealt with more safely, quickly and inexpensively than under the old system; it being possible to close the entire transaction within an hour or two, without the need of an abstract of title, while (as the law is administered in Cook County) the cost of transfer is only \$3. It is asserted that a title, once registered, can be dealt with almost as quickly and cheaply, and quite as safely, as shares of stock or registered bonds.

TOULON, the county-seat of Stark County, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 37 miles north-northwest of Peoria, and 11 miles southeast of Galva. Besides the county court-house, the town has five churches and a high school, an academy, steam granite works, two banks, and two weekly papers. Population (1880), 967; (1890), 945; (1900), 1,057.

TOWER HILL, a village of Shelby County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads, 7 miles east of Pana; has bank, grain elevators, and coal mine. Pop. (1900), 615.

TOWNSHEND, Richard W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Prince George's County, Md., April 30, 1840. Between the ages of 10 and 18 he attended public and private schools at Washington, D. C. In 1858 he came to Illinois, where he began teaching, at the same time reading law with S. S. Marshall, at McLeansboro, where he was admitted to the bar

in 1862, and where he began practice. From 1863 to 1868 he was Circuit Clerk of Hamilton County, and, from 1868 to 1872, Prosecuting Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. In 1873 he removed to Shawneetown, where he became an officer of the Gallatin National Bank. From 1864 to 1875 he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1872. For twelve years (1877 to 1889) he represented his District in Congress; was re-elected in 1888, but died, March 9, 1889, a few days after the beginning of his seventh term.

TRACY, John M., artist, was born in Illinois about 1842; served in an Illinois regiment during the Civil War; studied painting in Paris in 1866-76; established himself as a portrait painter in St. Louis and, later, won a high reputation as a painter of animals, being regarded as an authority on the anatomy of the horse and the dog. Died, at Ocean Springs, Miss., March 20, 1893.

TREASURERS. (See *State Treasurers*.)

TREAT, Samuel Hubbel, lawyer and jurist, was born at Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1811, worked on his father's farm and studied law at Richfield, where he was admitted to practice. In 1834 he came to Springfield, Ill., traveling most of the way on foot. Here he formed a partnership with George Forquer, who had held the offices of Secretary of State and Attorney-General. In 1839 he was appointed a Circuit Judge, and, on the reorganization of the Supreme Court in 1841, was elevated to the Supreme bench, being acting Chief Justice at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Having been elected to the Supreme bench under the new Constitution, he remained in office until March, 1855, when he resigned to take the position of Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, to which he had been appointed by President Pierce. This position he continued to occupy until his death, which occurred at Springfield, March 27, 1887. Judge Treat's judicial career was one of the longest in the history of the State, covering a period of forty-eight years, of which fourteen were spent upon the Supreme bench, and thirty-two in the position of Judge of the United States District Court.

TREATIES. (See *Greenville, Treaty of*; *Indian Treaties*.)

TREE, Lambert, jurist, diplomat and ex-Congressman, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1832, of an ancestry distinguished in the War of the Revolution. He received a superior clas-

sical and professional education, and was admitted to the bar, at Washington, in October, 1855. Removing to Chicago soon afterward, his professional career has been chiefly connected with that city. In 1864 he was chosen President of the Law Institute, and served as Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, from 1870 to 1873, when he resigned. The three following years he spent in foreign travel, returning to Chicago in 1878. In that year, and again in 1880, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth Illinois District, but was defeated by his Republican opponent. In 1885 he was the candidate of his party for United States Senator, but was defeated by John A. Logan, by one vote. In 1884 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention which first nominated Grover Cleveland, and, in July, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Belgium, conferring the Russian mission upon him in September, 1888. On March 3, 1889, he resigned this post and returned home. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison a Commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Washington. The year before he had attended (although not as a delegate) the International Conference, at Brussels, looking to the suppression of the slave-trade, where he exerted all his influence on the side of humanity. In 1892 Belgium conferred upon him the distinction of "Councillor of Honor" upon its commission to the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1896 Judge Tree was one of the most earnest opponents of the free-silver policy, and, after the Spanish-American War, a zealous advocate of the policy of retaining the territory acquired from Spain.

TREMONT, a town of Tazewell County, on the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles southeast of Pekin; has two banks, two telephone exchanges, and one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 768.

TRENTON, a town of Clinton County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 81 miles east of St. Louis; in agricultural district; has creamery, milk condensery, two coal mines, six churches, a public school and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,384; (1900), 1,706; (1904), about 2,000.

TROY, a village of Madison County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad, 21 miles northeast of St. Louis; has churches, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,080.

TRUITT, James Madison, lawyer and soldier, a native of Trimble County, Ky., was born Feb. 12, 1842, but lived in Illinois since 1843, his father having settled near Carrollton that year; was

educated at Hillsboro and at McKendree College; enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers in 1862, and was promoted from the ranks to Lieutenant. After the war he studied law with Jesse J. Phillips, now of the Supreme Court, and, in 1872, was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and, in 1888, a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Mr. Truitt has been twice a prominent but unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General. His home is at Hillsboro, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. Died July 26, 1900.

TRUMBULL, Lyman, statesman, was born at Colchester, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813, descended from a historical family, being a grand-nephew of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, from whom the name "Brother Jonathan" was derived as an appellation for Americans. Having received an academic education in his native town, at the age of 16 he began teaching a district school near his home, went South four years later, and engaged in teaching at Greenville, Ga. Here he studied law with Judge Hiram Warner, afterwards of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Leaving Georgia the same year, he came to Illinois on horseback, visiting Vandalia, Belleville, Jacksonville, Springfield, Tremont and La Salle, and finally reaching Chicago, then a village of four or five thousand inhabitants. At Jacksonville he obtained a license to practice from Judge Lockwood, and, after visiting Michigan and his native State, he settled at Belleville, which continued to be his home for twenty years. His entrance into public life began with his election as Representative in the General Assembly in 1840. This was followed, in February, 1841, by his appointment by Governor Carlin, Secretary of State, as the successor of Stephen A. Douglas, who, after holding the position only two months, had resigned to accept a seat on the Supreme bench. Here he remained two years, when he was removed by Governor Ford, March 4, 1843, but, five years later (1848), was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, was re-elected in 1852, but resigned in 1853 on account of impaired health. A year later (1854) he was elected to Congress from the Belleville District as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, but, before taking his seat, was promoted to the United States Senate, as the successor of General Shields in the memorable contest of 1855, which resulted in the defeat of Abraham Lincoln. Senator Trumbull's career of eighteen years in the United States Senate (being re-elected in 1861 and 1867) is one of the most

memorable in the history of that body, covering, as it does, the whole history of the war for the Union, and the period of reconstruction which followed it. During this period, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, he had more to do in shaping legislation on war and reconstruction measures than any other single member of that body. While he disagreed with a large majority of his Republican associates on the question of Andrew Johnson's impeachment, he was always found in sympathy with them on the vital questions affecting the war and restoration of the Union. The Civil Rights Bill and Freedmen's Bureau Bills were shaped by his hand. In 1872 he joined in the "Liberal Republican" movement and afterwards co-operated with the Democratic party, being their candidate for Governor in 1880. From 1863 his home was in Chicago, where, after retiring from the Senate, he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in that city, June 25, 1896.

TUG MILLS. These were a sort of primitive machine used in grinding corn in Territorial and early State days. The mechanism consisted of an upright shaft, into the upper end of which were fastened bars, resembling those in the capstan of a ship. Into the outer end of each of these bars was driven a pin. A belt, made of a broad strip of ox-hide, twisted into a sort of rope, was stretched around these pins and wrapped twice around a circular piece of wood called a trundle head, through which passed a perpendicular flat bar of iron, which turned the mill-stone, usually about eighteen inches in diameter. From the upright shaft projected a beam, to which were hitched one or two horses, which furnished the motive power. Oxen were sometimes employed as motive power in lieu of horses. These rudimentary contrivances were capable of grinding about twelve bushels of corn, each, per day.

TULEY, Murray Floyd, lawyer and jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1827, of English extraction and descended from the early settlers of Virginia. His father died in 1832, and, eleven years later, his mother, having married Col. Richard J. Hamilton, for many years a prominent lawyer of Chicago, removed with her family to that city. Young Tuley began reading law with his step-father and completed his studies at the Louisville Law Institute in 1847, the same year being admitted to the bar in Chicago. About the same time he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Volunteers for service in the Mexican War, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. The war having ended, he settled at Santa Fe, N. M., where he

practiced law, also served as Attorney-General and in the Territorial Legislature. Returning to Chicago in 1854, he was associated in practice, successively, with Andrew Harvie, Judge Gary and J. N. Barker, and finally as head of the firm of Tuley, Stiles & Lewis. From 1869 to 1873 he was Corporation Counsel, and during this time framed the General Incorporation Act for Cities, under which the City of Chicago was reincorporated. In 1879 he was elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and re-elected every six years thereafter, his last election being in 1897. He is now serving his fourth term, some ten years of his incumbency having been spent in the capacity of Chief Justice.

TUNNICLIFFE, Damon G., lawyer and jurist, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 20, 1829; at the age of 20, emigrated to Illinois, settling in Vermont, Fulton County, where, for a time, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1854 he established himself at Macomb, McDonough County, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1868 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, from February to June, 1885, by appointment of Governor Oglesby, occupied a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, vice Pinkney H. Walker, deceased, who had been one of his first professional preceptors.

TURCHIN, John Basil (Ivan Vasilevitch Turchinoff), soldier, engineer and author, was born in Russia, Jan. 30, 1822. He graduated from the artillery school at St. Petersburg, in 1841, and was commissioned ensign; participated in the Hungarian campaign of 1849, and, in 1852, was assigned to the staff of the Imperial Guards; served through the Crimean War, rising to the rank of Colonel, and being made senior staff officer of the active corps. In 1856 he came to this country, settling in Chicago, and, for five years, was in the service of the Illinois Central Railway Company as topographical engineer. In 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, and, after leading his regiment in Missouri, Kentucky and Alabama, was, on July 7, 1862, promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, being attached to the Army of the Cumberland until 1864, when he resigned. After the war he was, for six years, solicitor of patents at Chicago, but, in 1873, returned to engineering. In 1879 he established a Polish colony at Radom, in Washington County, in this State, and settled as a farmer. He is an occasional contributor to the press, writing usually on military or scientific

subjects, and is the author of the "Campaign and Battle of Chickamauga" (Chicago, 1888).

TURNER (now **WEST CHICAGO**), a town and manufacturing center in Winfield Township, Du Page County, 30 miles west of Chicago, at the junction of two divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. The town has a rolling mill, manufactories of wagons and pumps, and railroad repair shops. It also has five churches, a graded school, and two newspapers. Pop. (1900), 1,877; with suburb, 2,270.

TURNER, (Col.) Henry L., soldier and real-estate operator, was born at Oberlin, Ohio, August 26, 1845, and received a part of his education in the college there. During the Civil War he served as First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers, and later, with the same rank in a colored regiment, taking part in the operations about Richmond, the capture of Fort Fisher, of Wilmington and of Gen. Joe Johnston's army. Coming to Chicago after the close of the war, he became connected with the business office of "The Advance," but later was employed in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia. On the failure of that concern, in 1872, he returned to Chicago and bought "The Advance," which he conducted some two years, when he sold out and engaged in the real estate business, with which he has since been identified—being President of the Chicago Real Estate Board in 1888. He has also been President of the Western Publishing Company and a Trustee of Oberlin College. Colonel Turner is an enthusiastic member of the Illinois National Guard and, on the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, in April, 1898, promptly resumed his connection with the First Regiment of the Guard, and finally led it to Santiago de Cuba during the fighting there—his regiment being the only one from Illinois to see actual service in the field during the progress of the war. Colonel Turner won the admiration of his command and the entire nation by the manner in which he discharged his duty. The regiment was mustered out at Chicago, Nov. 17, 1898, when he retired to private life.

TURNER, John Bice, Railway President, was born at Colchester, Delaware County, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1799; after a brief business career in his native State, he became identified with the construction and operation of railroads. Among the works with which he was thus connected, were the Delaware Division of the New York & Erie and the Troy & Schenectady Roads. In 1843 he

came to Chicago, having previously purchased a large body of land at Blue Island. In 1847 he joined with W. B. Ogden and others, in resuscitating the Galena & Chicago Union Railway, which had been incorporated in 1836. He became President of the Company in 1850, and assisted in constructing various sections of road in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, which have since become portions of the Chicago & Northwestern system. He was also one of the original Directors of the North Side Street Railway Company, organized in 1859. Died, Feb. 26, 1871.

TURNER, Jonathan Baldwin, educator and agriculturist, was born in Templeton, Mass., Dec. 7, 1805; grew up on a farm and, before reaching his majority, began teaching in a country school. After spending a short time in an academy at Salem, in 1827 he entered the preparatory department of Yale College, supporting himself, in part, by manual labor and teaching in a gymnasium. In 1829 he matriculated in the classical department at Yale, graduated in 1833, and the same year accepted a position as tutor in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., which had been opened, three years previous, by the late Dr. J. M. Sturtevant. In the next fourteen years he gave instruction in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum, though holding, during most of this period, the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature. In 1847 he retired from college duties to give attention to scientific agriculture, in which he had always manifested a deep interest. The cultivation and sale of the Osage orange as a hedge plant now occupied his attention for many years, and its successful introduction in Illinois and other Western States—where the absence of timber rendered some substitute a necessity for fencing purposes—was largely due to his efforts. At the same time he took a deep interest in the cause of practical scientific education for the industrial classes, and, about 1850, began formulating that system of industrial education which, after twelve years of labor and agitation, he had the satisfaction of seeing recognized in the act adopted by Congress, and approved by President Lincoln, in July, 1862, making liberal donations of public lands for the establishment of "Industrial Colleges" in the several States, out of which grew the University of Illinois at Champaign. While Professor Turner had zealous collaborators in this field, in Illinois and elsewhere, to him, more than to any other single man in the Nation, belongs the credit for this magnificent achievement. (See *Education*, and *University of Illinois*.) He was also one of

the chief factors in founding and building up the Illinois State Teachers' Association, and the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. His address on "The Millennium of Labor," delivered at the first State Agricultural Fair at Springfield, in 1853, is still remembered as marking an era in industrial progress in Illinois. A zealous champion of free thought, in both political and religious affairs, he long bore the reproach which attached to the radical Abolitionist, only to enjoy, in later years, the respect universally accorded to those who had the courage and independence to avow their honest convictions. Prof. Turner was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress—once as a Republican and once as an "Independent"—and wrote much on political, religious and educational topics. The evening of an honored and useful life was spent among friends in Jacksonville, which was his home for more than sixty years, his death taking place in that city, Jan. 10, 1899, at the advanced age of 93 years.—**Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel**, at the present time (1899) one of the Trustees of the University of Illinois, is Prof. Turner's only daughter.

TURNER, Thomas J., lawyer and Congressman, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, April 5, 1815. Leaving home at the age of 18, he spent three years in Indiana and in the mining districts about Galena and in Southern Wisconsin, locating in Stephenson County, in 1836, where he was admitted to the bar in 1840, and elected Probate Judge in 1841. Soon afterwards Governor Ford appointed him Prosecuting Attorney, in which capacity he secured the conviction and punishment of the murderers of Colonel Davenport. In 1846 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and, the following year, founded "The Prairie Democrat" (afterward "The Freeport Bulletin"), the first newspaper published in the county. Elected to the Legislature in 1854, he was chosen Speaker of the House, the next year becoming the first Mayor of Freeport. He was a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, and, in May of that year, was commissioned, by Governor Yates, Colonel of the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers, but resigned in 1862. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1871, was again elected to the Legislature, where he received the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator against General Logan. In 1871 he removed to Chicago, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the office of State's Attorney. In February, 1874, he went to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment, and died there, April 3 following.

TUSCOLA, a city and the county-seat of Douglas County, located at the intersection of the Illinois Central and two other trunk lines of railway, 22 miles south of Champaign, and 36 miles east of Decatur. Besides a brick court-house it has five churches, a graded school, a national bank, two weekly newspapers and two establishments for the manufacture of carriages and wagons. Population (1880), 1,457; (1890), 1,897; (1900), 2,569.

TUSCOLA, CHARLESTON & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad.*)

TUTHILL, Richard Stanley, jurist, was born at Vergennes, Jackson County, Ill., Nov. 10, 1841. After passing through the common schools of his native county, he took a preparatory course in a high school at St. Louis and in Illinois College, Jacksonville, when he entered Middlebury College, Vt., graduating there in 1863. Immediately thereafter he joined the Federal army at Vicksburg, and, after serving for some time in a company of scouts attached to General Logan's command, was commissioned a Lieutenant in the First Michigan Light Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war, meanwhile being twice promoted. During this time he was with General Sherman in the march to Meridian, and in the Atlanta campaign, also took part with General Thomas in the operations against the rebel General Hood in Tennessee, and in the battle of Nashville. Having resigned his commission in May, 1865, he took up the study of law, which he had prosecuted as he had opportunity while in the army, and was admitted to the bar at Nashville in 1866, afterwards serving for a time as Prosecuting Attorney on the Nashville circuit. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, two years later was elected City Attorney and re-elected in 1877; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880 and, in 1884, was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District, serving until 1886. In 1887 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rogers, was re-elected for a full term in 1891, and again in 1897.

TYNDALE, Sharon, Secretary of State, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1816; at the age of 17 came to Belleville, Ill., and was engaged for a time in mercantile business, later being employed in a surveyor's corps under the internal improvement system of 1837. Having married in 1839, he returned soon after to Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile business with his father;

then came to Illinois, a second time, in 1845, spending a year or two in business at Peoria. About 1847 he returned to Belleville and entered upon a course of mathematical study, with a view to fitting himself more thoroughly for the profession of a civil engineer. In 1851 he graduated in engineering at Cambridge, Mass., after which he was employed for a time on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, and later on certain Illinois railroads. In 1857 he was elected County Surveyor of St. Clair County, and, in 1861, by appointment of President Lincoln, became Postmaster of the city of Belleville. He held this position until 1864, when he received the Republican nomination for Secretary of State and was elected, remaining in office four years. He was an earnest advocate, and virtually author, of the first act for the registration of voters in Illinois, passed at the session of 1865. After retiring from office in 1869, he continued to reside in Springfield, and was employed for a time in the survey of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railway—now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central. At an early hour on the morning of April 29, 1871, while going from his home to the railroad station at Springfield, to take the train for St. Louis, he was assassinated upon the street by shooting, as supposed for the purpose of robbery—his dead body being found a few hours later at the scene of the tragedy. Mr. Tyndale was a brother of Gen. Hector Tyndale of Pennsylvania, who won a high reputation by his services during the war. His second wife, who survived him, was a daughter of Shadrach Penn, an editor of considerable reputation who was the contemporary and rival of George D. Prentice at Louisville, for some years.

"UNDERGROUND RAILROAD," THE. A history of Illinois would be incomplete without reference to the unique system which existed there, as in other Northern States, from forty to seventy years ago, known by the somewhat mysterious title of "The Underground Railroad." The origin of the term has been traced (probably in a spirit of facetiousness) to the expression of a Kentucky planter who, having pursued a fugitive slave across the Ohio River, was so surprised by his sudden disappearance, as soon as he had reached the opposite shore, that he was led to remark, "The nigger must have gone off on an underground road." From "underground road" to "underground railroad," the transition would appear to have been easy, especially in view of the increased facility with which the work was performed when railroads came into use. For

readers of the present generation, it may be well to explain what "The Underground Railroad" really was. It may be defined as the figurative appellation for a spontaneous movement in the free States—extending, sometimes, into the slave States themselves—to assist slaves in their efforts to escape from bondage to freedom. The movement dates back to a period close to the Revolutionary War, long before it received a definite name. Assistance given to fugitives from one State by citizens of another, became a cause of complaint almost as soon as the Government was organized. In fact, the first President himself lost a slave who took refuge at Portsmouth, N. H., where the public sentiment was so strong against his return, that the patriotic and philosophic "Father of his Country" chose to let him remain unmolested, rather than "excite a mob or riot, or even uneasy sensations, in the minds of well-disposed citizens." That the matter was already one of concern in the minds of slaveholders, is shown by the fact that a provision was inserted in the Constitution for their conciliation, guaranteeing the return of fugitives from labor, as well as from justice, from one State to another.

In 1793 Congress passed the first Fugitive Slave Law, which was signed by President Washington. This law provided that the owner, his agent or attorney, might follow the slave into any State or Territory, and, upon oath or affidavit before a court or magistrate, be entitled to a warrant for his return. Any person who should hinder the arrest of the fugitive, or who should harbor, aid or assist him, knowing him to be such, was subject to a fine of \$500 for each offense.—In 1850, fifty-seven years later, the first act having proved inefficacious, or conditions having changed, a second and more stringent law was enacted. This is the one usually referred to in discussions of the subject. It provided for an increased fine, not to exceed \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, with liability for civil damages to the party injured. No proof of ownership was required beyond the statement of a claimant, and the accused was not permitted to testify for himself. The fee of the United States Commissioner, before whom the case was tried, was ten dollars if he found for the claimant; if not, five dollars. This seemed to many an indirect form of bribery; clearly, it made it to the Judge's pecuniary advantage to decide in favor of the claimant. The law made it possible and easy for a white man to arrest, and carry into slavery, any free negro who could

not immediately prove, by other witnesses, that he was born free, or had purchased his freedom.

Instead of discouraging the disposition, on the part of the opponents of slavery, to aid fugitives in their efforts to reach a region where they would be secure in their freedom, the effect of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 (as that of 1793 had been in a smaller degree) was the very opposite of that intended by its authors—unless, indeed, they meant to make matters worse. The provisions of the act seemed, to many people, so unfair, so one-sided, that they rebelled in spirit and refused to be made parties to its enforcement. The law aroused the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, and stimulated the active friends of the fugitives to take greater risks in their behalf. New efforts on the part of the slaveholders were met by a determination to evade, hinder and nullify the law.

And here a strange anomaly is presented. The slaveholder, in attempting to recover his slave, was acting within his constitutional and legal rights. The slave was his property in law. He had purchased or inherited his bondman on the same plane with his horse or his land, and, apart from the right to hold a human being in bondage, regarded his legal rights to the one as good as the other. From a legal standpoint his position was impregnable. The slave was his, representing so much of money value, and whoever was instrumental in the loss of that slave was, both theoretically and technically, a partner in robbery. Therefore he looked on "The Underground Railway" as the work of thieves, and entertained bitter hatred toward all concerned in its operation. On the other hand, men who were, in all other respects, good citizens—often religiously devout and pillars of the church—became bold and flagrant violators of the law in relation to this sort of property. They set at nought a plain provision of the Constitution and the act of Congress for its enforcement. Without hope of personal gain or reward, at the risk of fine and imprisonment, with the certainty of social ostracism and bitter opposition, they harbored the fugitive and helped him forward on every occasion. And why? Because they saw in him a man, with the same inherent right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" that they themselves possessed. To them this was a higher law than any Legislature, State or National, could enact. They denied that there could be truly such a thing as property in man. Believing that the law violated human rights, they justified themselves in rendering it null and void.

For the most part, the "Underground Railroad" operators and promoters were plain, obscure men, without hope of fame or desire for notoriety. Yet there were some whose names are conspicuous in history, such as Wendell Phillips, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Theodore Parker of Massachusetts; Gerrit Smith and Thurlow Weed of New York; Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and Owen Lovejoy of Illinois. These had their followers and sympathizers in all the Northern States, and even in some portions of the South. It is a curious fact, that some of the most active spirits connected with the "Underground Railroad" were natives of the South, or had resided there long enough to become thoroughly acquainted with the "institution." Levi Coffin, who had the reputation of being the "President of the Underground Railroad"—at least so far as the region west of the Ohio was concerned—was an active operator on the line in North Carolina before his removal from that State to Indiana in 1826. Indeed, as a system, it is claimed to have had its origin at Guilford College, in the "Old North State" in 1819, though the evidence of this may not be conclusive.

Owing to the peculiar nature of their business, no official reports were made, no lists of officers, conductors, station agents or operators preserved, and few records kept which are now accessible. Consequently, we are dependent chiefly upon the personal recollection of individual operators for a history of their transactions. Each station on the road was the house of a "friend" and it is significant, in this connection, that in every settlement of Friends, or Quakers, there was sure to be a house of refuge for the slave. For this reason it was, perhaps, that one of the most frequently traveled lines extended from Virginia and Maryland through Eastern Pennsylvania, and then on towards New York or directly to Canada. From the proximity of Ohio to Virginia and Kentucky, and the fact that it offered the shortest route through free soil to Canada, it was traversed by more lines than any other State, although Indiana was pretty thoroughly "grid-ironed" by roads to freedom. In all, however, the routes were irregular, often zigzag, for purposes of security, and the "conductor" was any one who conveyed fugitives from one station to another. The "train" was sometimes a farm-wagon, loaded with produce for market at some town (or depot) on the line, frequently a closed carriage, and it is related that once, in Ohio, a number of carriages conveying

a large party, were made to represent a funeral procession. Occasionally the train ran on foot, for convenience of side-tracking into the woods or a cornfield, in case of pursuit by a wild locomotive.

Then, again, there were not wanting lawyers who, in case the operator, conductor or station agent got into trouble, were ready, without fee or reward, to defend either him or his human freight in the courts. These included such names of national repute as Salmon P. Chase, Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, Rutherford B. Hayes, Richard H. Dana, and Isaac N. Arnold, while, taking the whole country over, their "name was legion." And there were a few men of wealth, like Thomas Garrett of Delaware, willing to contribute money by thousands to their assistance. Although technically acting in violation of law—or, as claimed by themselves, in obedience to a "higher law"—the time has already come when there is a disposition to look upon the actors as, in a certain sense, heroes, and their deeds as fitly belonging to the field of romance.

The most comprehensive collection of material relating to the history of this movement has been furnished in a recent volume entitled, "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert, of Ohio State University; and, while it is not wholly free from errors, both as to individual names and facts, it will probably remain as the best compilation of history bearing on this subject—especially as the principal actors are fast passing away. One of the interesting features of Prof. Siebert's book is a map purporting to give the principal routes and stations in the States northwest of the Ohio, yet the accuracy of this, as well as the correctness of personal names given, has been questioned by some best informed on the subject. As might be expected from its geographical position between two slave States—Kentucky and Missouri—on the one hand, and the lakes offering a highway to Canada on the other, it is naturally to be assumed that Illinois would be an attractive field, both for the fugitive and his sympathizer.

The period of greatest activity of the system in this State was between 1840 and 1861—the latter being the year when the pro-slavery party in the South, by their attempt forcibly to dissolve the Union, took the business out of the hands of the secret agents of the "Underground Railroad," and—in a certain sense—placed it in the hands of the Union armies. It was in 1841 that Abra-

ham Lincoln—then a conservative opponent of the extension of slavery—on an appeal from a judgment, rendered by the Circuit Court in Tazewell County, in favor of the holder of a note given for the service of the indentured slave-girl "Nance," obtained a decision from the Supreme Court of Illinois upholding the doctrine that the girl was free under the Ordinance of 1787 and the State Constitution, and that the note, given to the person who claimed to be her owner, was void. And it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the same Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, in the second year of the War of the Rebellion, issued the Proclamation of Emancipation which finally resulted in striking the shackles from the limbs of every slave in the Union.

In the practical operation of aiding fugitives in Illinois, it was natural that the towns along the border upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, should have served as a sort of entrepôts, or initial stations, for the reception of this class of freight—especially if adjacent to some anti-slavery community. This was the case at Chester, from which access was easy to Sparta, where a colony of Covenanters, or Seceders, was located, and whence a route extended, by way of Oakdale, Nashville and Centralia, in the direction of Chicago. Alton offered convenient access to Bond County, where there was a community of anti-slavery people at an early day, or the fugitives could be forwarded northward by way of Jerseyville, Waverly and Jacksonville, about each of which there was a strong anti-slavery sentiment. Quincy, in spite of an intense hostility among the mass of the community to anything savoring of abolitionism, became the theater of great activity on the part of the opponents of the institution, especially after the advent there of Dr. David Nelson and Dr. Richard Eells, both of whom had rendered themselves obnoxious to the people of Missouri by extending aid to fugitives. The former was a practical abolitionist who, having freed his slaves in his native State of Virginia, removed to Missouri and attempted to establish Marion College, a few miles from Palmyra, but was soon driven to Illinois. Locating near Quincy, he founded the "Mission Institute" there, at which he continued to disseminate his anti-slavery views, while educating young men for missionary work. The "Institute" was finally burned by emissaries from Missouri, while three young men who had been connected with it, having been caught in Missouri, were condemned to twelve years' confine-

ment in the penitentiary of that State—partly on the testimony of a negro, although a negro was not then a legal witness in the courts against a white man. Dr. Eells was prosecuted before Stephen A. Douglas (then a Judge of the Circuit Court), and fined for aiding a fugitive to escape, and the judgment against him was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court after his death, in 1852, ten years after the original indictment.

A map in Professor Siebert's book, showing the routes and principal stations of the "Underground Railroad," makes mention of the following places in Illinois, in addition to those already referred to: Carlinville, in Macoupin County; Payson and Mendon, in Adams; Washington, in Tazewell; Metamora, in Woodford; Magnolia, in Putnam; Galesburg, in Knox; Princeton (the home of Owen Lovejoy and the Bryants), in Bureau; and many more. Ottawa appears to have been the meeting point of a number of lines, as well as the home of a strong colony of practical abolitionists. Cairo also became an important transfer station for fugitives arriving by river, after the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, especially as it offered the speediest way of reaching Chicago, towards which nearly all the lines converged. It was here that the fugitives could be most safely disposed of by placing them upon vessels, which, without stopping at intermediate ports, could soon land them on Canadian soil.

As to methods, these differed according to circumstances, the emergencies of the occasion, or the taste, convenience or resources of the operator. Deacon Levi Morse, of Woodford County, near Metamora, had a route towards Magnolia, Putnam County; and his favorite "car" was a farm wagon in which there was a double bottom. The passengers were snugly placed below, and grain sacks, filled with bran or other light material, were laid over, so that the whole presented the appearance of an ordinary load of grain on its way to market. The same was true as to stations and routes. One, who was an operator, says: "Wherever an abolitionist happened on a fugitive, or the converse, there was a station, for the time, and the route was to the next anti-slavery man to the east or the north. As a general rule, the agent preferred not to know anything beyond the operation of his own immediate section of the road. If he knew nothing about the operations of another, and the other knew nothing of his, they could not be witnesses in court.

We have it on the authority of Judge Harvey B. Hurd, of Chicago, that runaways were usually

forwarded from that city to Canada by way of the Lakes, there being several steamers available for that purpose. On one occasion thirteen were put aboard a vessel under the eyes of a United States Marshal and his deputies. The fugitives, secreted in a woodshed, one by one took the places of colored stevedores carrying wood aboard the ship. Possibly the term, "There's a nigger in the woodpile," may have originated in this incident. Thirteen was an "unlucky number" in this instance—for the masters.

Among the notable trials for assisting runaways in violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, in addition to the case of Dr. Eells, already mentioned, were those of Owen Lovejoy of Princeton, and Deacon Cushing of Will County, both of whom were defended by Judge James Collins of Chicago. John Hossack and Dr. Joseph Stout of Ottawa, with some half-dozen of their neighbors and friends, were tried at Ottawa, in 1859, for assisting a fugitive and acquitted on a technicality. A strong array of attorneys, afterwards widely known through the northern part of the State, appeared for the defense, including Isaac N. Arnold, Joseph Knox, B. C. Cook, J. V. Eustace, Edward S. Leland and E. C. Larned. Joseph T. Morse, of Woodford County, was also arrested, taken to Peoria and committed to jail, but acquitted on trial.

Another noteworthy case was that of Dr. Samuel Willard (now of Chicago) and his father, Julius A. Willard, charged with assisting in the escape of a fugitive at Jacksonville, in 1843, when the Doctor was a student in Illinois College. "The National Corporation Reporter," a few years ago, gave an account of this affair, together with a letter from Dr. Willard, in which he states that, after protracted litigation, during which the case was carried to the Supreme Court, it was ended by his pleading guilty before Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, when he was fined one dollar and costs—the latter amounting to twenty dollars. The Doctor frankly adds: "My father, as well as myself, helped many fugitives afterwards." It did not always happen, however, that offenders escaped so easily.

Judge Harvey B. Hurd, already referred to, and an active anti-slavery man in the days of the Fugitive Slave Law, relates the following: Once, when the trial of a fugitive was going on before Justice Kercheval, in a room on the second floor of a two-story frame building on Clark Street in the city of Chicago, the crowd in attendance filled the room, the stairway and the adjoining sidewalk. In some way the prisoner got mixed

in with the audience, and passed down over the heads of those on the stairs, where the officers were unable to follow.

In another case, tried before United States Commissioner Geo. W. Meeker, the result was made to hinge upon a point in the indictment to the effect that the fugitive was "copper-colored." The Commissioner, as the story goes, being inclined to favor public sentiment, called for a large copper cent, that he might make comparison. The decision was, that the prisoner was "off color," so to speak, and he was hustled out of the room before the officers could re-arrest him, as they had been instructed to do.

Dr. Samuel Willard, in a review of Professor Siebert's book, published in "The Dial" of Chicago, makes mention of Henry Irving and William Chauncey Carter as among his active allies at Jacksonville, with Rev. Bilius Pond and Deacon Lyman of Farmington (near the present village of Farmingdale in Sangamon County), Luther Ransom of Springfield, Andrew Borders of Randolph County, Joseph Gerrish of Jersey and William T. Allan of Henry, as their coadjutors in other parts of the State. Other active agents or promoters, in the same field, included such names as Dr. Charles V. Dyer, Philo Carpenter, Calvin De Wolf, L. C. P. Freer, Zebina Eastman, James H. Collins, Harvey B. Hurd, J. Young Scammon, Col. J. F. Farnsworth and others of Chicago, whose names have already been mentioned; Rev. Asa Turner, Deacon Ballard, J. K. Van Dorn and Erastus Benton, of Quincy and Adams County; President Rufus Blanchard of Knox College, Galesburg; John Leeper of Bond; the late Prof. J. B. Turner and Elihu Wolcott of Jacksonville; Capt. Parker Morse and his four sons—Joseph T., Levi P., Parker, Jr., and Mark—of Woodford County; Rev. William Sloane of Randolph; William Strawn of La Salle, besides a host who were willing to aid their fellow men in their aspirations to freedom, without advertising their own exploits.

Among the incidents of "Underground Railroad" in Illinois is one which had some importance politically, having for its climax a dramatic scene in Congress, but of which, so far as known, no full account has ever been written. About 1855, Ephraim Lombard, a Mississippi planter, but a New Englander by birth, purchased a large body of prairie land in the northeastern part of Stark County, and, taking up his residence temporarily in the village of Bradford, began its improvement. He had brought with him from Mississippi a negro, gray-haired and bent with age, a slave

of probably no great value. "Old Mose," as he was called, soon came to be well known and a favorite in the neighborhood. Lombard boldly stated that he had brought him there as a slave; that, by virtue of the Dred Scott decision (then of recent date), he had a constitutional right to take his slaves wherever he pleased, and that "Old Mose" was just as much his property in Illinois as in Mississippi. It soon became evident to some, that his bringing of the negro to Illinois was an experiment to test the law and the feelings of the Northern people. This being the case, a shrewd play would have been to let him have his way till other slaves should have been brought to stock the new plantation. But this was too slow a process for the abolitionists, to whom the holding of a slave in the free State of Illinois appeared an unbearable outrage. It was feared that he might take the old negro back to Mississippi and fail to bring any others. It was reported, also, that "Old Mose" was ill-treated; that he was given only the coarsest food in a back shed, as if he were a horse or a dog, instead of being permitted to eat at table with the family. The prairie citizen of that time was very particular upon this point of etiquette. The hired man or woman, debarred from the table of his or her employer, would not have remained a day. A quiet consultation with "Old Mose" revealed the fact that he would hail the gift of freedom joyously. Accordingly, one Peter Risedorf, and another equally daring, met him by the light of the stars and, before morning, he was placed in the care of Owen Lovejoy, at Princeton, twenty miles away. From there he was speedily "franked" by the member of Congress to friends in Canada.

There was a great commotion in Bradford over the "stealing" of "Old Mose." Lombard and his friends denounced the act in terms bitter and profane, and threatened vengeance upon the perpetrators. The conductors were known only to a few, and they kept their secret well. Lovejoy's part in the affair, however, soon leaked out. Lombard returned to Mississippi, where he related his experiences to Mr. Singleton, the Representative in Congress from his district. During the next session of Congress, Singleton took occasion, in a speech, to sneer at Lovejoy as a "nigger-stealer," citing the case of "Old Mose." Mr. Lovejoy replied in his usual fervid and dramatic style, making a speech which ensured his election to Congress for life—"Is it desired to call attention to this fact of my assisting fugitive slaves?" he said. "Owen Lovejoy lives at Prince-

ton, Ill., three-quarters of a mile east of the village, and he aids every slave that comes to his door and asks it. Thou invisible Demon of Slavery, dost thou think to cross my humble threshold and forbid me to give bread to the hungry and shelter to the homeless? I bid you defiance, in the name of my God!"

With another incident of an amusing character this article may be closed: Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, being accused of conniving at the escape of a slave from officers of the law, was asked by the court what he would do if summoned as one of a posse to pursue and capture a fugitive. "I would certainly obey the summons," he replied, "but—I should probably stub my toe and fall down before I reached him."

NOTE.—Those who wish to pursue the subject of the "Underground Railroad" in Illinois further, are referred to the work of Dr. Siebert, already mentioned, and to the various County Histories which have been issued and may be found in the public libraries; also for interesting incidents, to "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin," Johnson's "From Dixie to Canada," Petit's Sketches, "Still, Underground Railroad," and a pamphlet of the same title by James H. Fairchild, ex-President of Oberlin College.

UNDERWOOD, William H., lawyer, legislator and jurist, was born at Scholharie Court House, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1818, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Belleville, Ill., where he began practice in 1840. The following year he was elected State's Attorney, and re-elected in 1843. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1848-54, sat as Judge of the Second Circuit. During this period he declined a nomination to Congress, although equivalent to an election. In 1856 he was elected State Senator, and re-elected in 1860. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1870, was again elected to the Senate, retiring to private life in 1872. Died, Sept. 23, 1875.

UNION COUNTY, one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the time of its admission as a State—having been organized, under the Territorial Government, in January, 1818. It is situated in the southern division of the State, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and has an area of 400 square miles. The eastern and interior portions are drained by the Cache River and Clear Creek. The western part of the county comprises the broad, rich bottom lands lying along the Mississippi, but is subject to frequent overflow, while the eastern portion is hilly, and most of its area originally heavily timbered. The county is especially rich in minerals. Iron-ore, lead, bituminous coal, chalk, alum and

potter's clay are found in considerable abundance. Several lines of railway (the most important being the Illinois Central) either cross or tap the county. The chief occupation is agriculture, although manufacturing is carried on to a limited extent. Fruit is extensively cultivated. Jonesboro is the county-seat, and Cobden and Anna important shipping stations. The latter is the location of the Southern Hospital for the Insane. The population of the county, in 1890, was 21,529. Being next to St. Clair, Randolph and Gallatin, one of the earliest settled counties in the State, many prominent men found their first home, on coming into the State, at Jonesboro, and this region, for a time, exerted a strong influence in public affairs. Pop. (1900), 22,610.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA, a secret political and patriotic order which had its origin early in the late Civil War, for the avowed purpose of sustaining the cause of the Union and counteracting the machinations of the secret organizations designed to promote the success of the Rebellion. The first regular Council of the order was organized at Pekin, Tazewell County, June 25, 1862, consisting of eleven members, as follows: John W. Glasgow, Dr. D. A. Cheever, Hart Montgomery, Maj. Richard N. Cullom (father of Senator Cullom), Alexander Small, Rev. J. W. M. Vernon, George H. Harlow (afterward Secretary of State), Charles Turner, Col. Jonathan Merriam, Henry Pratt and L. F. Garrett. One of the number was a Union refugee from Tennessee, who dictated the first oath from memory, as administered to members of a somewhat similar order which had been organized among the Unionists of his own State. It solemnly pledged the taker, (1) to preserve inviolate the secrets and business of the order; (2) to "support, maintain, protect and defend the civil liberties of the Union of these United States against all enemies, either domestic or foreign, at all times and under all circumstances," even "if necessary, to the sacrifice of life"; (3) to aid in electing only true Union men to offices of trust in the town, county, State and General Government; (4) to assist, protect and defend any member of the order who might be in peril from his connection with the order, and (5) to obey all laws, rules or regulations of any Council to which the taker of the oath might be attached. The oath was taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, the taker pledging his sacred honor to its fulfillment. A special reason for the organization existed in the activity, about this

time, of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a disloyal organization which had been introduced from the South, and which afterwards took the name, in the North, of "American Knights" and "Sons of Liberty." (See *Secret Treasonable Societies*.) Three months later, the organization had extended to a number of other counties of the State and, on the 25th of September following, the first State Council met at Bloomington—twelve counties being represented—and a State organization was effected. At this meeting the following general officers were chosen: Grand President—Judge Mark Bangs, of Marshall County (now of Chicago); Grand Vice-President—Prof. Daniel Wilkin, of McLean; Grand Secretary—George H. Harlow, of Tazewell; Grand Treasurer—H. S. Austin, of Peoria, Grand Marshal—J. R. Gorin, of Macon; Grand Herald—A. Gould, of Henry; Grand Sentinel—John E. Rosette, of Sangamon. An Executive Committee was also appointed, consisting of Joseph Medill of "The Chicago Tribune"; Dr. A. J. McFarland, of Morgan County; J. K. Warren, of Macon; Rev. J. C. Rybolt, of La Salle; the President, Judge Bangs; Enoch Emery, of Peoria; and John E. Rosette. Under the direction of this Committee, with Mr. Medill as its Chairman, the constitution and by-laws were thoroughly revised and a new ritual adopted, which materially changed the phraseology and removed some of the crudities of the original obligation, as well as increased the beauty and impressiveness of the initiatory ceremonies. New signs, grips and pass-words were also adopted, which were finally accepted by the various organizations of the order throughout the Union, which, by this time, included many soldiers in the army, as well as civilians. The second Grand (or State) Council was held at Springfield, January 14, 1863, with only seven counties represented. The limited representation was discouraging, but the members took heart from the inspiring words of Governor Yates, addressed to a committee of the order who waited upon him. At a special session of the Executive Committee, held at Peoria, six days later, a vigorous campaign was mapped out, under which agents were sent into nearly every county in the State. In October, 1863, the strength of the order in Illinois was estimated at three to five thousand; a few months later, the number of enrolled members had increased to 50,000—so rapid had been the growth of the order. On March 25, 1863, a Grand Council met in Chicago—404 Councils in Illinois being represented, with

a number from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. At this meeting a Committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization for a National Grand Council, which was carried out at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 20th of May following—the constitution, ritual and signs of the Illinois organization being adopted with slight modifications. The revised obligation—taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—bound members of the League to “support, protect and defend the Government of the United States and the flag thereof, against all enemies, foreign and domestic,” and to “bear true faith and allegiance to the same”; to “defend the State against invasion or insurrection”; to support only “true and reliable men” for offices of trust and profit; to protect and defend worthy members, and to preserve inviolate the secrets of the order. The address to new members was a model of impressiveness and a powerful appeal to their patriotism. The organization extended rapidly, not only throughout the Northwest, but in the South also, especially in the army. In 1864 the number of Councils in Illinois was estimated at 1,300, with a membership of 175,000; and it is estimated that the total membership, throughout the Union, was 2,000,000. The influence of the silent, but zealous and effective, operations of the organization, was shown, not only in the stimulus given to enlistments and support of the war policy of the Government, but in the raising of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers in the field. Within a few weeks before the fall of Vicksburg, over \$25,000 in cash, besides large quantities of stores, were sent to Col. John Williams (then in charge of the Sanitary Bureau at Springfield), as the direct result of appeals made through circulars sent out by the officers of the “League.” Large contributions of money and supplies also reached the sick and wounded in hospital through the medium of the Sanitary Commission in Chicago. Zealous efforts were made by the opposition to get at the secrets of the order, and, in one case, a complete copy of the ritual was published by one of their organs; but the effect was so far the reverse of what was anticipated, that this line of attack was not continued. During the stormy session of the Legislature in 1863, the League is said to have rendered effective service in protecting Governor Yates from threatened assassination. It continued its silent but effective operations until the complete overthrow of the rebellion, when it ceased to exist as a political organization.

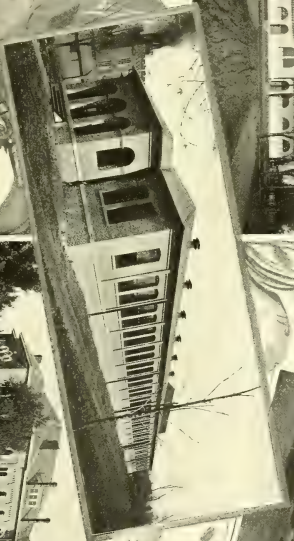
UNITED STATES SENATORS. The following is a list of United States senators from Illinois, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union until 1899, with the date and duration of the term of each: Ninian Edwards, 1818-24; Jesse B. Thomas, Sr., 1818-29; John McLean, 1824-25 and 1829-30; Elias Kent Kane, 1825-35; David Jewett Baker, Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1830; John M. Robinson, 1830-41; William L. D. Ewing, 1835-37; Richard M. Young, 1837-43; Samuel McRoberts, 1841-43; Sidney Breese, 1843-49; James Semple, 1843-47; Stephen A. Douglas, 1845-61; James Shields, 1849-55; Lyman Trumbull, 1855-73; Orville H. Browning, 1861-63; William A. Richardson, 1863-65; Richard Yates, 1865-71; John A. Logan, 1871-77 and 1879-86; Richard J. Oglesby, 1873-79; David Davis, 1877-83; Shelby M. Cullom, first elected in 1883, and re-elected in '89 and '95, his third term expiring in 1901; Charles B. Farwell, 1887-91; John McAuley Palmer, 1891-97; William E. Mason, elected in 1897, for the term expiring, March 4, 1903.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The New). One of the leading educational institutions of the country, located at Chicago. It is the outgrowth of an attempt, put forth by the American Educational Society (organized at Washington in 1888), to supply the place which the original institution of the same name had been designed to fill. (See *University of Chicago—The Old*.) The following year, Mr. John D. Rockefeller of New York tendered a contribution of \$600,000 toward the endowment of the enterprise, conditioned upon securing additional pledges to the amount of \$400,000 by June 1, 1890. The offer was accepted, and the sum promptly raised. In addition, a site, covering four blocks of land in the city of Chicago, was secured—two and one-half blocks being acquired by purchase for \$282,500, and one and one-half (valued at \$125,000) donated by Mr. Marshall Field. A charter was secured and an organization effected, Sept. 10, 1890. The Presidency of the institution was tendered to, and accepted by, Dr. William R. Harper. Since that time the University has been the recipient of other generous benefactions by Mr. Rockefeller and others, until the aggregate donations (1898) exceed \$10,000,000. Of this amount over one-half has been contributed by Mr. Rockefeller, while he has pledged himself to make additional contributions of \$2,000,000, conditioned upon the raising of a like sum, from other donors, by Jan. 1, 1900. The buildings erected on the campus, prior to 1896, include a chemical laboratory costing \$182,000; a lecture hall, \$150,000; a physical laboratory

\$150,000; a museum, \$100,000; an academy dormitory, \$30,000; three dormitories for women, \$150,000; two dormitories for men, \$100,000, to which several important additions were made during 1896 and '97. The faculty embraces over 150 instructors, selected with reference to their fitness for their respective departments from among the most eminent scholars in America and Europe. Women are admitted as students and graduated upon an equality with men. The work of practical instruction began in October, 1892, with 589 registered students, coming from nearly every Northern State, and including 250 graduates from other institutions, to which accessions were made, during the year, raising the aggregate to over 900. The second year the number exceeded 1,100; the third, it rose to 1,750, and the fourth (1895-96), to some 2,000, including representatives from every State of the Union, besides many from foreign countries. Special features of the institution include the admission of graduates from other institutions to a post-graduate course, and the University Extension Division, which is conducted largely by means of lecture courses, in other cities, or through lecture centers in the vicinity of the University, non-resident students having the privilege of written examinations. The various libraries embrace over 300,000 volumes, of which nearly 60,000 belong to what are called the "Departmental Libraries," besides a large and valuable collection of maps and pamphlets.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The Old), an educational institution at Chicago, under the care of the Baptist denomination, for some years known as the Douglas University. Senator Stephen A. Douglas offered, in 1854, to donate ten acres of land, in what was then near the southern border of the city of Chicago, as a site for an institution of learning, provided buildings costing \$100,000, be erected thereon within a stipulated time. The corner-stone of the main building was laid, July 4, 1857, but the financial panic of that year prevented its completion, and Mr. Douglas extended the time, and finally deeded the land to the trustees without reserve. For eighteen years the institution led a precarious existence, struggling under a heavy debt. By 1885, mortgages to the amount of \$320,000 having accumulated, the trustees abandoned further effort, and acquiesced in the sale of the property under foreclosure proceedings. The original plan of the institution contemplated preparatory and collegiate departments, together with a college of law and a theological school.

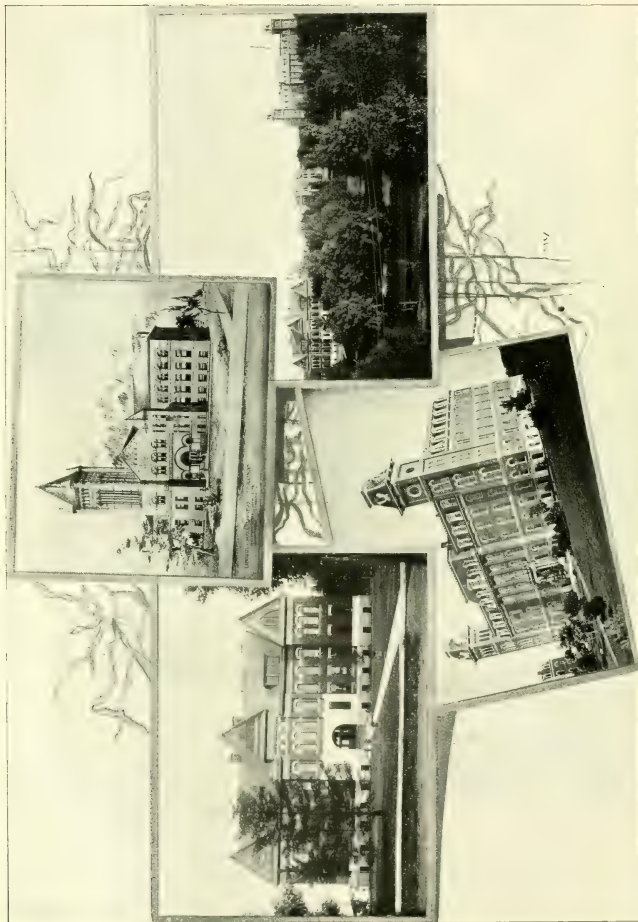
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, the leading educational institution under control of the State, located at Urbana and adjoining the city of Champaign. The Legislature at the session of 1863 accepted a grant of 480,000 acres of land under Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, making an appropriation of public lands to States—30,000 acres for each Senator and each Representative in Congress—establishing colleges for teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts, though not to the exclusion of classical and scientific studies. Land-scrip under this grant was issued and placed in the hands of Governor Yates, and a Board of Trustees appointed under the State law was organized in March, 1867, the institution being located the same year. Departments and courses of study were established, and Dr. John M. Gregory, of Michigan, was chosen Regent (President).—The landscrip issued to Illinois was sold at an early day for what it would bring in open market, except 25,000 acres, which was located in Nebraska and Minnesota. This has recently been sold, realizing a larger sum than was received for all the scrip otherwise disposed of. The entire sum thus secured for permanent endowment aggregates \$613,026. The University revenues were further increased by donations from Congress to each institution organized under the Act of 1862, of \$15,000 per annum for the maintenance of an Agricultural Experiment Station, and, in 1890, of a similar amount for instruction—the latter to be increased \$1,000 annually until it should reach \$25,000.—A mechanical building was erected in 1871, and this is claimed to have been the first of its kind in America intended for strictly educational purposes. What was called "the main building" was formally opened in December, 1873. Other buildings embrace a "Science Hall," opened in 1892; a new "Engineering Hall," 1894; a fine Library Building, 1897. Eleven other principal structures and a number of smaller ones have been erected as conditions required. The value of property aggregates nearly \$2,500,000, and appropriations from the State, for all purposes, previous to 1904, foot up \$5,123,517.90.—Since 1871 the institution has been open to women. The courses of study embrace agriculture, chemistry, polytechnics, military tactics, natural and general sciences, languages and literature, economics, household science, trade and commerce. The Graduate School dates from 1891. In 1896 the Chicago College of Pharmacy was connected with the University: a College of Law and a Library School were opened in 1897, and the same year the Chicago College of Physicians and Sur-



Military Hall.
Marching Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Engineering Hall.
Chemical Laboratory.



Natural History Hall.
University Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Library Hall.
Campus View.

geons was affiliated as the College of Medicine—a School of Dentistry being added to the latter in 1901. In 1885 the State Laboratory of Natural History was transferred from Normal, Ill., and an Agricultural Experiment Station established in 1888, from which bulletins are sent to farmers throughout the State who may desire them.—The first name of the Institution was "Illinois Industrial University," but, in 1885, this was changed to "University of Illinois." In 1887 the Trustees (of whom there are nine) were made elective by popular vote—three being elected every two years, each holding office six years. Dr. Gregory, having resigned the office of Regent in 1880, was succeeded by Dr. Selim H. Peabody, who had been Professor of Mechanical and Civil Engineering. Dr. Peabody resigned in 1891. The duties of Regent were then discharged by Prof. Thomas J. Burrill until August, 1894, when Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, was installed as President, serving until 1904.—The corps of instruction (1904) includes over 100 Professors, 60 Associate and Assistant Professors and 200 Instructors and Assistants, besides special lecturers, demonstrators and clerks. The number of students has increased rapidly in recent years, as shown by the following totals for successive years from 1890-91 to 1903-04, inclusive: 519; 583; 714; 743; 810; 852; 1,075; 1,582; 1,824; 2,234; 2,505; 2,932; 3,289; 3,589. Of the last number, 2,271 were men and 718 women. During 1903-04 there were in all departments at Urbana, 2,547 students (256 being in the Preparatory Academy); and in the three Professional Departments in Chicago, 1,042, of whom 694 were in the College of Medicine, 185 in the School of Pharmacy, and 163 in the School of Dentistry. The University Library contains 63,700 volumes and 14,500 pamphlets, not including 5,350 volumes and 15,850 pamphlets in the State Laboratory of Natural History.—The University occupies a conspicuous and attractive site, embracing 220 acres adjacent to the line between Urbana and Champaign, and near the residence portion of the two cities. The athletic field of 11 acres, on which stand the gymnasium and armory, is enclosed with an ornamental iron fence. The campus, otherwise, is an open and beautiful park with fine landscape effects.

UNORGANIZED COUNTIES. In addition to the 102 counties into which Illinois is divided, acts were passed by the General Assembly, at different times, providing for the organization of a number of others, a few of which

were subsequently organized under different names, but the majority of which were never organized at all—the proposition for such organization being rejected by vote of the people within the proposed boundaries, or allowed to lapse by non-action. These unorganized counties, with the date of the several acts authorizing them, and the territory which they were intended to include, were as follows: Allen County (1841)—comprising portions of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties; Audubon (Audubon) County (1843)—from portions of Montgomery, Fayette and Shelby; Benton County (1843)—from Morgan, Greene and Macoupin; Coffee County (1837)—with substantially the same territory now comprised within the boundaries of Stark County, authorized two years later; Dane County (1839)—name changed to Christian in 1840; Harrison County (1855)—from McLean, Champaign and Vermilion, comprising territory since partially incorporated in Ford County; Holmes County (1857)—from Champaign and Vermilion; Marquette County (1843), changed (1847) to Highland—comprising the northern portion of Adams, (this act was accepted, with Columbus as the county-seat, but organization finally vacated); Michigan County (1837)—from a part of Cook; Milton County (1843)—from the south part of Vermilion; Okaw County (1841)—comprising substantially the same territory as Moultrie, organized under act of 1843; Oregon County (1851)—from parts of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties, and covering substantially the same territory as proposed to be incorporated in Allen County ten years earlier. The last act of this character was passed in 1867, when an attempt was made to organize Lincoln County out of parts of Champaign and Vermilion, but which failed for want of an affirmative vote.

UPPER ALTON, a city of Madison County, situated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Alton—laid out in 1816. It has several churches, and is the seat of Shurtleff College and the Western Military Academy, the former founded about 1831, and controlled by the Baptist denomination. Beds of excellent clay are found in the vicinity and utilized in pottery manufacture. Pop. (1890), 1,803; (1900), 2,373.

UPTON, George Putnam, journalist, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1834; graduated from Brown University in 1854, removed to Chicago in 1855, and began newspaper work on "The Native American," the following year taking the place of city editor of "The Evening Jour-

nal." In 1862, Mr. Upton became musical critic on "The Chicago Tribune," serving for a time also as its war correspondent in the field, later (about 1881) taking a place on the general editorial staff, which he still retains. He is regarded as an authority on musical and dramatic topics. Mr. Upton is also a stockholder in, and, for several years, has been Vice-President of the "Tribune" Company. Besides numerous contributions to magazines, his works include: "Letters of Peregrine Pickle" (1869); "Memories, a Story of German Love," translated from the German of Max Muller (1879); "Woman in Music" (1880); "Lives of German Composers" (3 vols.—1883-84); besides four volumes of standard operas, oratorios, cantatas, and symphonies (1885-88).

URBANA, a flourishing city, the county-seat of Champaign County, on the "Big Four," the Illinois Central and the Wabash Railways: 130 miles south of Chicago and 31 miles west of Danville; in agricultural and coal-mining region. The mechanical industries include extensive railroad shops, manufacture of brick, suspenders and lawn-mowers. The Cunningham Deaconesses' Home and Orphanage is located here. The city has water-works, gas and electric light plants, electric car-lines (local and interurban), superior schools, nine churches, three banks and three newspapers. Urbana is the seat of the University of Illinois. Pop. (1890), 3,511; (1900), 5,728.

USREY, William J., editor and soldier, was born at Washington (near Natchez), Miss., May 16, 1827; was educated at Natchez, and, before reaching manhood, came to Macon County, Ill., where he engaged in teaching until 1846, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Illinois Volunteers, for the Mexican War. In 1855, he joined with a Mr. Wingate in the establishment, at Decatur, of "The Illinois State Chronicle," of which he soon after took sole charge, conducting the paper until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers and was appointed Adjutant. Although born and educated in a slave State, Mr. Usrey was an earnest opponent of slavery, as proved by the attitude of his paper in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He was one of the most zealous endorsers of the proposition for a conference of the Anti-Nebraska editors of the State of Illinois, to agree upon a line of policy in opposition to the further extension of slavery, and, when that body met at Decatur, on Feb. 22, 1856, he served as its Secretary, thus taking a prominent part in the initial steps which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. (See *Anti-Nebraska*

Editorial Convention.) After returning from the war he resumed his place as editor of "The Chronicle," but finally retired from newspaper work in 1871. He was twice Postmaster of the city of Decatur, first previous to 1850, and again under the administration of President Grant; served also as a member of the City Council and was a member of the local Post of the G. A. R., and Secretary of the Macon County Association of Mexican War Veterans. Died, at Decatur, Jan. 20, 1894.

UTICA, (also called North Utica), a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 10 miles west of Ottawa, situated on the Illinois River opposite "Starved Rock," also believed to stand on the site of the Kaskaskia village found by the French Explorer, La Salle, when he first visited Illinois. "Utica cement" is produced here; it also has several factories or mills, besides banks and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 767; (1890), 1,094; (1900), 1,150.

VAN ARNAM, John, lawyer and soldier, was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., March 3, 1820. Having lost his father at five years of age, he went to live with a farmer, but ran away in his boyhood; later, began teaching, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, beginning practice at Marshall, Mich. In 1858 he removed to Chicago, and, as a member of the firm of Walker, Van Arnam & Dexter, became prominent as a criminal lawyer and railroad attorney, being for a time Solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was commissioned its Colonel, but was compelled to resign on account of illness. After spending some time in California, he resumed practice in Chicago in 1865. His later years were spent in California, dying at San Diego, in that State, April 6, 1890.

VANDALIA, the principal city and county-seat of Fayette County. It is situated on the Kaskaskia River, 30 miles north of Centralia, 62 miles south by west of Decatur, and 68 miles east-northeast of St. Louis. It is an intersecting point for the Illinois Central and the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroads. It was the capital of the State from 1820 to 1839, the seat of government being removed to Springfield, the latter year, in accordance with act of the General Assembly passed at the session of 1837. It contains a court house (old State Capitol building), six churches, two banks, three weekly papers, a

graded school, flour, saw and paper mills, foundry, stove and heading mill, carriage and wagon and brick works. Pop. (1890), 2,144; (1900), 2,665.

VANDEVEER, Horatio M., pioneer lawyer, was born in Washington County, Ind., March 1, 1816; came with his family to Illinois at an early age, settling on Clear Creek, now in Christian County; taught school and studied law, using books borrowed from the late Hon. John T. Stuart of Springfield; was elected first County Recorder of Christian County and, soon after, appointed Circuit Clerk, filling both offices three years. He also held the office of County Judge from 1848 to 1857; was twice chosen Representative in the General Assembly (1842 and 1850) and once to the State Senate (1862); in 1846, enlisted and was chosen Captain of a company for the Mexican War, but, having been rejected on account of the quota being full, was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster, in this capacity serving on the staff of General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista. Among other offices held by Mr. Vandever, were those of Postmaster of Taylorville, Master in Chancery, Presidential Elector (1848), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and Judge of the Circuit Court (1870-79). In 1868 Judge Vandever established the private banking firm of H. M. Vandever & Co., at Taylorville, which, in conjunction with his sons, he continued successfully during the remainder of his life. Died, March 12, 1894.

VAN HORNE, William C., Railway Manager and President, was born in Will County, Ill., February, 1843; began his career as a telegraph operator on the Illinois Central Railroad in 1856, was attached to the Michigan Central and Chicago & Alton Railroads (1858-73), later being General Manager or General Superintendent of various other lines (1872-79). He next served as General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, but soon after became General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, which he assisted to construct to the Pacific Coast; was elected Vice-President of the line in 1884, and its President in 1888. His services have been recognized by conferring upon him the order of knighthood by the British Government.

VASSEUR, Noel C., pioneer Indian-trader, was born of French parentage in Canada, Dec. 25, 1799; at the age of 17 made a trip with a trading party to the West, crossing Wisconsin by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, the route pursued by Joliet and Marquette in 1673; later, was associated with Gurdon S. Hubbard in the service of the American Fur Company, in 1820 visiting the

region now embraced in Iroquois County, where he and Hubbard subsequently established a trading post among the Pottawatomie Indians, believed to have been the site of the present town of Iroquois. The way of reaching their station from Chicago was by the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers to the Kankakee, and ascending the latter and the Iroquois. Here Vasseur remained in trade until the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi, in which he served as agent of the Government. While in the Iroquois region he married Watseka, a somewhat famous Pottawatomie woman, for whom the town of Watseka was named, and who had previously been the Indian wife of a fellow-trader. His later years were spent at Bourbonnais Grove, in Kankakee County, where he died, Dec. 12, 1879.

VENICE, a city of Madison County, on the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis and 2 miles north of East St. Louis; is touched by six trunk lines of railroad, and at the eastern approach to the new "Merchants' Bridge," with its roundhouse, has two ferries to St. Louis, street car line, electric lights, water-works, some manufactures and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 932; (1900), 2,450.

VENICE & CARONDELET RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

VERMILION COUNTY, an eastern county, bordering on the Indiana State line, and drained by the Vermilion and Little Vermilion Rivers, from which it takes its name. It was originally organized in 1826, when it extended north to Lake Michigan. Its present area is 926 square miles. The discovery of salt springs, in 1819, aided in attracting immigration to this region, but the manufacture of salt was abandoned many years ago. Early settlers were Seymour Treat, James Butler, Henry Johnston, Harvey Lidington, Gurdon S. Hubbard and Daniel W. Beckwith. James Butler and Achilles Morgan were the first County Commissioners. Many interesting fossil remains have been found, among them the skeleton of a mastodon (1868). Fire clay is found in large quantities, and two coal seams cross the county. The surface is level and the soil fertile. Corn is the chief agricultural product, although oats, wheat, rye, and potatoes are extensively cultivated. Stock-raising and wool-growing are important industries. There are also several manufactories, chiefly at Danville, which is the county-seat. Coal mining is carried on extensively, especially in the vicinity of Danville. Population (1880), 41,588; (1890), 49,905; (1900), 65,635.

VERMILION RIVER, a tributary of the Illinois; rises in Ford and the northern part of McLean County, and, running northwestward through Livingston and the southern part of La Salle Counties, enters the Illinois River nearly opposite the city of La Salle; has a length of about 80 miles.

VERMILION RIVER, an affluent of the Wabash, formed by the union of the North, Middle and South Forks, which rise in Illinois, and come together near Danville in this State. It flows southeastward, and enters the Wabash in Vermilion County, Ind. The main stream is about 28 miles long. The South Fork, however, which rises in Champaign County and runs eastward, has a length of nearly 75 miles. The Little Vermilion River enters the Wabash about 7 or 8 miles below the Vermilion, which is sometimes called the Big Vermilion, by way of distinction.

VERMONT, a village in Fulton County, at junction of Galesburg and St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 24 miles north of Beardstown; has a carriage manufactory, flour and saw-mills, brick and tile works, electric light plant, besides two banks, four churches, two graded schools, and one weekly newspaper. An artesian well has been sunk here to the depth of 2 600 feet. Pop. (1900), 1,195.

VERSAILLES, a town of Brown County, on the Wabash Railway, 48 miles east of Quincy; is in a timber and agricultural district; has a bank and weekly newspaper. Population (1900), 524.

VIENNA, the county-seat of Johnson County, situated on the Cairo and Vincennes branch of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 36 miles north-northwest of Cairo. It has a court house, several churches, a graded school, banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 494; (1890), 828; (1900), 1,217.

VIGO, *Francois*, pioneer and early Indian-trader, was born at Mondovi, Sardinia (Western Italy), in 1747, served as a private soldier, first at Havana and afterwards at New Orleans. When he left the Spanish army he came to St. Louis, then the military headquarters of Spain for Upper Louisiana, where he became a partner of Commandant de Leba, and was extensively engaged in the fur-trade among the Indians on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. On the occupation of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778, he rendered valuable aid to the Americans, turning out supplies to feed Clark's destitute soldiers, and accepting Virginia Continental money, at par, in payment, incurring liabilities in excess of

\$20,000. This, followed by the confiscation policy of the British Colonel Hamilton, at Vincennes, where Vigo had considerable property, reduced him to extreme penury. H. W. Beckwith says that, towards the close of his life, he lived on his little homestead near Vincennes, in great poverty but cheerful to the last. He was never recompensed during his life for his sacrifices in behalf of the American cause, though a tardy restitution was attempted, after his death, by the United States Government, for the benefit of his heirs. He died, at a ripe old age, at Vincennes, Ind., March 22, 1835.

VILLA RIDGE, a village of Pulaski County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 10 miles north of Cairo. Population, 500.

VINCENNES, *Jean Baptiste Bissot*, a Canadian explorer, born at Quebec, January, 1688, of aristocratic and wealthy ancestry. He was closely connected with Louis Joliet — probably his brother-in-law, although some historians say that he was the latter's nephew. He entered the Canadian army as ensign in 1701, and had a long and varied experience as an Indian fighter. About 1725 he took up his residence on what is now the site of the present city of Vincennes, Ind., which is named in his honor. Here he erected an earth fort and established a trading-post. In 1726, under orders, he co-operated with D'Artaguette (then the French Governor of Illinois) in an expedition against the Chickasaws. The expedition resulted disastrously. Vincennes and D'Artaguette were captured and burned at the stake, together with Father Senat (a Jesuit priest) and others of the command. (See also *D'Artaguette; French Governors of Illinois.*)

VIRDEN, a city of Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 21 miles south by west from Springfield, and 31 miles east-southeast of Jacksonville. It has five churches, two banks, two newspapers, telephone service, electric lights, grain elevators, machine shop, and extensive coal mines. Pop. (1900), 2,280; (school census 1903), 3,651.

VIRGINIA, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Cass County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio South-western Railroad, 15 miles north of Jacksonville, and 33 miles west-northwest of Springfield. It lies in the heart of a rich agricultural region. There is a flouring mill here, besides manufactory of wagons and cigars. The city has two National and one State bank, five churches, a

high school, and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 1,602; (1900), 1,600.

VOCKE, William, lawyer, was born at Minden, Westphalia (Germany), in 1839, the son of a Government Secretary in the Prussian service. Having lost his father at an early age, he emigrated to America in 1856, and, after a short stay in New York, came to Chicago, where he found employment as a paper-carrier for "The Staats-Zeitung," meanwhile giving his attention to the study of law. Later, he became associated with a real-estate firm; on the commencement of the Civil War, enlisted as a private in a three-months' regiment, and, finally, in the Twenty-fourth Illinois (the first Hecker regiment), in which he rose to the rank of Captain. Returning from the army, he was employed as city editor of "The Staats-Zeitung," but, in 1865, became Clerk of the Chicago Police Court, serving until 1869. Meanwhile he had been admitted to the bar, and, on retirement from office, began practice, but, in 1870, was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, in which he bore a leading part in framing "the burnt record act" made necessary by the fire of 1871. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, having been, for a number of years, attorney for the German Consulate at Chicago, also serving, for several years, on the Chicago Board of Education. Mr. Vocke is a man of high literary tastes, as shown by his publication, in 1869, of a volume of poems translated from the German, which has been highly commended, besides a legal work on "The Administration of Justice in the United States, and a Synopsis of the Mode of Procedure in our Federal and State Courts and All Federal and State Laws relating to Subjects of Interest to Aliens," which has been published in the German Language, and is highly valued by German lawyers and business men. Mr. Vocke was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1872 at Philadelphia, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency a second time.

VOLK, Leonard Wells, a distinguished Illinois sculptor, born at Wellstown (afterwards Wells), N. Y., Nov. 7, 1828. Later, his father, who was a marble cutter, removed to Pittsfield, Mass., and, at the age of 16, Leonard began work in his shop. In 1848 he came west and began modeling in clay and drawing at St. Louis, being only self-taught. He married a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas, and the latter, in 1855, aided him in the prosecution of his art studies in Italy. Two years afterward he settled in Chicago, where he

modeled the first portrait bust ever made in the city, having for his subject his first patron—the "Little Giant." The next year (1858) he made a life-size marble statue of Douglas. In 1860 he made a portrait bust of Abraham Lincoln, which passed into the possession of the Chicago Historical Society and was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. In 1868-69, and again in 1871-72, he revisited Italy for purposes of study. In 1867 he was elected academician of the Chicago Academy, and was its President for eight years. He was genial, companionable and charitable, and always ready to assist his younger and less fortunate professional brethren. His best known works are the Douglas Monument, in Chicago, several soldiers' monuments in different parts of the country, the statuary for the Henry Keep mausoleum at Watertown, N. Y., life-size statues of Lincoln and Douglas, in the State House at Springfield, and numerous portrait busts of men eminent in political, ecclesiastical and commercial life. Died, at Osceola, Wis., August 18, 1895.

VOSS, Arno, journalist, lawyer and soldier, born in Prussia, April 16, 1821; emigrated to the United States and was admitted to the bar in Chicago, in 1848, the same year becoming editor of "The Staats-Zeitung"; was elected City Attorney in 1852, and again in 1853; in 1861 became Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, but afterwards assisted in organizing the Twelfth Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Colonel, still later serving with his command in Virginia. He was at Harper's Ferry at the time of the capture of that place in September, 1862, but succeeded in cutting his way, with his command, through the rebel lines, escaping into Pennsylvania. Compelled by ill-health to leave the service in 1863, he retired to a farm in Will County, but, in 1869, returned to Chicago, where he served as Master in Chancery and was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly in 1876, but declined a re-election in 1878. Died, in Chicago, March 23, 1888.

WABASH, CHESTER & WESTERN RAILROAD, a railway running from Chester to Mount Vernon, Ill., 63.33 miles, with a branch extending from Chester to Menard, 1.5 miles; total mileage, 64.83. It is of standard gauge, and almost entirely laid with 60-pound steel rails.—(HISTORY.) It was organized, Feb. 20, 1878, as successor to the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad. During the fiscal year 1893-94 the Company purchased the Tamaroa & Mount Vernon Railroad, extending from Mount Vernon to

Tamaroa, 22.5 miles. Capital stock (1898), \$1,250,000; bonded indebtedness, \$690,000; total capitalization, \$2,028,573.

WABASH COUNTY, situated in the southeast corner of the State; area 220 square miles. The county was carved out from Edwards in 1824, and the first court house built at Centerville, in May, 1826. Later, Mount Carmel was made the county-seat. (See *Mount Carmel*.) The Wabash River drains the county on the east; other streams are the Bon Pas, Coffee and Crawfish Creeks. The surface is undulating with a fair growth of timber. The chief industries are the raising of live-stock and the cultivation of cereals. The wool-crop is likewise valuable. The county is crossed by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Cairo and Vincennes Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads. Population (1880), 4,945; (1890), 11,866; (1900), 12,583.

WABASH RAILROAD, an extensive railroad system connecting the cities of Detroit and Toledo, on the east, with Kansas City and Council Bluffs, on the west, with branches to Chicago, St. Louis, Quincy and Alton, Ill., and to Keokuk and Des Moines, Iowa. The total mileage (1898) is 1,874.96 miles, of which 677.4 miles are in Illinois—all of the latter being the property of the company, besides 176.7 miles of yard-tracks, sidings and spurs. The company has trackage privileges over the Toledo, Peoria & Western (6.5 miles) between Elvaston and Keokuk bridge, and over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (21.8 miles) between Camp Point and Quincy.—(HISTORY.) A considerable portion of this road in Illinois is constructed on the line upon which the Northern Cross Railroad was projected, in the "internal improvement" scheme adopted in 1837, and embraces the only section of road completed under that scheme—that between the Illinois River and Springfield. (1) The construction of this section was begun by the State, May 11, 1837, the first rail laid, May 9, 1838, the road completed to Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1840, and to Springfield, May 13, 1842. It was operated for a time by "mule power," but the income was insufficient to keep the line in repair and it was finally abandoned. In 1847 the line was sold for \$21,100 to N. H. Ridgely and Thomas Mather of Springfield, and by them transferred to New York capitalists, who organized the Sangamon & Morgan Railroad Company, reconstructed the road from Springfield to Naples and opened it for business in 1849. (2) In 1853 two corporations were organized in Ohio and Indiana, respectively,

under the name of the Toledo & Illinois Railroad and the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad, which were consolidated as the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, June 25, 1856. In 1858 these lines were sold separately under foreclosure, and finally reorganized, under a special charter granted by the Illinois Legislature, under the name of the Great Western Railroad Company. (3) The Quincy & Toledo Railroad, extending from Camp Point to the Illinois River opposite Meredosia, was constructed in 1858-59, and that, with the Illinois & Southern Iowa (from Clayton to Keokuk), was united, July 1, 1865, with the eastern divisions extending to Toledo, the new organization taking the name of the main line, (Toledo, Wabash & Western). (4) The Hannibal & Naples Division (49.6 miles), from Bluffs to Hannibal, Mo., was chartered in 1863, opened for business in 1870 and leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western. The latter defaulted on its interest in 1875, was placed in the hands of a receiver and, in 1877, was turned over to a new company under the name of the Wabash Railway Company. (5) In 1868 the company, as it then existed, promoted and secured the construction, and afterwards acquired the ownership, of a line extending from Decatur to East St. Louis (110.5 miles) under the name of the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad. (6) The Eel River Railroad, from Butler to Logansport, Ind., was acquired in 1877, and afterwards extended to Detroit under the name of the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad, completing the connection from Logansport to Detroit.—In November, 1879, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company was organized, took the property and consolidated it with certain lines west of the Mississippi, of which the chief was the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. A line had been projected from Decatur to Chicago as early as 1870, but, not having been constructed in 1881, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific purchased what was known as the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, uniting with the main line at Bement, and (by way of the Decatur and St. Louis Division) giving a direct line between Chicago and St. Louis. At this time the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific was operating the following additional leased lines: Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur (67.2 miles); Hannibal & Central Missouri (70.2 miles); Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington (36.7 miles), and the Lafayette Bloomington & Muncie (80 miles). A connection between Chicago on the west and Toledo and Detroit on the east was established over the Grand Trunk road in 1882, but, in 1890, the com-

pany constructed a line from Montpelier, Ohio, to Clark, Ind. (149.7 miles), thence by track lease to Chicago (17.5 miles), giving an independent line between Chicago and Detroit by what is known to investors as the Detroit & Chicago Division.

The total mileage of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific system, in 1884, amounted to over 3,600 miles; but, in May of that year, default having been made in the payment of interest, the work of disintegration began. The main line east of the Mississippi and that on the west were separated, the latter taking the name of the "Wabash Western." The Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver, so remaining until May, 1889, when the two divisions, having been bought in by a purchasing committee, were consolidated under the present name. The total earnings and income of the road in Illinois, for the fiscal year 1898, were \$4,402,621, and the expenses \$4,836,110. The total capital invested (1898) was \$139,889,643, including capital stock of \$52,000,000 and bonds to the amount of \$81,534,000.

WABASH RIVER, rises in northwestern Ohio, passes into Indiana, and runs northwest to Huntington. It then flows nearly due west to Logansport, thence southwest to Covington, finally turning southward to Terre Haute, a few miles below which it strikes the western boundary of Indiana. It forms the boundary between Illinois and Indiana (taking into account its numerous windings) for some 200 miles. Below Vincennes it runs in a south-southwesterly direction, and enters the Ohio at the south-west extremity of Indiana, near latitude 37° 49' north. Its length is estimated at 557 miles.

WABASH & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WAIT, William Smith, pioneer, and original suggestor of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Portland, Maine, March 5, 1789, and educated in the public schools of his native place. In his youth he entered a book-publishing house in which his father was a partner, and was for a time associated with the publication of a weekly paper. Later the business was conducted at Boston, and extended over the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, the subject of this sketch making extensive tours in the interest of the firm. In 1817 he made a tour to the West,

reaching St. Louis, and, early in the following year, visited Bond County, Ill., where he made his first entry of land from the Government. Returning to Boston a few months later, he continued in the service of the publishing firm until 1820, when he again came to Illinois, and, in 1821, began farming in Ripley Township, Bond County. Returning East in 1824, he spent the next ten years in the employment of the publishing firm, with occasional visits to Illinois. In 1835 he located permanently near Greenville, Bond County, and engaged extensively in farming and fruit-raising, planting one of the largest apple orchards in the State at that early day. In 1845 he presided as chairman over the National Industrial Convention in New York, and, in 1848, was nominated as the candidate of the National Reform Association for Vice-President on the ticket with Gerrit Smith of New York, but declined. He was also prominent in County and State Agricultural Societies. Mr Wait has been credited with being one of the first (if not the very first) to suggest the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he did as early as 1835; was also one of the prime movers in the construction of the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad—now the "Vandalia Line"—giving much time to the latter enterprise from 1846 for many years, and was one of the original incorporators of the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company. Died, July 17, 1865.

WALKER, Cyrus, pioneer, lawyer, born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 14, 1791; was taken while an infant to Adair County, Ky., and came to Macomb, Ill., in 1833, being the second lawyer to locate in McDonough County. He had a wide reputation as a successful advocate, especially in criminal cases, and practiced extensively in the courts of Western Illinois and also in Iowa. Died, Dec. 1, 1875. Mr. Walker was uncle of the late Pinkney H. Walker of the Supreme Court, who studied law with him. He was Whig candidate for Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1840.

WALKER, James Barr, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1805; in his youth served as errand-boy in a country store near Pittsburg and spent four years in a printing office; then became clerk in the office of Mordecai M. Noah, in New York, studied law and graduated from Western Reserve College, Ohio; edited various religious papers, including "The Watchman of the Prairies" (now "The Advance") of Chicago, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Chicago, and for some time was lecturer on

"Harmony between Science and Revealed Religion" at Oberlin College and Chicago Theological Seminary. He was author of several volumes, one of which—"The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," published anonymously under the editorship of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe (1855)—ran through several editions and was translated into five different languages, including Hindustanee. Died, at Wheaton, Ill., March 6, 1887.

WALKER, James Monroe, corporation lawyer and Railway President, was born at Claremont, N. H., Feb. 14, 1820. At fifteen he removed with his parents to a farm in Michigan; was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1849. He then entered a law office as clerk and student, was admitted to the bar the next year, and soon after elected Prosecuting Attorney of Washtenaw County; was also local attorney for the Michigan Central Railway, for which, after his removal to Chicago in 1853, he became General Solicitor. Two years later the firm of Sedgwick & Walker, which had been organized in Michigan, became attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and, until his death, Mr. Walker was associated with this company, either as General Solicitor, General Counsel or President, filling the latter position from 1870 to 1875. Mr. Walker organized both the Chicago and Kansas City stock-yards, and was President of these corporations, as also of the Wilmington Coal Company, down to the time of his death, which occurred on Jan. 22, 1881, as a result of heart disease.

WALKER, (Rev.) Jesse, Methodist Episcopal missionary, was born in Rockingham County, Va., June 9, 1766; in 1800 removed to Tennessee, became a traveling preacher in 1802, and, in 1806, came to Illinois under the presiding-elderhood of Rev. William McKendree (afterwards Bishop), locating first at Turkey Hill, St. Clair County. In 1807 he held a camp meeting near Edwardsville—the first on Illinois soil. Later, he transferred his labors to Northern Illinois; was at Peoria in 1824; at Ottawa in 1825, and devoted much time to missionary work among the Pottawatomes, maintaining a school among them for a time. He visited Chicago in 1826, and there is evidence that he was a prominent resident there for several years, occupying a log house, which he used as a church and living-room, on "Wolf Point" at the junction of the North and South Branches of the Chicago River. While acting as superintendent of the Fox River mission, his residence appears to have been at Plain-

field, in the northern part of Will County. Died, Oct. 5, 1835.

WALKER, Pinkney H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Adair County, Ky., June 18, 1815. His boyhood was chiefly passed in farm work and as clerk in a general store; in 1834 he came to Illinois, settling at Rushville, where he worked in a store for four years. In 1838 he removed to Macomb, where he began attendance at an academy and the study of law with his uncle, Cyrus Walker, a leading lawyer of his time. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, practicing at Macomb until 1848, when he returned to Rushville. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1855. This position he resigned in 1858, having been appointed, by Governor Bissell, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the resignation of Judge Skinner. Two months later he was elected to the same position, and re-elected in 1867 and '76. He presided as Chief Justice from January, 1864, to June, '67, and again from June, 1874, to June, '75. Before the expiration of his last term he died, Feb. 7, 1885.

WALL, George Willard, lawyer, politician and Judge, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22, 1839; brought to Perry County, Ill., in infancy, and received his preparatory education at McKendree College, finally graduating from the University of Michigan in 1858, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1859, when he began practice at Duquoin, Ill. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and, from 1864 to '68, served as State's Attorney for the Third Judicial District; was also a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1872 he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress, although running ahead of his ticket. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Third Circuit, and re-elected in '79, '85 and '91, much of the time since 1877 being on duty upon the Appellate bench. His home is at Duquoin.

WALLACE, (Rev.) Peter, D.D., clergyman and soldier; was born in Mason County, Ky., April 11, 1813; taken in infancy to Brown County, Ohio, where he grew up on a farm until 15 years of age, when he was apprenticed to a carpenter; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, where he became a contractor and builder, following this occupation for a number of years. He was converted in 1835 at Springfield, Ill., and, some years later, having decided to enter the ministry, was admitted to the Illinois Conference as a deacon by Bishop E. S. Janes in 1853, and

placed in charge of the Danville Circuit. Two years later he was ordained by Bishop Scott, and, in the next few years, held pastorates at various places in the central and eastern parts of the State. From 1867 to 1874 he was Presiding Elder of the Mattoon and Quincy Districts, and, for six years, held the position of President of the Board of Trustees of Chaddock College at Quincy, from which he received the degree of D.D. in 1881. In the second year of the Civil War he raised a company in Sangamon County, was chosen its Captain and assigned to the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the "preachers' regiment"—all of its officers being ministers. In 1864 he was compelled by ill-health to resign his commission. While pastor of the church at Saybrook, Ill., he was offered the position of Postmaster of that place, which he decided to accept, and was allowed to retire from the active ministry. On retirement from office, in 1884, he removed to Chicago. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Fifer the first Chaplain of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, but retired some four years afterward, when he returned to Chicago. Dr. Wallace was an eloquent and effective preacher and continued to preach, at intervals, until within a short time of his decease, which occurred in Chicago, Feb. 21, 1897, in his 84th year. A zealous patriot, he frequently spoke very effectively upon the political rostrum. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, and took pride in the fact that the first vote he ever cast was for Abraham Lincoln, for Representative in the Legislature, in 1834. He was a Knight Templar, Vice-President of the Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, and, at his death, Chaplain of America Post, No. 708, G. A. R.

WALLACE, William Henry Lamb, lawyer and soldier, was born at Urbana, Ohio, July 8, 1821; brought to Illinois in 1833, his father settling near La Salle and, afterwards, at Mount Morris, Ogle County, where young Wallace attended the Rock River Seminary; was admitted to the bar in 1845; in 1846 enlisted as a private in the First Illinois Volunteers (Col. John J. Hardin's regiment), for the Mexican War, rising to the rank of Adjutant and participating in the battle of Buena Vista (where his commander was killed), and in other engagements. Returning to his profession at Ottawa, he served as District Attorney (1852-56), then became partner of his father-in-law, Col. T. Lyle Dickey, afterwards of the Supreme Court. In April, 1861, he was one of the first to answer the call for troops by enlisting, and became Colo-

nel of the Eleventh Illinois (three-months' men), afterwards re-enlisting for three years. As commander of a brigade he participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in February, 1862, receiving promotion as Brigadier-General for gallantry. At Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), as commander of Genl. C. F. Smith's Division, devolving on him on account of the illness of his superior officer, he showed great courage, but fell mortally wounded, dying at Charleston, Tenn., April 10, 1862. His career promised great brilliancy and his loss was greatly deplored.—**Martin R. M.** (Wallace), brother of the preceding, was born at Urbana, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1829, came to La Salle County, Ill., with his father's family and was educated in the local schools and at Rock River Seminary; studied law at Ottawa, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, soon after locating in Chicago. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Fourth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and was complimented, in 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he served as Assessor of Internal Revenue (1866-69); County Judge (1869-77); Prosecuting Attorney (1884); and, for many years past, has been one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Chicago.

WALNUT, a town of Bureau County, on the Mendota and Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles west of Mendota; is in a farming and stock-raising district; has two banks and two newspapers. Population (1890), 605; (1900), 791.

WAR OF 1812. Upon the declaration of war by Congress, in June, 1812, the Pottawatomies, and most of the other tribes of Indians in the Territory of Illinois, strongly sympathized with the British. The savages had been hostile and restless for some time previous, and blockhouses and family forts had been erected at a number of points, especially in the settlements most exposed to the incursions of the savages. Governor Edwards, becoming apprehensive of an outbreak, constructed Fort Russell, a few miles from Edwardsville. Taking the field in person, he made this his headquarters, and collected a force of 250 mounted volunteers, who were later reinforced by two companies of rangers, under Col. William Russell, numbering about 100 men. An independent company of twenty-one spies, of which John Reynolds—afterwards Governor—was a member, was also formed and led by Capt. Samuel Judy. The Governor organized his little army into two regiments under Colonels Rector

and Stephenson, Colonel Russell serving as second to the commander-in-chief, other members of his staff being Secretary Nathaniel Pope and Robert K. McLaughlin. On Oct. 18, 1812, Governor Edwards, with his men, set out for Peoria, where it was expected that their force would meet that of General Hopkins, who had been sent from Kentucky with a force of 2,000 men. En route, two Kickapoo villages were burned, and a number of Indians unnecessarily slain by Edwards' party. Hopkins had orders to disperse the Indians on the Illinois and Wabash Rivers, and destroy their villages. He determined, however, on reaching the headwaters of the Vermilion to proceed no farther. Governor Edwards reached the head of Peoria Lake, but, failing to meet Hopkins, returned to Fort Russell. About the same time Capt. Thomas E. Craig led a party, in two boats, up the Illinois River to Peoria. His boats, as he alleged, having been fired upon in the night by Indians, who were harbored and protected by the French citizens of Peoria, he burned the greater part of the village, and capturing the population, carried them down the river, putting them on shore, in the early part of the winter, just below Alton. Other desultory expeditions marked the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. The Indians meanwhile gaining courage, remote settlements were continually harassed by marauding bands. Later in 1814, an expedition, led by Major (afterwards President) Zachary Taylor, ascended the Mississippi as far as Rock Island, where he found a large force of Indians, supported by British regulars with artillery. Finding himself unable to cope with so formidable a foe, Major Taylor retreated down the river. On the site of the present town of Warsaw he threw up fortifications, which he named Fort Edwards, from which point he was subsequently compelled to retreat. The same year the British, with their Indian allies, descended from Mackinac, captured Prairie du Chien, and burned Forts Madison and Johnston, after which they retired to Cap au Gris. The treaty of Ghent, signed Dec. 24, 1814, closed the war, although no formal treaties were made with the tribes until the year following.

WAR OF THE REBELLION. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the executive chair, in Illinois, was occupied by Gov. Richard Yates. Immediately upon the issuance of President Lincoln's first call for troops (April 15, 1861), the Governor issued his proclamation summoning the Legislature together in special session and, the same day, issued a call for "six regiments of militia,"

the quota assigned to the State under call of the President. Public excitement was at fever heat, and dormant patriotism in both sexes was aroused as never before. Party lines were broken down and, with comparatively few exceptions, the mass of the people were actuated by a common sentiment of patriotism. On April 19, Governor Yates was instructed, by the Secretary of War, to take possession of Cairo as an important strategic point. At that time, the State militia organizations were few in number and poorly equipped, consisting chiefly of independent companies in the larger cities. The Governor acted with great promptitude, and, on April 21, seven companies, numbering 595 men, commanded by Gen. Richard K. Swift of Chicago, were en route to Cairo. The first volunteer company to tender its services, in response to Governor Yates' proclamation, on April 16, was the Zouave Grays of Springfield. Eleven other companies were tendered the same day, and, by the evening of the 18th, the number had been increased to fifty. Simultaneously with these proceedings, Chicago bankers tendered to the Governor a war loan of \$500,000, and those of Springfield, \$100,000. The Legislature, at its special session, passed acts increasing the efficiency of the militia law, and provided for the creation of a war fund of \$2,000,000. Besides the six regiments already called for, the raising of ten additional volunteer regiments and one battery of light artillery was authorized. The last of the six regiments, apportioned to Illinois under the first presidential call, was dispatched to Cairo early in May. The six regiments were numbered the Seventh to Twelfth, inclusive—the earlier numbers, First to Sixth, being conceded to the six regiments which had served in the war with Mexico. The regiments were commanded, respectively, by Colonels John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, William H. L. Wallace, and John McArthur, constituting the "First Brigade of Illinois Volunteers." Benjamin M. Prentiss, having been chosen Brigadier-General on arrival at Cairo, assumed command, relieving General Swift. The quota under the second call, consisting of ten regiments, was mustered into service within sixty days, 200 companies being tendered immediately. Many more volunteered than could be accepted, and large numbers crossed to Missouri and enlisted in regiments forming in that State. During June and July the Secretary of War authorized Governor Yates to recruit twenty-two additional regiments (seventeen infantry and five cavalry), which were promptly raised. On

July 22, the day following the defeat of the Union army at Bull Run, President Lincoln called for 500,000 more volunteers. Governor Yates immediately responded with an offer to the War Department of sixteen more regiments (thirteen of infantry and three of cavalry), and a battalion of artillery, adding, that the State claimed it as her right, to do her full share toward the preservation of the Union. Under supplemental authority, received from the Secretary of War in August, 1861, twelve additional regiments of infantry and five of cavalry were raised, and, by December, 1861, the State had 43,000 volunteers in the field and 17,000 in camps of instruction. Other calls were made in July and August, 1862, each for 300,000 men. Illinois' quota, under both calls, was over 52,000 men, no regard being paid to the fact that the State had already furnished 16,000 troops in excess of its quotas under previous calls. Unless this number of volunteers was raised by September 1, a draft would be ordered. The tax was a severe one, inasmuch as it would fall chiefly upon the prosperous citizens, the floating population, the idle and the extremely poor having already followed the army's march, either as soldiers or as camp-followers. But recruiting was actively carried on, and, aided by liberal bounties in many of the counties, in less than a fortnight the 52,000 new troops were secured, the volunteers coming largely from the substantial classes—agricultural, mercantile, artisan and professional. By the end of December, fifty-nine regiments and four batteries had been dispatched to the front, besides a considerable number to fill up regiments already in the field, which had suffered severely from battle, exposure and disease. At this time, Illinois had an aggregate of over 135,000 enlisted men in the field. The issue of President Lincoln's preliminary proclamation of emancipation, in September, 1862, was met by a storm of hostile criticism from his political opponents, who—aided by the absence of so large a proportion of the loyal population of the State in the field—were able to carry the elections of that year. Consequently, when the Twenty-third General Assembly convened in regular session at Springfield, on Jan. 5, 1863, a large majority of that body was not only opposed to both the National and State administrations, but avowedly opposed to the further prosecution of the war under the existing policy. The Legislature reconvened in June, but was prorogued by Governor Yates. Between Oct. 1, 1863, and July 1, 1864, 16,000 veterans re-enlisted and 87,000 new volunteers were enrolled; and, by the

date last mentioned, Illinois had furnished to the Union army 244,496 men, being 14,596 in excess of the allotted quotas, constituting fifteen per cent of the entire population. These were comprised in 151 regiments of infantry, 17 of cavalry and two complete regiments of artillery, besides twelve independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois organizations, during the war, has been reported at 34,834, of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died from wounds, 22,786 from disease and 2,154 from other causes—being a total of thirteen per cent of the entire force of the State in the service. The part which Illinois played in the contest was conspicuous for patriotism, promptness in response to every call, and the bravery and efficiency of its troops in the field—reflecting honor upon the State and its history. Nor were its loyal citizens—who, while staying at home, furnished moral and material support to the men at the front—less worthy of praise than those who volunteered. By upholding the Government—National and State—and by their zeal and energy in collecting and sending forward immense quantities of supplies—surgical, medical and other—often at no little sacrifice, they contributed much to the success of the Union arms. (See also *Camp Douglas*; *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*; *Secret Treasonable Societies*.)

WAR OF THE REBELLION (HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS). The following is a list of the various military organizations mustered into the service during the Civil War (1861-65), with the terms of service and a summary of the more important events in the history of each, while in the field:

SEVENTH INFANTRY. Illinois having sent six regiments to the Mexican War, by courtesy the numbering of the regiments which took part in the war for the Union began with number Seven. A number of regiments which responded to the first call of the President, claimed the right to be recognized as the first regiment in the field, but the honor was finally accorded to that organized at Springfield by Col. John Cook, and hence his regiment was numbered Seventh. It was mustered into the service, April 25, 1861, and remained at Mound City during the three months' service, the period of its first enlistment. It was subsequently reorganized and mustered for the three years' service, July 25, 1861, and was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Cherokee, Allatoona Pass, Salkabatchie Swamp, Bentonville and Columbia. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans at Pulaski, Tenn.,

Dec. 22, 1863; was mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 11.

EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for three months' service, April 26, 1861, Richard J. Oglesby of Decatur, being appointed Colonel. It remained at Cairo during its term of service, when it was mustered out. July 25, 1861, it was reorganized and mustered in for three years' service. It participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Thompson Hill, Raymond, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Brownsville, and Spanish Fort; re-enlisted as veterans, March 24, 1864; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, May 4, 1866, paid off and discharged, May 13, having served five years.

NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Springfield, April 26, 1861, for the term of three months, under Col. Eleazer A. Paine. It was reorganized at Cairo, in August, for three years, being composed of companies from St. Clair, Madison, Montgomery, Pulaski, Alexander and Mercer Counties; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Jackson (Tenn.), Mead Creek Swamps, Salem, Wyatt, Florence, Montezuma, Athens and Grenada. The regiment was mounted, March 15, 1863, and so continued during the remainder of its service. Mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865.

TENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service for three months, on April 29, 1861, at Cairo, and on July 29, 1861, was mustered into the service for three years, with Col. James D. Morgan in command. It was engaged at Sykeston, New Madrid, Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw, Chatahoochie, Savannah and Bentonville. Re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, and mustered out of service, July 4, 1865, at Louisville, and received final discharge and pay, July 11, 1865, at Chicago.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, April 30, 1861, for three months. July 30, the regiment was mustered out, and re-enlisted for three years' service. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Tallahatchie, Vicksburg, Liverpool Heights, Yazoo City, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. W. H. L. Wallace, afterwards Brigadier-General and killed at Shiloh, was its first Colonel. Mustered out of service, at Baton Rouge, July 14, 1865; paid off and discharged at Springfield.

TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service for three years, August 1, 1861; was engaged at

Columbus, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Bald Knob, Decatur, Ezra Church, Atlanta, Allatoona and Goldsboro. On Jan. 16, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. John McArthur was its first Colonel, succeeded by Augustus L. Chetlain, both being promoted to Brigadier-Generals. Mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, at Springfield, July 18.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments organized under the act known as the "Ten Regiment Bill"; was mustered into service on May 24, 1861, for three years, at Dixon, with John B. Wyman as Colonel; was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Rossville and Ringgold Gap. Mustered out at Springfield, June 18, 1864, having served three years and two months.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments raised under the "Ten Regiment Bill," which anticipated the requirements of the General Government by organizing, equipping and drilling a regiment in each Congressional District in the State for thirty days, unless sooner required for service by the United States. It was mustered in at Jacksonville for three years, May 25, 1861, under command of John M. Palmer as its first Colonel; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Beauregard and Meridian; consolidated with the Fifteenth Infantry, as a veteran battalion (both regiments having enlisted as veterans), on July 1, 1864. In October, 1864, the major part of the battalion was captured by General Hood and sent to Andersonville. The remainder participated in the "March to the Sea," and through the campaign in the Carolinas. In the spring of 1865 the battalion organization was discontinued, both regiments having been filled up by recruits. The regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 16, 1865; and arrived at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge. The aggregate number of men who belonged to this organization was 1,980, and the aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, 480. During its four years and four months of service, the regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail, 2,330 miles, and, by river, 4,490 miles—making an aggregate of 11,670 miles.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Raised under the "Ten Regiment Act," in the (then) First Congressional District; was organized at Freeport, and mus-

tered into service, May 24, 1861. It was engaged at Sedalia, Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora Hill, Vicksburg, Fort Beauregard, Champion Hill, Allatoona and Bentonville. In March, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in July, 1864, was consolidated with the Fourteenth Infantry as a Veteran Battalion. At Big Shanty and Ackworth a large portion of the battalion was captured by General Hood. At Raleigh the Veteran Battalion was discontinued and the Fifteenth reorganized. From July 1, to Sept. 1, 1865, the regiment was stationed at Forts Leavenworth and Kearney. Having been mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, it was sent to Springfield for final payment and discharge—having served four years and four months. Miles marched, 4,299; miles by rail, 2,403, miles by steamer, 4,310; men enlisted from date of organization, 1,963; strength at date of muster-out, 640.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Quincy under the "Ten-Regiment Act," May 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, Tiptonville, Corinth, Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Fayetteville, Averysboro and Bentonville. In December, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1865, after a term of service of four years and three months, and, a week later, arrived at Springfield, where it received its final pay and discharge papers.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Peoria, Ill., on May 24, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Greenfield (Ark.), Shiloh, Corinth, Hatchie and Vicksburg. In May, 1864, the term of enlistment having expired, the regiment was ordered to Springfield for pay and discharge. Those men and officers who re-enlisted, and those whose term had not expired, were consolidated with the Eighth Infantry, which was mustered out in the spring of 1866.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized under the provisions of the "Ten Regiment Bill," at Anna, and mustered into the service on May 28, 1861, the term of enlistment being for three years. The regiment participated in the capture of Fort McHenry, and was actively engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Dec. 16, 1865, and Dec. 31, thereafter, arrived at Springfield, Ill., for payment and discharge. The aggregate enlistments in the regiment, from its organization to date of discharge (rank and file), numbered 2,043.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the United States service for three years, June 17, 1861, at Chicago, embracing four companies which had been accepted under the call for three months' men; participated in the battle of Stone River and in the Tullahoma and Chattanooga campaigns; was also engaged at Davis' Cross Roads, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Resaca. It was mustered out of service on July 9, 1864, at Chicago. Originally consisting of nearly 1,000 men, besides a large number of recruits received during the war, its strength at the final muster-out was less than 350.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized, May 14, 1861, at Joliet, and June 13, 1861, and mustered into the service for a term of three years. It participated in the following engagements, battles, sieges, etc.: Fredericktown (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Thompson's Plantation, Champion Hills, Big Black River, Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. After marching through the Carolinas, the regiment was finally ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out, July 16, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Chicago, on July 24.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized under the "Ten Regiment Bill," from the (then) Seventh Congressional District, at Mattoon, and mustered into service for three years, June 28, 1861. Its first Colonel was U. S. Grant, who was in command until August 7, when he was commissioned Brigadier-General. It was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Chattanooga, in February, 1864. From June, 1864, to December, 1865, it was on duty in Texas. Mustered out at San Antonio, Dec. 16, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 18, 1866.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Belleville, and mustered into service, for three years, at Caseyville, Ill., June 25, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Charleston (Mo.), Sikestown, Tiptonville, Farmington, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, except Rocky Face Ridge. It was mustered out at Springfield, July 7, 1864, the veterans and recruits, whose term of service had not expired, being consolidated with the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. The organization of the Twenty-third Infantry Volunteers commenced, at Chicago, under the popular name of

the "Irish Brigade," immediately upon the opening of hostilities at Sumter. The formal muster of the regiment, under the command of Col. James A. Mulligan, was made, June 15, 1861, at Chicago, when it was occupying barracks known as Kane's brewery near the river on West Polk Street. It was early ordered to Northern Missouri, and was doing garrison duty at Lexington, when, in September, 1861, it surrendered with the rest of the garrison, to the forces under the rebel General Price, and was paroled. From Oct. 8, 1861, to June 14, 1862, it was detailed to guard prisoners at Camp Douglas. Thereafter it participated in engagements in the Virginias, as follows: at South Fork, Greenland Gap, Philippi, Hedgeville, Leetown, Maryland Heights, Snicker's Gap, Kernstown, Cedar Creek, Winchester, Charlestown, Berryville, Opequan Creek, Fisher's Hill, Harrisonburg, Hatcher's Run and Petersburg. It also took part in the siege of Richmond and the pursuit of Lee, being present at the surrender at Appomattox. In January and February, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Greenland Gap, W. Va. In August, 1864, the ten companies of the Regiment, then numbering 446, were consolidated into five companies and designated, "Battalion, Twenty-third Regiment, Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry." The regiment was thanked by Congress for its part at Lexington, and was authorized to inscribe Lexington upon its colors. (See also *Mulligan, James A.*)

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, (known as the First Hecker Regiment). Organized at Chicago, with two companies—to-wit: the Union Cadets and the Lincoln Rifles—from the three months' service, in June, 1861, and mustered in, July 8, 1861. It participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and other engagements in the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out of service at Chicago, August 6, 1864. A fraction of the regiment, which had been recruited in the field, and whose term of service had not expired at the date of muster-out, was organized into one company and attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and mustered out at Camp Butler, August 1, 1865.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized from the counties of Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Vermilion, Douglas, Coles, Champaign and Edgar, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 4, 1861. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, in the siege of Corinth, the battle of Kenesaw Moun-

tain, the siege of Atlanta, and innumerable skirmishes; was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 5, 1864. During its three years' service the regiment traveled 4,962 miles, of which 3,252 were on foot, the remainder by steamboat and railroad.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, consisting of seven companies, at Springfield, August 31, 1861. On Jan. 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. It was authorized by the commanding General to inscribe upon its banners "New Madrid"; "Island No. 10;" "Farmington;" "Siege of Corinth;" "Iuka;" "Corinth—3d and 4th, 1862;" "Resaca;" "Kenesaw;" "Ezra Church;" "Atlanta;" "Jonesboro;" "Griswoldville;" "McAllister;" "Savannah;" "Columbia," and "Bentonville." It was mustered out at Louisville, July 20, 1865, and paid off and discharged, at Springfield, July 28—the regiment having marched, during its four years of service, 6,931 miles, and fought twenty-eight hard battles, besides innumerable skirmishes.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. First organized, with only seven companies, at Springfield, August 10, 1861, and organization completed by the addition of three more companies, at Cairo, on September 1. It took part in the battle of Belmont, the siege of Island No. 10, and the battles of Farmington, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Dallas, Pine Top Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain, as well as in the investment of Atlanta; was relieved from duty, August 25, 1864, while at the front, and mustered out at Springfield, September 20. Its veterans, with the recruits whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated with the Ninth Infantry.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Composed of companies from Pike, Fulton, Schuyler, Mason, Scott and Menard Counties; was organized at Springfield, August 15, 1861, and mustered into service for three years. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Metamora, the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Jackson, Mississippi, and Fort Beauregard, and in the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. From June, 1864, to March, 1866, it was stationed in Texas, and was mustered out at Brownsville. In that State, March 15, 1866, having served four years and seven months. It was discharged, at Springfield, May 13, 1866.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, August 19, 1861, and was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg and Mobile. Eight

companies were detailed for duty at Holly Springs, and were there captured by General Van Dorn, in December, 1862, but were exchanged, six months later. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, from June, 1864, to November, 1865, was on duty in Texas. It was mustered out of service in that State, Nov. 6, 1865, and received final discharge on November 28.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, August 28, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, the siege of Corinth, Median Station, Raymond, Champion Hills, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, Big Shanty, Atlanta, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, and Fayetteville; mustered out, July 17, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Cairo, and there mustered into service on Sept. 18, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the two expeditions against Vicksburg, at Thompson's Hill, Ingram Heights, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station and Jonesboro; also participated in the "March to the Sea" and took part in the battles and skirmishes at Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Bentonville. A majority of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 19, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield, July 23.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Dec. 31, 1861. By special authority from the War Department, it originally consisted of ten companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, and in the battles of La Grange, Grand Junction, Metamora, Harrisonburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Allatoona, Savannah, Columbia, Cheraw and Bentonville. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in June, 1865, was ordered to Fort Leavenworth. Mustered out there, Sept. 16, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Springfield in September, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the assault and siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Fort Esperanza, and in the expedition against Mobile. The regiment veteranized at Vicksburg, Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, at the same point, Nov. 24, 1865, and finally discharged at Spring-

field, Dec. 6 and 7, 1865. The aggregate enrollment of the regiment was between 1,900 and 2,000.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 7, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and, after participating in the "March to the Sea" and through the Carolinas, took part in the battle of Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston, the regiment went with Sherman's Army to Washington, D. C., and took part in the grand review, May 24, 1865; left Washington, June 12, and arrived at Louisville, Ky., June 18, where it was mustered out, on July 12; was discharged and paid at Chicago, July 17, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur on July 3, 1861, and its services tendered to the President, being accepted by the Secretary of War as "Col. G. A. Smith's Independent Regiment of Illinois Volunteers," on July 23, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 12. It was engaged at Pea Ridge and in the siege of Corinth, also participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw. Its final muster-out took place at Springfield, Sept. 27, 1864, the regiment having marched (exclusive of railroad and steamboat transportation) 3,056 miles.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Ill., and mustered into service, Sept. 23, 1861, for a term of three years. The regiment, at its organization, numbered 965 officers and enlisted men, and had two companies of Cavalry ("A" and "B"), 186 officers and men. It was engaged at Leetown, Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. Mustered out, Oct. 8, 1865, and disbanded, at Springfield, Oct. 27, having marched and been transported, during its term of service, more than 10,000 miles.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Familiarly known as "Fremont Rifles"; organized in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 18. The regiment was presented with battle-flags by the Chicago Board of Trade. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Neosho, Prairie Grove and Chalk Bluffs, the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Yazoo City and Morgan's Bend. In October, 1863, it was ordered to the defense of the frontier along the Rio Grande; re-enlisted as

veterans in February, 1864; took part in the siege and storming of Fort Blakely and the capture of Mobile; from July, 1865, to May, 1866, was again on duty in Texas; was mustered out at Houston, May 15, 1866, and finally discharged at Springfield, May 31, having traveled some 17,000 miles, of which nearly 3,300 were by marching.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, in September, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Fredericktown, Perryville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans in February, 1864; from June to December, 1865, was on duty in Louisiana and Texas; was mustered out at Victoria, Texas, Dec. 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. The organization of this Regiment was commenced as soon as the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Chicago. General Thomas O. Osborne was one of its contemplated field officers, and labored zealously to get it accepted under the first call for troops, but did not accomplish his object. The regiment had already assumed the name of the "Yates Phalanx" in honor of Governor Yates. It was accepted by the War Department on the day succeeding the first Bull Run disaster (July 22, 1861), and Austin Light, of Chicago, was appointed Colonel. Under his direction the organization was completed, and the regiment left Camp Mather, Chicago, on the morning of Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Winchester, Malvern Hill (the second), Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff, and in numerous engagements before Petersburg and Richmond, including the capture of Fort Gregg, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In the meantime the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Hilton Head, S. C., in September, 1863. It was mustered out at Norfolk, Dec. 6, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, December 16.

FORTIETH INFANTRY. Enlisted from the counties of Franklin, Hamilton, Wayne, White, Wabash, Marion, Clay and Fayette, and mustered into service for three years at Springfield, August 10, 1861. It was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth, at Jackson (Miss.), in the siege of Vicksburg, at Missionary Ridge, New Hope Church, Black Jack Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Ezra Chapel, Griswoldville, siege of Savannah, Columbia (S. C.), and Bentonville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, at

Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864, and was mustered out at Louisville, July 24, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur during July and August, 1861, and was mustered into service, August 5. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, in the Red River campaign, at Guntown, Kenesaw Mountain and Allatoona, and participated in the "March to the Sea." It re-enlisted, as veterans, March 17, 1864, at Vicksburg, and was consolidated with the Fifty-third Infantry, Jan. 4, 1865, forming Companies G and H.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, July 22, 1861; was engaged at Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Columbia (Tenn.), was besieged at Nashville, engaged at Stone River, in the Tullahoma campaign, at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine and Kenesaw Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864; was stationed in Texas from July to December, 1865; was mustered out at Indianola, in that State, Dec. 16, 1865, and finally discharged, at Springfield, Jan. 12, 1866.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield in September, 1861, and mustered into service on Oct. 12. The regiment took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and in the campaigns in West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas; was mustered out at Little Rock, Nov. 30, 1865, and returned to Springfield for final pay and discharge, Dec. 14, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized in August, 1861, at Chicago, and mustered into service, Sept. 13, 1861; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Adairsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Gulp's Farm, Chattanooga River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans in Tennessee, in January, 1864. From June to September, 1865, it was stationed in Louisiana and Texas, was mustered out at Port Lavaca, Sept. 25, 1865, and received final discharge, at Springfield, three weeks later.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally called the "Washburne Lead Mine Regiment"; was organized at Galena, July 23, 1861, and mustered

into service at Chicago, Dec. 25, 1861. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Medan, the campaign against Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and the advance through the Carolinas. The regiment veteranized in January, 1864; was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865, and arrived in Chicago, July 15, 1865, for final pay and discharge. Distance marched in four years, 1,750 miles.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Dec. 28, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Metamora, siege of Vicksburg (where five companies of the regiment were captured), in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered in as a veteran regiment, Jan. 4, 1864. From May, 1865, to January, 1866, it was on duty in Louisiana; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Jan. 20, 1866, and, on Feb. 1, 1866, finally paid and discharged at Springfield.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Peoria, Ill., on August 16, 1861. The regiment took part in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10; also participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, the capture of Jackson, the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition and the battle of Pleasant Hill, and in the struggle at Lake Chicot. It was ordered to Chicago to assist in quelling an anticipated riot, in 1864, but, returning to the front, took part in the reduction of Spanish Fort and the capture of Mobile; was mustered out, Jan. 21, 1866, at Selma, Ala., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final pay and discharge. Those members of the regiment who did not re-enlist as veterans were mustered out, Oct. 11, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, September, 1861, and participated in battles and sieges as follows: Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (siege of), Vicksburg (first expedition against), Missionary Ridge, as well as in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, August 15, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark., and ordered to Springfield for final discharge, arriving, August 21, 1865. The distance marched was 3,000 miles; moved by water, 5,000; by railroad, 3,450—total, 11,450.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort

Donelson, Shiloh and Little Rock; took part in the campaign against Meridian and in the Red River expedition, being in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Jan. 15, 1864; three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted and were mustered in as veterans, returning to Illinois on furlough. The non-veterans took part in the battle of Tupelo. The regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, and was mustered out, Sept. 9, 1865, at Paducah, Ky., and arrived at Springfield, Sept. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 12, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, Allatoona and Bentonville, besides many minor engagements. The regiment was mounted, Nov. 17, 1863; re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, and reached Springfield, the following day, for final pay and discharge.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, Dec. 24, 1861; was engaged at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, the siege of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was mustered in as veterans, Feb. 16, 1864; from July to September, 1865, was on duty in Texas, and mustered out, Sept. 25, 1865, at Camp Irwin, Texas, arriving at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Geneva in November, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 19. The regiment participated in the following battles, sieges and expeditions: Shiloh, Corinth (siege and second battle of), Iuka, Town Creek, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Bentonville. It veteranized, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 4, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 12.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa in the winter of 1861-62, and ordered to Chicago, Feb. 27, 1862, to complete its organization. It took part in the siege of Corinth, and was engaged at Davis' Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, in the Meridian campaign, at Jackson, the siege of Atlanta, the "March to the Sea," the capture of Savannah and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. The regiment was mustered out of service at Louisville,

July 22, 1865, and received final discharge, at Chicago, July 28. It marched 2,855 miles, and was transported by boat and cars, 4,168 miles. Over 1,800 officers and men belonged to the regiment during its term of service.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in November, 1861, as a part of the "Kentucky Brigade," and was mustered into service, Feb. 18, 1862. No complete history of the regiment can be given, owing to the loss of its official records. It served mainly in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, and always effectively. Three-fourths of the men re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864. Six companies were captured by the rebel General Shelby, in August, 1864, and were exchanged, the following December. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Oct. 15, 1865; arrived at Springfield, Oct. 26, and was discharged. During its organization, the regiment had 1,342 enlisted men and 71 commissioned officers.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service, Oct. 31, 1861. The regiment originally formed a part of the "Douglas Brigade," being chiefly recruited from the young farmers of Fulton, McDonough, Grundy, La Salle, De Kalb, Kane and Winnebago Counties. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and in the Tallahatchie campaign; in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, around Vicksburg, and at Missionary Ridge; was in the Atlanta campaign, notably in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Jonesboro. In all, it was engaged in thirty-one battles, and was 128 days under fire. The total mileage traveled amounted to 11,965, of which 3,240 miles were actually marched. Re-enlisted as veterans, while at Larkinsville, Tenn., was mustered out at Little Rock, August 14, 1865, receiving final discharge at Chicago, the same month.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized with companies principally enlisted from the counties of Massac, Pope, Gallatin, Saline, White, Hamilton, Franklin and Wayne, and mustered in at Camp Mather, near Shawneetown. The regiment participated in the siege, and second battle, of Corinth, the Yazoo expedition, the siege of Vicksburg—being engaged at Champion Hills, and in numerous assaults; also took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Resaca, and in the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. Some 200 members of the regiment perished in a wreck off Cape Hatteras, March 31, 1865. It was mustered out in Arkansas, August 12, 1865.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Dec. 26, 1861, at Chicago; took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and the second battle at that point; was also engaged at Resaca, Rome Cross Roads and Allatoona; participated in the investment and capture of Savannah, and the campaign through the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 7, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 14.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Recruited at Chicago, Feb. 11, 1862; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, a large number of the regiment being captured during the latter engagement, but subsequently exchanged. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the battle of Iuka, after which detachments were sent to Springfield for recruiting and for guarding prisoners. Returning to the front, the regiment was engaged in the capture of Meridian, the Red River campaign, the taking of Fort de Russey, and in many minor battles in Louisiana. It was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., April 1, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the Ninth Missouri Infantry, although wholly recruited in Illinois. It was organized at St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1861, the name being changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois, Feb. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department. It was engaged at Pea Ridge, formed part of the reserve at Farmington, took part at Perryville, Nolansville, Knob Gap and Murfreesboro, in the Tullahoma campaign and the siege of Chattanooga, in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. Having re-enlisted as veterans, the regiment was ordered to Texas, in June, 1865, where it was mustered out, December, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862; took part in the siege of Corinth and was besieged at Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans while at the front, in January, 1864; participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Aversboro and Bentonville; was mustered out at Louisville, July 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Carrollton, Ill., three full companies being mustered

in, Feb. 5, 1862. On February 21, the regiment, being still incomplete, moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., where a sufficient number of recruits joined to make nine full companies. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh and Bolivar, took part in the Yazoo expedition, and re-enlisted as veterans early in 1864. Later, it took part in the battle of Wilkinson's Pike (near Murfreesboro), and other engagements near that point; was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, September 27.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., April 10, 1862; after being engaged in several skirmishes, the regiment sustained a loss of 170 men, who were captured and paroled at Holly Springs, Miss., by the rebel General Van Dorn, and where the regimental records were destroyed. The regiment took part in forcing the evacuation of Little Rock; re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Little Rock, March 6, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in December, 1861, and mustered into service, April 10, 1862. It participated in the first investment of Vicksburg, the capture of Richmond Hill, La., and in the battle of Missionary Ridge. On Jan. 1, 1864, 272 men re-enlisted as veterans. It took part in the capture of Savannah and in Sherman's march through the Carolinas, participating in its important battles and skirmishes; was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, reaching Springfield, July 16. The total distance traveled was 6,453 miles, of which 2,250 was on the march.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, December, 1861, as the "First Battalion of Yates Sharp Shooters." The last company was mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, the siege of Corinth, Chambers' Creek, the second battle of Corinth, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, the siege of Atlanta, the investment of Savannah and the battle of Bentonville; re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 11, 1865, and finally discharged, at Chicago, July 18.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the "Scotch Regiment"; was organized at Chicago, and mustered in, May 1, 1862. It was captured and paroled at Harper's Ferry, and ordered to Chicago; was exchanged in April, 1863; took part in Burnside's defense of Knoxville; re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864, and participated

in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." It was engaged in battles at Columbia (Tenn.), Franklin and Nashville, and later, near Federal Point and Smithtown, N. C., being mustered out, July 13, 1865, and receiving final payment and discharge at Chicago, July 26, 1865.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., during September and October, 1861—being designed as a regiment of "Western Sharp Shooters" from Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Ohio. It was mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, was engaged at Mount Zion (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea" and the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was variously known as the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers, Birge's Western Sharpshooters, and the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry. The latter (and final) name was conferred by the Secretary of War, Nov. 20, 1862. It re-enlisted (for the veteran service), in December, 1863, was mustered out at Camp Logan, Ky., July 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 15.

SIXTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, June 13, 1862, for three months' service, in response to an urgent call for the defense of Washington. The Sixty-seventh, by doing guard duty at the camps at Chicago and Springfield, relieved the veterans, who were sent to the front.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in response to a call made by the Governor, early in the summer of 1862, for State troops to serve for three months as State Militia, and was mustered in early in June, 1862. It was afterwards mustered into the United States service as Illinois Volunteers, by petition of the men, and received marching orders, July 5, 1862; mustered out, at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862—many of the men re-enlisting in other regiments.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and mustered into service for three months, June 14, 1862. It remained on duty at Camp Douglas, guarding the camp and rebel prisoners.

SEVENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, and mustered in, July 4, 1862. It remained at Camp Butler doing guard duty. Its term of service was three months.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service, July 26, 1862, at Chicago, for three months. Its service was confined to garrison duty in Illinois and Kentucky, being mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 29, 1862.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, as the First Regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade, and mustered into service for three years, August 23, 1862. It was engaged at Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Natchez, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely; mustered out of service, at Vicksburg, August 6, 1865, and discharged at Chicago.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Adams, Champaign, Christian, Hancock, Jackson, Logan, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Tazewell and Vermilion, and mustered into service at Springfield, August 21, 1862, 900 strong. It participated in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Burnt Hickory, Pine and Lost Mountains, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and, a few days later, went to Springfield to receive pay and final discharge.

SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford, in August, 1862, and mustered into service September 4. It was recruited from Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties. This regiment was engaged at Perryville, Murfreesboro and Nolansville, took part in the Tullahoma campaign, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Tunnel Hill, and Rocky Face Ridge, the siege of Atlanta, and the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It was mustered out at Nashville, June 10, 1865, with 343 officers and men, the aggregate number enrolled having been 1,001.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Dixon, and mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862. The regiment participated in the battles of Perryville, Nolansville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Dalton, Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 1, following.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Kanakee, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, August 22, 1862; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the engagement at Jackson, the campaign against Meridian, the expedition to Yazoo City, and the capture of Mobile, was ordered to Texas in June, 1865, and mustered out at Galveston, July 22, 1865, being paid off and disbanded at Chicago, August 4, 1865—having traveled 10,000 miles.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862, at Peoria; was engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou,

Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg (including the battle of Champion Hills), the capture of Jackson, the Red River expedition, and the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill; the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. It was mustered out of service at Mobile, July 10, 1865, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, July 22, 1865, having participated in sixteen battles and sieges.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862; participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out, June 7, 1865, and sent to Chicago, where it was paid off and discharged, June 12, 1865.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 12, 1865; arrived at Camp Butler, June 15, and, on June 23, received final pay and discharge.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Centralia, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 25, 1862. It was engaged at Perryville, Dug's Gap, Sand Mountain and Blunt's Farm, surrendering to Forrest at the latter point. After being exchanged, it participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The regiment traveled 6,000 miles and participated in more than twenty engagements. It was mustered out of service, June 10, 1865, and proceeded to Camp Butler for final pay and discharge.

EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander, and mustered into service at Anna, August 26, 1862. It participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Later, the regiment was engaged at Fort de Russey, Alexandria, Guntown and Nashville, besides assisting in the investment of Mobile. It was mustered out at Chicago, August 5, 1864.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Sometimes called the "Second Hecker Regiment," in honor of Colonel Frederick Hecker, its first Colonel, and formerly Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry—being chiefly composed of German members of Chicago. It was organized at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862, and mustered into service, Oct. 23, 1862; participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Marietta, Pine Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Bentonville; was mustered out of service, June 9, 1865, and returned to Chicago, June 16—having marched, during its time of service, 2,503 miles.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Monmouth in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 21. It participated in repelling the rebel attack on Fort Donelson, and in numerous hard-fought skirmishes in Tennessee, but was chiefly engaged in the performance of heavy guard duty and in protecting lines of communication. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, June 26, 1865, and finally paid off and discharged at Chicago, July 4, following.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862, with 939 men and officers. The regiment was authorized to inscribe upon its battle-flag the names of Perryville, Stone River, Woodbury, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin, and Nashville. It was mustered out, June 8, 1865.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, about Sept. 1, 1862, and ordered to Louisville. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Dalton, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and sent to Springfield, where the regiment was paid off and discharged on the 20th of the same month.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, August 27, 1862, at Peoria, at which time it numbered 923 men, rank and file. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Averbysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out on June 6, 1865, at Washington, D. C., arriving

on June 11, at Chicago, where, ten days later, the men received their pay and final discharge.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in August, 1862; was composed of companies from Hamilton, Edwards, Wayne and White Counties; was organized in the latter part of August, 1862, at Shawneetown; mustered in, Oct. 3, 1862, the muster to take effect from August 2. It took part in the siege and capture of Warrenton and Jackson, and in the entire campaign through Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, participating in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads and in numerous skirmishes among the bayous, being mustered out, June 16, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where it arrived, June 24, 1865, and was paid off and disbanded at Camp Butler, on July 2.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." It was mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862; was engaged at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 9, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 13, 1865, where it received final pay and discharge, June 23, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Called the "Railroad Regiment"; was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois, at Chicago, in August, 1862, and mustered into service on the 27th of that month. It fought at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Spring Hill, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 10, 1865, in the field near Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Chicago two days later, and was finally discharged, June 24, after a service of two years, nine months and twenty-seven days.

NINETIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 7, 1862; participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the campaign against Jackson, and was engaged at Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Nickajack Creek, Roswell, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Fort McAllister. After the review at Washington, the regiment was mustered out, June 6, and returned to Chicago, June 9, 1865, where it was finally discharged.

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, in August, 1862, and

mustered in on Sept. 8, 1862; participated in the campaigns against Vicksburg and New Orleans, and all along the southwestern frontier in Louisiana and Texas, as well as in the investiture and capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Mobile, July 12, 1865, starting for home the same day, and being finally paid off and discharged on July 28, following.

NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY (Mounted). Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862, being recruited from Ogle, Stephenson and Carroll Counties. During its term of service, the Ninety-second was in more than sixty battles and skirmishes, including Ringgold, Chickamauga, and the numerous engagements on the "March to the Sea," and during the pursuit of Johnston through the Carolinas. It was mustered out at Concord, N. C., and paid and discharged from the service at Chicago, July 10, 1865.

NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and mustered in, Oct. 13, 998 strong. It participated in the movements against Jackson and Vicksburg, and was engaged at Champion Hills and at Fort Fisher; also was engaged in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Resaca, and many minor engagements, following Sherman in his campaign through the Carolinas. Mustered out of service, June 23, 1865, and, on the 25th, arrived at Chicago, receiving final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865, the regiment having marched 2,554 miles, traveled by water, 2,296 miles, and, by railroad, 1,237 miles—total, 6,087 miles.

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Bloomington in August, 1862, and enlisted wholly in McLean County. After some warm experience in Southwest Missouri, the regiment took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and was, later, actively engaged in the campaigns in Louisiana and Texas. It participated in the capture of Mobile, leading the final assault. After several months of garrison duty, the regiment was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, on July 17, 1865, reaching Bloomington on August 9, following, having served just three years, marched 1,200 miles, traveled by railroad 610 miles, and, by steamer, 6,000 miles, and taken part in nine battles, sieges and skirmishes.

NINETY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862. It was recruited from the counties of McHenry and Boone—three companies from the latter and seven from the former. It took part in the campaigns in Northern Mississippi and against Vicksburg, in the Red River expedition, the campaigns

against Price in Missouri and Arkansas, against Mobile and around Atlanta. Among the battles in which the regiment was engaged were those of the Tallahatchie River, Grand Gulf, Raymond, Champion Hills, Fort de Russey, Old River, Cloutierville, Mansura, Yellow Bayou, Guntown, Nashville, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The distance traveled by the regiment, while in the service, was 9,960 miles. It was transferred to the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, August 25, 1865.

NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Recruited during the months of July and August, 1862, and mustered into service, as a regiment, Sept. 6, 1862. The battles engaged in included Fort Donelson, Spring Hill, Franklin, Triune, Liberty Gap, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Franklin and Nashville. Its date of final pay and discharge was June 30, 1865.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized in August and September, 1862, and mustered in on Sept. 16; participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson and Mobile. On July 29, 1865, it was mustered out and proceeded homeward, reaching Springfield, August 10, after an absence of three years, less a few days.

NINETY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Centralia, September, 1862, and mustered in, Sept. 3; took part in engagements at Chickamauga, McMinnville, Farmington and Selma, besides many others of less note. It was mustered out, June 27, 1865, the recruits being transferred to the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. The regiment arrived at Springfield, June 30, and received final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865.

NINETY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized in Pike County and mustered in at Florence, August 23, 1862; participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Beaver Creek, Hartsville, Magnolia Hills, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Esperanza, Grand Coteau, Fish River, Spanish Fort and Blakely; days under fire, 62; miles traveled, 5,900; men killed in battle, 38; men died of wounds and disease, 149; men discharged for disability, 127; men deserted, 35; officers killed in battle, 3;

officers died, 2; officers resigned, 26. The regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, July 31, 1865, and paid off and discharged, August 9, following.

ONE HUNDRETH INFANTRY. Organized at Joliet, in August, 1862, and mustered in, August 30. The entire regiment was recruited in Will County. It was engaged at Bardstown, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Nashville; was mustered out of service, June 12, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 15, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Jacksonville during the latter part of the month of August, 1862, and, on Sept. 2, 1862, was mustered in. It participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw and Pine Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. On Dec. 20, 1862, five companies were captured at Holly Springs, Miss., paroled and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and formally exchanged in June, 1863. On the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out, and started for Springfield, where, on the 21st of June, it was paid off and disbanded.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Knoxville, in August, 1862, and mustered in, September 1 and 2. It was engaged at Resaca, Camp Creek, Burnt Hickory, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek and Averysboro; mustered out of service June 6, 1865, and started home, arriving at Chicago on the 9th, and, June 14, received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited wholly in Fulton County, and mustered into the service, Oct. 2, 1862. It took part in the Grierson raid, the sieges of Vicksburg, Jackson, Atlanta and Savannah, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Griswoldville; was also in the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, June 21, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 9, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 808, and 84 recruits were enlisted.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa, in August, 1862, and composed almost entirely of La Salle County men. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Harts-ville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro and Bentonville, besides many severe skirmishes; was mustered out at Washing-

ton, D. C., June 6, 1865, and, a few days later, received final discharge at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862, at Dixon, and participated in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, and almost constantly skirmishing; also took part in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the siege of Savannah and the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Chicago, June 17.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Lincoln, Sept. 18, 1862, eight of the ten companies having been recruited in Logan County, the other two being from Sangamon and Menard Counties. It aided in the defense of Jackson, Tenn., where Company "C" was captured and paroled, being exchanged in the summer of 1863; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the Yazoo expedition, the capture of Little Rock, the battle of Clarendon, and performed service at various points in Arkansas. It was mustered out, July 12, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Ark., and arrived at Springfield, July 24, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, Sept. 4, 1862; was composed of six companies from DeWitt and four companies from Piatt County. It was engaged at Campbell's Station, Dandridge, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and Fort Anderson, and mustered out, June 21, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C., reaching Springfield, for final payment and discharge, July 2, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; took part in the first expedition against Vicksburg and in the battles of Arkansas Post (Fort Hindman), Port Gibson and Champion Hills; in the capture of Vicksburg, the battle of Guntown, the reduction of Spanish Fort, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, August 11.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Union and Pulaski Counties and mustered into the service, Sept. 11, 1862. Owing to its number being greatly reduced, it was consolidated with the Eleventh Infantry in April, 1863. (See *Eleventh Infantry*.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna and mustered in, Sept. 11, 1862; was

engaged at Stone River, Woodbury, and in numerous skirmishes in Kentucky and Tennessee. In May, 1863, the regiment was consolidated, its numbers having been greatly reduced. Subsequently it participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, the battles around Atlanta and the campaign through the Carolinas, being present at Johnston's surrender. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, June 15. The enlisted men whose term of service had not expired at date of muster-out, were consolidated into four companies and transferred to the Sixtieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Marion, Clay, Washington, Clinton and Wayne Counties, and mustered into the service at Salem, Sept. 18, 1862. The regiment aided in the capture of Decatur, Ala.; took part in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro; participated in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, taking part in the battles of Fort McAllister and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield, June 27, having traveled 3,736 miles, of which 1,836 was on the march.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, Sept. 20 and 22, 1862; participated in the campaign in East Tennessee, under Burnside, and in that against Atlanta, under Sherman; was also engaged in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington. It was mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. Left Camp Hancock (near Chicago) for the front, Nov. 6, 1862; was engaged in the Tallahatchie expedition, participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, and was sent North to guard prisoners and recruit. The regiment also took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, was mustered out, June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, five days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized in July and August, 1862, and mustered in at Springfield, Sept. 18, being recruited from Cass, Menard and Sangamon Counties. The regiment participated in the battle of Jackson (Miss.), the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Guntown and Harrisville, the pursuit

of Price through Missouri, the battle of Nashville, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 3, 1865, receiving final payment and discharge at Springfield, August 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Ordered to the front from Springfield, Oct. 4, 1862; was engaged at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Resaca and in all the principal battles of the Atlanta campaign, and in the defense of Nashville and pursuit of Hood; was mustered out of service, June 11, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, June 23, 1865, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Recruited almost wholly from Macon County, numbering 980 officers and men when it started from Decatur for the front on Nov. 8, 1862. It participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Stone Mountain, Atlanta, Fort McAllister and Bentonville, and was mustered out, June 7, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Sept. 19, 1862; participated in the Meridian campaign, the Red River expedition (assisting in the capture of Fort de Russey), and in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 5, 1865, having traveled 9,276 miles, 2,307 of which were marched.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service at Springfield, Nov. 7, 1862; was engaged at Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Jackson (Miss.), Grand Coteau, Jackson (La.), and Amite River. The regiment was mounted, Oct. 11, 1863, and dismounted, May 22, 1865. Oct. 1, 1865, it was mustered out, and finally discharged, Oct. 13. At the date of the muster-in, the regiment numbered 820 men and officers, received 283 recruits, making a total of 1,103; at muster-out it numbered 523. Distance marched, 2,000 miles; total distance traveled, 5,700 miles.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Organized, at Quincy, in September, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service, October 10; was engaged in the Red River campaign and in the battles of Shreveport, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort

Blakely. Its final muster-out took place at Mobile, August 26, 1865, and its discharge at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Oct. 28, 1862, at Springfield; was mustered out, Sept. 7, 1865, and received final payment and discharge, September 10, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. (The organization of this regiment was not completed.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Carlinville, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, Sept. 4, with 960 enlisted men. It participated in the battles of Tupelo and Nashville, and in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and was mustered out, July 15, 1865, at Mobile, and finally discharged at Springfield, August 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Mattoon, Sept. 6, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Milton, Hoover's Gap, and Farmington; also took part in the entire Atlanta campaign, marching as cavalry and fighting as infantry. Later, it served as mounted infantry in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, taking a prominent part in the capture of Selma. The regiment was discharged at Springfield, July 11, 1865—the recruits, whose terms had not expired, being transferred to the Sixty-first Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Sept. 10, 1862, at Springfield; took part in the Vicksburg campaign and in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond and Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Yazoo expedition, and the capture of Mobile. On the 16th of August, 1865, eleven days less than three years after the first company went into camp at Springfield, the regiment was mustered out at Chicago. Colonel Howe's history of the battle-flag of the regiment, stated that it had been borne 4,100 miles, in fourteen skirmishes, ten battles and two sieges of forty-seven days and nights, and thirteen days and nights, respectively.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, and in the "March to the Sea" and the Carolina campaign, being engaged at Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton and mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Six companies were engaged in skirmish line, near Humboldt, Tenn., and the regiment took part in the capture of Little Rock and in the fight at Clarendon, Ark. It was mustered out July 12, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 6, 1862; took part in the first campaign against Vicksburg, and in the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg under Grant, the capture of Jackson (Miss.), the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, the Meridian raid, and in the fighting at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; also accompanied Sherman in his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, taking part in the battle of Bentonville; was mustered out at Chicago, June 17, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Mustered in, Dec. 18, 1862, but remained in service less than five months, when, its number of officers and men having been reduced from 860 to 161 (largely by desertions), a number of officers were dismissed, and the few remaining officers and men were formed into a detachment, and transferred to another Illinois regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Pontiac, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service Sept. 8. Prior to May, 1864, the regiment was chiefly engaged in garrison duty. It marched with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and through Georgia and the Carolinas, and took part in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Lost Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. It received final pay and discharge at Chicago, June 10, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Oct. 25, 1862; was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson (Miss.), and in the Red River expedition. While on this expedition almost the entire regiment was captured at the battle of Mansfield, and not paroled until near the close of the war. The remaining officers and men were consolidated with the Seventy-seventh Infantry in January, 1865, and participated in the capture of Mobile. Six months later its regimental reorganization, as the One Hundred and Thirtieth, was ordered. It was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, August 31.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized in September, 1863, and mustered into the service, Nov. 13, with 815 men, exclusive of officers. In October, 1863, it was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and ceased to exist as a separate organization. Up to that time the regiment had been in but a few conflicts and in no pitched battle.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in for 100 days from June 1, 1864. The regiment remained on duty at Paducah until the expiration of its service, when it moved to Chicago, and was mustered out, Oct. 17, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for one hundred days, May 31, 1864; was engaged during its term of service in guarding prisoners of war at Rock Island; was mustered out, Sept. 4, 1864, at Camp Butler.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in, May 31, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Columbus, Ky., and mustered out of service, Oct. 25, 1864, at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered in for 100-days' service at Mattoon, June 6, 1864, having a strength of 853 men. It was chiefly engaged, during its term of service, in doing garrison duty and guarding railroads. It was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 28, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Enlisted about the first of May, 1864, for 100 days, and went into camp at Centralia, Ill., but was not mustered into service until June 1, following. Its principal service was garrison duty, with occasional scouts and raids amongst guerrillas. At the end of its term of service the regiment re-enlisted for fifteen days; was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 23, 1864, and discharged eight days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, with ex-Gov. John Wood as its Colonel, and mustered in, June 5, 1864, for 100 days. Was on duty at Memphis, Tenn., and mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered in, June 21, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and in Western Missouri. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-day's regi-

ment, at Peoria, June 1, 1864; was engaged in garrison duty at Columbus and Cairo, in making reprisals for guerrilla raids, and in the pursuit of the Confederate General Price in Missouri. The latter service was rendered, at the President's request, after the term of enlistment had expired. It was mustered out at Peoria, Oct. 25, 1864, having been in the service nearly five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY. Organized as a 100-days' regiment, at Springfield, June 18, 1864, and mustered into service on that date. The regiment was engaged in guarding railroads between Memphis and Holly Springs, and in garrison duty at Memphis. After the term of enlistment had expired and the regiment had been mustered out, it aided in the pursuit of General Price through Missouri; was finally discharged at Chicago, after serving about five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-days' regiment, at Elgin, June 16, 1864—strength, 842 men; departed for the field, June 27, 1864; was mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Freeport as a battalion of eight companies, and sent to Camp Butler, where two companies were added and the regiment mustered into service for 100 days, June 13, 1864. It was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., five days later, and assigned to duty at White's Station, eleven miles from that city, where it was employed in guarding the Memphis & Charleston railroad. It was mustered out at Chicago, on Oct. 27, 1864, the men having voluntarily served one month beyond their term of enlistment.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, and mustered in, June 11, 1864, for 100 days. It was assigned to garrison duty, and mustered out at Mattoon, Sept. 26, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton, in 1864, as a one-year regiment; was mustered into the service, Oct. 21, its strength being 1,159 men. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, June 9, 1864; strength, 880 men. It departed for the field, June 12, 1864; was mustered out, Sept. 23, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 13, 1864, for one year. Was assigned to the duty of guarding drafted men at Brighton, Quincy, Jacksonville

and Springfield, and mustered out at Springfield, July 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service for one year, Feb. 18 and 19, 1865; was engaged chiefly on guard or garrison duty, in scouting and in skirmishing with guerrillas. Mustered out at Nashville, Jan. 22, 1866, and received final discharge at Springfield, Feb. 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for the term of one year; was assigned to garrison and guard duty and mustered out, Sept. 5, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Springfield, Sept. 9, 1865, where it was paid off and discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 11, 1865, and mustered in for one year; was engaged in garrison and guard duty; mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866, at Dalton, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, for one year; was on duty in Tennessee and Georgia, guarding railroads and garrisoning towns. It was mustered out, Jan. 16, 1866, at Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. This regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., and mustered into the United States service, Feb. 23, 1865, and was composed of companies from various parts of the State, recruited under the call of Dec. 19, 1864. It was engaged in guard duty, with a few guerrilla skirmishes, and was present at the surrender of General Warford's army, at Kingston, Ga.; was mustered out at Columbus, Ga., Jan. 24, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge, Feb. 8, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in, Feb. 18, 1865, for one year; was mustered out of service, to date Sept. 11, at Memphis, Tenn., and arrived at Camp Butler, Sept. 9, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered in, Feb. 27, 1865, for one year; was not engaged in any battles. It was mustered out, Sept. 15, 1865, and moved to Springfield, Ill., and, Sept. 24, received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for one year. Sept. 18, 1865, the regiment was

mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, Sept. 22; was paid off and discharged at Camp Butler, Sept. 29.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in Feb. 28, 1865, for one year, 904 strong. On Sept. 4, 1865, it was mustered out of service, and moved to Camp Butler, where it received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered in during the months of February and March, 1865, from the northern counties of the State, for the term of one year. The officers of the regiment have left no written record of its history, but its service seems to have been rendered chiefly in Tennessee in the neighborhood of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. Judging by the muster-rolls of the Adjutant-General, the regiment would appear to have been greatly depleted by desertions and otherwise, the remnant being finally mustered out, Sept. 20, 1865.

FIRST CAVALRY. Organized — consisting of seven companies, A, B, C, D, E, F and G—at Alton, in 1861, and mustered into the United States service, July 3. After some service in Missouri, the regiment participated in the battle of Lexington, in that State, and was surrendered, with the remainder of the garrison, Sept. 20, 1861. The officers were paroled, and the men sworn not to take up arms again until discharged. No exchange having been effected in November, the non-commissioned officers and privates were ordered to Springfield and discharged. In June, 1862, the regiment was reorganized at Benton Barracks, Mo., being afterwards employed in guarding supply trains and supply depots at various points. Mustered out, at Benton Barracks, July 14, 1862.

SECOND CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, August 12, 1861, with Company M (which joined the regiment some months later), numbering 47 commissioned officers and 1,040 enlisted men. This number was increased by recruits and re-enlistments, during its four and a half year's term of service, to 2,236 enlisted men and 145 commissioned officers. It was engaged at Belmont; a portion of the regiment took part in the battles at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, another portion at Merriweather's Ferry, Bolivar and Holly Springs, and participated in the investment of Vicksburg. In January, 1864, the major part of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, later, participating in the

Red River expedition and the investment of Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 22, 1865, and finally paid and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 3, 1866.

THIRD CAVALRY. Composed of twelve companies, from various localities in the State, the grand total of company officers and enlisted men, under the first organization, being 1,433. It was organized at Springfield, in August, 1861; participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. In July, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The remainder were mustered out, Sept. 5, 1864. The veterans participated in the repulse of Forrest, at Memphis, and in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbells-ville and Franklin. From May to October, 1865, engaged in service against the Indians in the Northwest. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 18, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 26, 1861, and participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh; in the siege of Corinth, and in many engagements of less historic note; was mustered out at Springfield in November, 1864. By order of the War Department, of June 18, 1865, the members of the regiment whose terms had not expired, were consolidated with the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

FIFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Camp Butler, in November, 1861; took part in the Meridian raid and the expedition against Jackson, Miss., and in numerous minor expeditions, doing effective work at Canton, Grenada, Woodville, and other points. On Jan. 1, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. Its final muster-out took place, Oct. 27, 1865, and it received final payment and discharge, October 30.

SIXTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, Nov. 19, 1861; participated in Sherman's advance upon Grenada; in the Grierson raid through Mississippi and Louisiana, the siege of Port Hudson, the battles of Moscow (Tenn), West Point (Miss.), Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans, March 30, 1864; was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Nov. 5, 1865, and received discharge, November 20, at Springfield.

SEVENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, and was mustered into service, Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, Corinth (second battle); in Grierson's raid through Mississippi and Louisiana; in the engagement at Plain's Store (La.), and the investment of Port Hudson. In March, 1864, 288

officers and men re-enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans were engaged at Guntown, and the entire regiment took part in the battle of Franklin. After the close of hostilities, it was stationed in Alabama and Mississippi, until the latter part of October, 1865; was mustered out at Nashville, and finally discharged at Springfield, Nov. 17, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY. Organized at St. Charles, Ill., and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1861. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, and participated in the general advance on Manassas in March, 1862; was engaged at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Malvern Hill, Sugar Loaf Mountain, Middletown, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Rapidan Station, Northern Neck, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Funkstown, Falling Water, Chester Gap, Sandy Hook, Culpepper, Brandy Station, and in many raids and skirmishes. It was mustered out of service at Benton Barracks, Mo., July 17, 1865, and ordered to Chicago, where it received final payment and discharge.

NINTH CAVALRY. Organized at Chicago, in the autumn of 1861, and mustered in, November 30; was engaged at Coldwater, Grenada, Wyatt, Saulsbury, Moscow, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Hurricane Creek, Lawrenceburg, Campbellsville, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, March 16, 1864; was mustered out of service at Selma, Ala., Oct. 31, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where the men received final payment and discharge.

TENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield in the latter part of September, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 25, 1861; was engaged at Prairie Grove, Cotton Plant, Arkansas Post, in the Yazoo Pass expedition, at Richmond (La.), Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Bayou La Fourche and Little Rock. In February, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, the non-veterans accompanying General Banks in his Red River expedition. On Jan. 27, 1865, the veterans, and recruits were consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, and all reorganized under the name of the Tenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. Mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 22, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1866.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY. Robert G. Ingersoll of Peoria, and Basil D. Meeks, of Woodford County, obtained permission to raise a regiment of cavalry, and recruiting commenced in October, 1861. The regiment was recruited from the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Woodford,

Marshall, Stark, Knox, Henderson and Warren; was mustered into the service at Peoria, Dec. 20, 1861, and was first under fire at Shiloh. It also took part in the raid in the rear of Corinth, and in the battles of Bolivar, Corinth (second battle), Iuka, Lexington and Jackson (Tenn.); in McPherson's expedition to Canton and Sherman's Meridian raid, in the relief of Yazoo City, and in numerous less important raids and skirmishes. Most of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in December, 1863; the non-veterans being mustered out at Memphis, in the autumn of 1864. The veterans were mustered out at the same place, Sept. 30, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, October 20.

TWELFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, in February, 1862, and remained there guarding rebel prisoners until June 25, when it was mounted and sent to Martinsburg, Va. It was engaged at Fredericksburg, Williamsport, Falling Waters, the Rapidan and Stevensburg. On Nov. 26, 1863, the regiment was relieved from service and ordered home to reorganize as veterans. Subsequently it joined Banks in the Red River expedition and in Davidson's expedition against Mobile. While at Memphis the Twelfth Cavalry was consolidated into an eight-company organization, and the Fourth Cavalry, having previously been consolidated into a battalion of five companies, was consolidated with the Twelfth. The consolidated regiment was mustered out at Houston, Texas, May 29, 1866, and, on June 18, received final pay and discharge at Springfield.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Chicago, in December, 1861; moved to the front from Benton Barracks, Mo., in February, 1862, and was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes (all in Missouri and Arkansas): Putnam's Ferry, Cotton Plant, Union City (twice), Camp Pillow, Bloomfield (first and second battles), Van Buren, Allen, Eleven Point River, Jackson, White River, Chalk Bluff, Bushy Creek, near Helena, Grand Prairie, White River, Deadman's Lake, Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Austin, Little Rock, Benton, Batesville, Pine Bluff, Arkadelphia, Okolona, Little Missouri River, Prairie du Anne, Camden, Jenkins' Ferry, Cross Roads, Mount Elba, Douglas Landing and Monticello. The regiment was mustered out, August 31, 1865, and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Sept. 13, 1865.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, in January and February, 1863; participated in the battle of Cumberland Gap, in the defense of Knoxville and the pursuit of Long-

street, in the engagements at Bean Station and Dandridge, in the Macon raid, and in the cavalry battle at Sunshine Church. In the latter General Stoneman surrendered, but the Fourteenth cut its way out. On their retreat the men were betrayed by a guide and the regiment badly cut up and scattered, those escaping being hunted by soldiers with bloodhounds. Later, it was engaged at Waynesboro and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and was mustered out at Nashville, July 31, 1865, having marched over 10,000 miles, exclusive of duty done by detachments.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed of companies originally independent, attached to infantry regiments and acting as such; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege and capture of Corinth. Regimental organization was effected in the spring of 1863, and thereafter it was engaged chiefly in scouting and post duty. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 25, 1864, the recruits (whose term of service had not expired) being consolidated with the Tenth Cavalry.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed principally of Chicago men—Thieleman's and Schambeck's Cavalry Companies, raised at the outset of the war, forming the nucleus of the regiment. The former served as General Sherman's body-guard for some time. Captain Thieleman was made a Major and authorized to raise a battalion, the two companies named thenceforth being known as Thieleman's Battalion. In September, 1862, the War Department authorized the extension of the battalion to a regiment, and, on the 11th of June, 1863, the regimental organization was completed. It took part in the East Tennessee campaign, a portion of the regiment aiding in the defense of Knoxville, a part garrisoning Cumberland Gap, and one battalion being captured by Longstreet. The regiment also participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Cassville, Cartersville, Allatoona, Kenesaw, Lost Mountain, Mines Ridge, Powder Springs, Chattahoochee, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. It arrived in Chicago, August 23, 1865, for final payment and discharge, having marched about 5,000 miles and engaged in thirty-one battles, besides numerous skirmishes.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service in January and February, 1864; aided in the repulse of Price at Jefferson City, Mo., and was engaged at Booneville, Independence, Mine Creek, and Fort Scott, besides doing garrison duty, scouting and raiding. It was mustered

out in November and December, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kan. Gov. John L. Beveridge, who had previously been a Captain and Major of the Eighth Cavalry, was the Colonel of this regiment.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of ten batteries. Battery A was organized under the first call for State troops, April 21, 1861, but not mustered into the three years' service until July 16; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the Atlanta campaign; was in reserve at Champion Hills and Nashville, and mustered out July 3, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery B was organized in April, 1861, engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth and at La Grange, Holly Springs, Memphis, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Mechanicsburg, Richmond (La.), the Atlanta campaign and the battle of Nashville. The Battery was reorganized by consolidation with Battery A, and mustered out at Chicago, July 2, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, Sept. 2, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and at Shiloh, and mustered out, July 28, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery E was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into service, Dec. 19, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg, Gun-town, Pontotoc, Tupelo and Nashville, and mustered out at Louisville, Dec. 24, 1864.

Battery F was recruited at Dixon and mustered in at Springfield, Feb. 25, 1862. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition, and was consolidated with the other batteries in the regiment, March 7, 1865.

Battery G was organized at Cairo and mustered in Sept. 28, 1861; was engaged in the siege and the second battle of Corinth, and mustered out at Springfield, July 24, 1865.

Battery H was recruited in and about Chicago, during January and February, 1862; participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, and in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas with Sherman.

Battery I was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1862; was engaged at Shiloh, in the Tallahatchie raid, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the battles of Chattanooga and Vicksburg. It veteranized, March 17, 1864, and was mustered out, July 26, 1865.

Battery K was organized at Shawneetown and mustered in, Jan. 9, 1862, participated in Burn-

side's campaign in Tennessee, and in the capture of Knoxville. Part of the men were mustered out at Springfield in June, 1865, and the remainder at Chicago in July.

Battery M was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into the service, August 12, 1862, for three years. It served through the Chickamauga campaign, being engaged at Chickamauga; also was engaged at Missionary Ridge, was besieged at Chattanooga, and took part in all the important battles of the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out at Chicago, July 24, 1864, having traveled 3,102 miles and been under fire 178 days.

SECOND LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of nine batteries. Battery A was organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, May 23, 1861; served in Missouri and Arkansas, doing brilliant work at Pea Ridge. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, and mustered into service in December, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Meridian and Decatur, and mustered out at Louisville, Nov. 21, 1864.

Battery E was organized at St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1861, and mustered into service, August 20, at that point. It was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition—was consolidated with Battery A.

Battery F was organized at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and mustered in, Dec. 11, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege and second battle of Corinth, and the Meridian campaign; also at Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro. It was mustered out, July 27, 1865, at Springfield.

Battery H was organized at Springfield, December, 1861, and mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and in the siege of Fort Pillow; veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, was mounted as cavalry the following summer, and mustered out at Springfield, July 29, 1865.

Battery I was recruited in Will County, and mustered into service at Camp Butler, Dec. 31, 1861. It participated in the siege of Island No. 10, in the advance upon Corinth, and in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga. It veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, marched with Sherman to Atlanta, and thence to Savannah and through the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Springfield.

Battery K was organized at Springfield and mustered in Dec. 31, 1863; was engaged at Fort Pillow, the capture of Clarkston, Mo., and the

siege of Vicksburg. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery L was organized at Chicago and mustered in, Feb. 28, 1862; participated in the advance on Corinth, the battle of Hatchie and the advance on the Tallahatchie, and was mustered out at Chicago, August 9, 1865.

Battery M was organized at Chicago, and mustered in at Springfield, June, 1862; was engaged at Jonesboro, Blue Spring, Blountsville and Rogersville, being finally consolidated with other batteries of the regiment.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY. Organized through the efforts of the Chicago Board of Trade, which raised \$15,000 for its equipment, within forty-eight hours. It was mustered into service, August 1, 1862, was engaged at Lawrenceburg, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chickamauga, Farmington, Decatur (Ga.), Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Nashville, Selma and Columbus (Ga.) It was mustered out at Chicago, June 30, 1865, and paid in full, July 3, having marched 5,268 miles and traveled by rail 1,231 miles. The battery was in eleven of the hardest battles fought in the West, and in twenty-six minor battles, being in action forty-two times while on scouts, reconnaissances or outpost duty.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY. Recruited and organized under the auspices of the Mercantile Association, an association of prominent and patriotic merchants of the City of Chicago. It was mustered into service, August 29, 1862, at Camp Douglas, participated in the Tallahatchie and Yazoo expeditions, the first attack upon Vicksburg, the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and Jackson (Miss.); also took part in Banks' Red River expedition; was mustered out at Chicago, and received final payment, July 10, 1865, having traveled, by river, sea and land, over 11,000 miles.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY. Recruited principally from the cities of Springfield, Belleville and Wenona, and mustered into service at Springfield, for the term of three years, August 21, 1862, numbering 199 men and officers. It participated in the capture of Little Rock and in the Red River expedition, and was mustered out at Springfield, 114 strong, June 30, 1865.

COGSWELL'S BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY. Organized at Ottawa, Ill., and mustered in, Nov. 11, 1861, as Company A (Artillery) Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Cushman commanding the regiment. It participated in the

advance on Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Missionary Ridge, and the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, near Mobile. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, August 14, 1865, having served three years and nine months, marched over 7,500 miles, and participated in seven sieges and battles.

STURGES RIFLES. An independent company, organized at Chicago, armed, equipped and subsisted for nearly two months, by the patriotic generosity of Mr. Solomon Sturges; was mustered into service, May 6, 1861; in June following, was ordered to West Virginia, serving as body-guard of General McClellan; was engaged at Rich Mountain, in the siege of Yorktown, and in the seven days' battle of the Chickahominy. A portion of the company was at Antietam, the remainder having been detached as foragers, scouts, etc. It was mustered out at Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

WAR, THE SPANISH-AMERICAN. The oppressions and misrule which had characterized the administration of affairs by the Spanish Government and its agents for generations, in the Island of Cuba, culminated, in April, 1898, in mutual declarations of war between Spain and the United States. The causes leading up to this result were the injurious effects upon American commerce and the interests of American citizens owning property in Cuba, as well as the constant expense imposed upon the Government of the United States in the maintenance of a large navy along the South Atlantic coast to suppress filibustering, superadded to the friction and unrest produced among the people of this country by the long continuance of disorders and abuses so near to our own shores, which aroused the sympathy and indignation of the entire civilized world. For three years a large proportion of the Cuban population had been in open rebellion against the Spanish Government, and, while the latter had imported a large army to the island and subjected the insurgents and their families and sympathizers to the grossest cruelties, not even excepting torture and starvation itself, their policy had failed to bring the insurgents into subjection or to restore order. In this condition of affairs the United States Government had endeavored, through negotiation, to secure a mitigation of the evils complained of, by a modification of the Spanish policy of government in the island; but all suggestions in this direction had either been resented by Spain as unwarrantable interference in her affairs, or promises of reform, when made, had been as invariably broken.

In the meantime an increasing sentiment had been growing up in the United States in favor of conceding belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, or the recognition of their independence, which found expression in measures proposed in Congress—all offers of friendly intervention by the United States having been rejected by Spain with evidences of indignation. Compelled, at last, to recognize its inability to subdue the insurrection, the Spanish Government, in November, 1897, made a pretense of tendering autonomy to the Cuban people, with the privilege of amnesty to the insurgents on laying down their arms. The long duration of the war and the outrages perpetrated upon the helpless "reconcentrados," coupled with the increased confidence of the insurgents in the final triumph of their cause, rendered this movement—even if intended to be carried out to the letter—of no avail. The proffer came too late, and was promptly rejected.

In this condition of affairs and with a view to greater security for American interests, the American battleship *Maine* was ordered to Havana, on Jan. 24, 1898. It arrived in Havana Harbor the following day, and was anchored at a point designated by the Spanish commander. On the night of February 15, following, it was blown up and destroyed by some force, as shown by after investigation, applied from without. Of a crew of 354 men belonging to the vessel at the time, 266 were either killed outright by the explosion, or died from their wounds. Not only the American people, but the entire civilized world, was shocked by the catastrophe. An act of horrible treachery had been perpetrated against an American vessel and its crew on a peaceful mission in the harbor of a professedly friendly nation.

The successive steps leading to actual hostilities were rapid and eventful. One of the earliest and most significant of these was the passage, by a unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, on March 9, of an appropriation placing \$50,000,000 in the hands of the President as an emergency fund for purposes of national defense. This was followed, two days later, by an order for the mobilization of the army. The more important events following this step were: An order, under date of April 5, withdrawing American consuls from Spanish stations; the departure, on April 9, of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee from Havana; April 19, the adoption by Congress of concurrent resolutions declaring Cuba independent and directing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to put an end to

Spanish authority in the island; April 20, the sending to the Spanish Government, by the President, of an ultimatum in accordance with this act; April 21, the delivery to Minister Woodford, at Madrid, of his passports without waiting for the presentation of the ultimatum, with the departure of the Spanish Minister from Washington; April 23, the issue of a call by the President for 125,000 volunteers; April 24, the final declaration of war by Spain; April 25, the adoption by Congress of a resolution declaring that war had existed from April 21; on the same date an order to Admiral Dewey, in command of the Asiatic Squadron at Hongkong, to sail for Manila with a view to investing that city and blockading Philippine ports.

The chief events subsequent to the declaration of war embraced the following: May 1, the destruction by Admiral Dewey's squadron of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila; May 19, the arrival of the Spanish Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba; May 25, a second call by the President for 75,000 volunteers; July 3, the attempt of Cervera's fleet to escape, and its destruction off Santiago; July 17, the surrender of Santiago to the forces under General Shafter; July 30, the statement by the President, through the French Ambassador at Washington, of the terms on which the United States would consent to make peace; August 9, acceptance of the peace terms by Spain, followed, three days later, by the signing of the peace protocol; September 9, the appointment by the President of Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States; Sept. 18, the announcement of the Peace Commissioners selected by Spain; October 1, the beginning of the Peace Conference by the representatives of the two powers, at Paris, and the formal signing, on December 10, of the peace treaty, including the recognition by Spain of the freedom of Cuba, with the transfer to the United States of Porto Rico and her other West India islands, together with the surrender of the Philippines for a consideration of \$20,000,000.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of nations have such vast and far-reaching results been accomplished within so short a period. The war, which practically began with the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor—an event which aroused the enthusiasm of the whole American people, and won the respect and admiration of other nations—was practically ended by the surrender of Santiago and the declaration by the President of the conditions of peace just three months later. Succeeding

events, up to the formal signing of the peace treaty, were merely the recognition of results previously determined.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.—The part played by Illinois in connection with these events may be briefly summarized in the history of Illinois regiments and other organizations. Under the first call of the President for 125,000 volunteers, eight regiments—seven of infantry and one of cavalry—were assigned to Illinois, to which was subsequently added, on application through Governor Tanner, one battery of light artillery. The infantry regiments were made up of the Illinois National Guard, numbered consecutively from one to seven, and were practically mobilized at their home stations within forty-eight hours from the receipt of the call, and began to arrive at Camp Tanner, near Springfield, the place of rendezvous, on April 26, the day after the issue of the Governor's call. The record of Illinois troops is conspicuous for the promptness of their response and the completeness of their organization—in this respect being unsurpassed by those of any other State. Under the call of May 25 for an additional force of 75,000 men, the quota assigned to Illinois was two regiments, which were promptly furnished, taking the names of the Eighth and Ninth. The first of these belonged to the Illinois National Guard, as the regiments mustered in under the first call had done, while the Ninth was one of a number of "Provisional Regiments" which had tendered their services to the Government. Some twenty-five other regiments of this class, more or less complete, stood ready to perfect their organizations should there be occasion for their services. The aggregate strength of Illinois organizations at date of muster out from the United States service was 12,280—11,789 men and 491 officers.

FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS (originally Illinois National Guard) was organized at Chicago, and mustered into the United States service at Camp Tanner (Springfield), under the command of Col. Henry L. Turner, May 13, 1898; left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga) May 17; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, of the First Army Corps; started for Tampa, Fla., June 2, but soon after arrival there was transferred to Picnic Island, and assigned to provost duty in place of the First United States Infantry. On June 30 the bulk of the regiment embarked for Cuba, but was detained in the harbor at Key West until July 5, when the vessel sailed for Santiago, arriving in Guantanamo Bay

on the evening of the 8th. Disembarking on the 10th, the whole regiment arrived on the firing line on the 11th, spent several days and nights in the trenches before Santiago, and were present at the surrender of that city on the 17th. Two companies had previously been detached for the scarcely less perilous duty of service in the fever hospitals and in caring for their wounded comrades. The next month was spent on guard duty in the captured city, until August 25, when, depleted in numbers and weakened by fever, the bulk of the regiment was transferred by hospital boats to Camp Wikoff, on Montauk Point, L. I. The members of the regiment able to travel left Camp Wikoff, September 8, for Chicago, arriving two days later, where they met an enthusiastic reception and were mustered out, November 17, 1,235 strong (rank and file)—a considerable number of recruits having joined the regiment just before leaving Tampa. The record of the First was conspicuous by the fact that it was the only Illinois regiment to see service in Cuba during the progress of actual hostilities. Before leaving Tampa some eighty members of the regiment were detailed for engineering duty in Porto Rico, sailed for that island on July 12, and were among the first to perform service there. The First suffered severely from yellow fever while in Cuba, but, as a regiment, while in the service, made a brilliant record, which was highly complimented in the official reports of its commanding officers.

SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (originally Second I. N. G.). This regiment, also from Chicago, began to arrive at Springfield, April 27, 1898—at that time numbering 1,202 men and 47 officers, under command of Col. George M. Moulton; was mustered in between May 4 and May 15; on May 17 started for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where, as a part of the Seventh Army Corps, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, it assisted in the dedication of Camp Cuba Libre. October 25 it was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at "Camp Lee" until December 8, when two battalions embarked for Havana, landing on the 15th, being followed, a few days later, by the Third Battalion, and stationed at Camp Columbia. From Dec. 17 to Jan. 11, 1899, Colonel Moulton served as Chief of Police for the city of Havana. On March 28 to 30 the regiment left Camp Columbia in detachments for Augusta, Ga., where it arrived April 5, and was mustered out, April 26, 1,051 strong (rank and file), and returned to Chicago. Dur-

ing its stay in Cuba the regiment did not lose a man. A history of this regiment has been written by Rev. H. W. Bolton, its late Chaplain.

THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies of the Illinois National Guard from the counties of La Salle, Livingston, Kane, Kankakee, McHenry, Ogle, Will, and Winnebago, under command of Col. Fred Bennitt, reported at Springfield, with 1,170 men and 50 officers, on April 27; was mustered in May 7, 1898; transferred from Springfield to Camp Thomas (Chickamauga), May 14; on July 23 left Chickamauga for Porto Rico; on the 28th sailed from Newport News, on the liner St. Louis, arriving at Ponce, Porto Rico, on July 31; soon after disembarking captured Arroyo, and assisted in the capture of Guayama, which was the beginning of General Brooke's advance across the island to San Juan, when intelligence was received of the signing of the peace protocol by Spain. From August 13 to October 1 the Third continued in the performance of guard duty in Porto Rico; on October 23, 986 men and 39 officers took transport for home by way of New York, arriving in Chicago, November 11, the several companies being mustered out at their respective home stations. Its strength at final muster-out was 1,273 men and officers. This regiment had the distinction of being one of the first to see service in Porto Rico, but suffered severely from fever and other diseases during the three months of its stay in the island.

FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies from Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Jackson, Jefferson, Montgomery, Richland, and St. Clair counties; mustered into the service at Springfield, May 20, under command of Col. Casimer Andel; started immediately for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where it was stationed at Camp Cuba Libre as a part of the Seventh Corps under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee; in October was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at Camp Onward until about the first of January, when the regiment took ship for Havana. Here the regiment was stationed at Camp Columbia until April 4, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out at Camp Mackenzie (Augusta), May 2, the companies returning to their respective home stations. During a part of its stay at Jacksonville, and again at Savannah, the regiment was employed on guard duty. While at Jacksonville Colonel Andel was suspended by court-martial, and finally tendered his resigna-

tion, his place being supplied by Lieut.-Col. Eben Swift, of the Ninth.

FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was the first regiment to report, and was mustered in at Springfield, May 7, 1898, under command of Col. James S. Culver, being finally composed of twelve companies from Pike, Christian, Sangamon, McLean, Montgomery, Adams, Tazewell, Macon, Morgan, Peoria, and Fulton counties; on May 14 left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga, Ga.), being assigned to the command of General Brooke; August 3 left Chickamauga for Newport News, Va., with the expectation of embarking for Porto Rico—a previous order of July 26 to the same purport having been countermanded; at Newport News embarked on the transport Oddam, but again the order was rescinded, and, after remaining on board thirty-six hours, the regiment was disembarked. The next move was made to Lexington, Ky., where the regiment—having lost hope of reaching “the front”—remained until Sept. 5, when it returned to Springfield for final muster-out. This regiment was composed of some of the best material in the State, and anxious for active service, but after a succession of disappointments, was compelled to return to its home station without meeting the enemy. After its arrival at Springfield the regiment was furloughed for thirty days and finally mustered out, October 16, numbering 1,213 men and 47 officers.

SIXTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, consisting of twelve companies from the counties of Rock Island, Knox, Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Stephenson, Henry, Warren, Bureau, and Jo Daviess, was mustered in May 11, 1898, under command of Col. D. Jack Foster; on May 17 left Springfield for Camp Alger, Va.; July 5 the regiment moved to Charleston, S. C., where a part embarked for Siboney, Cuba, but the whole regiment was soon after united in General Miles' expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico, landing at Guanico on July 25, and advancing into the interior as far as Adjunta and Utuado. After several weeks' service in the interior, the regiment returned to Ponce, and on September 7 took transport for the return home, arrived at Springfield a week later, and was mustered out November 25, the regiment at that time consisting of 1,239 men and 49 officers.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (known as the “Hibernian Rifles”). Two battalions of this regiment reported at Springfield, April 27, with 33 officers and 765 enlisted men, being afterwards increased to the maxi-

mun; was mustered into the United States service, under command of Col. Marcus Kavanagh, May 18, 1898; on May 28 started for Camp Alger, Va.; was afterwards encamped at Thoroughfare Gap and Camp Meade; on September 9 returned to Springfield, was furloughed for thirty days, and mustered out, October 20, numbering 1,260 men and 49 officers. Like the Fifth, the Seventh saw no actual service in the field.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (colored regiment), mustered into the service at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 23, 1898, being composed wholly of Afro-Americans under officers of their own race, with Col. John R. Marshall in command, the muster-roll showing 1,195 men and 76 officers. The six companies, from A to F, were from Chicago, the other five being, respectively, from Bloomington, Springfield, Quincy, Litchfield, Mound City and Metropolis, and Cairo. The regiment having tendered their services to relieve the First Illinois on duty at Santiago de Cuba, it started for Cuba, August 8, by way of New York; immediately on arrival at Santiago, a week later, was assigned to duty, but subsequently transferred to San Luis, where Colone, Marshall was made military governor. The major part of the regiment remained here until ordered home early in March, 1899, arrived at Chicago, March 15, and was mustered out, April 3, 1,226 strong, rank and file, having been in service nine months and six days.

NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was organized from the counties of Southern Illinois, and mustered in at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 4-11, 1898, under command of Col. James R. Campbell; arrived at Camp Cuba Libre (Jacksonville, Fla.), August 9; two months later was transferred to Savannah, Ga.; was moved to Havana in December, where it remained until May, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out there, May 20, 1899, at that time consisting of 1,095 men and 46 officers. From Augusta the several companies returned to their respective home stations. The Ninth was the only "Provisional Regiment" from Illinois mustered into the service during the war, the other regiments all belonging to the National Guard.

FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY was organized at Chicago immediately after the President's first call, seven companies being recruited from Chicago, two from Bloomington, and one each from Springfield, Elkhart, and Lacon; was mustered in at Springfield, May 21, 1898, under command of

Col. Edward C. Young; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 30, remaining there until August 24, when it returned to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, where it was stationed until October 11, when it was mustered out, at that time consisting of 1,158 men and 50 officers. Although the regiment saw no active service in the field, it established an excellent record for itself in respect to discipline.

FIRST ENGINEERING CORPS, consisting of 80 men detailed from the First Illinois Volunteers, were among the first Illinois soldiers to see service in Porto Rico, accompanying General Miles' expedition in the latter part of July, and being engaged for a time in the construction of bridges in aid of the intended advance across the island. On September 8 they embarked for the return home, arrived at Chicago, September 17, and were mustered out November 20.

BATTERY A (I. N. G.), from Danville, Ill., was mustered in under a special order of the War Department, May 12, 1898, under command of Capt. Oscar P. Yaeger, consisting of 118 men; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 19, and, two months later, joined in General Miles' Porto Rico expedition, landing at Guanico on August 3, and taking part in the affair at Guayama on the 12th. News of peace having been received, the Battery returned to Ponce, where it remained until September 7, when it started on the return home by way of New York, arrived at Danville, September 17, was furloughed for sixty days, and mustered out November 25. The Battery was equipped with modern breech-loading rapid-firing guns, operated by practical artillerymen and prepared for effective service.

NAVAL RESERVES.—One of the earliest steps taken by the Government after it became apparent that hostilities could not be averted, was to begin preparation for strengthening the naval arm of the service. The existence of the "Naval Militia," first organized in 1893, placed Illinois in an exceptionally favorable position for making a prompt response to the call of the Government, as well as furnishing a superior class of men for service—a fact evidenced during the operations in the West Indies. Gen. John McNulta, as head of the local committee, was active in calling the attention of the Navy Department to the value of the service to be rendered by this organization, which resulted in its being enlisted practically as a body, taking the name of "Naval Reserves"—all but eighty-eight of the number passing the physical examination, the places of these being promptly filled by new recruits. The first de-

tachment of over 200 left Chicago May 2, under the command of Lieut.-Com. John M. Hawley, followed soon after by the remainder of the First Battalion, making the whole number from Chicago 400, with 267, constituting the Second Battalion, from other towns of the State. The latter was made up of 147 men from Moline, 58 from Quincy, and 62 from Alton—making a total from the State of 667. This does not include others, not belonging to this organization, who enlisted for service in the navy during the war, which raised the whole number for the State over 1,000. The Reserves enlisted from Illinois occupied a different relation to the Government from that of the "naval militia" of other States, which retained their State organizations, while those from Illinois were regularly mustered into the United States service. The recruits from Illinois were embarked at Key West, Norfolk and New York, and distributed among fifty-two different vessels, including nearly every vessel belonging to the North Atlantic Squadron. They saw service in nearly every department from the position of stokers in the hold to that of gunners in the turrets of the big battleships, the largest number (60) being assigned to the famous battleship Oregon, while the cruiser Yale followed with 47; the Harvard with 35; Cincinnati, 27; Yankton, 17; Franklin, 18; Montgomery and Indiana, each, 19; Hector, 14; Marietta, 11; Wilmington and Lancaster, 10 each, and others down to one each. Illinois sailors thus had the privilege of participating in the brilliant affair of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, as also in nearly every other event in the West Indies of less importance, without the loss of a man while in the service, although among the most exposed. They were mustered out at different times, as they could be spared from the service, or the vessels to which they were attached went out of commission, a portion serving out their full term of one year. The Reserves from Chicago retain their organization under the name of "Naval Reserve Veterans," with headquarters in the Masonic Temple Building, Chicago.

WARD, James H., ex-Congressman, was born in Chicago, Nov. 30, 1853, and educated in the Chicago public schools and at the University of Notre Dame, graduating from the latter in 1873. Three years later he graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, and was admitted to the bar. Since then he has continued to practice his profession in his native city. In 1879 he was elected Supervisor of the town of West Chicago,

and, in 1884, was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, and the same year, was the successful candidate of his party for Congress in the Third Illinois District, serving one term.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS, a tribe of the Dakota, or Sioux, stock, which at one time occupied a part of Northern Illinois. The word Winnebago is a corruption of the French Ouinebegoutz, Ouimbegouc, etc., the diphthong "ou" taking the place of the consonant "w," which is wanting in the French alphabet. These were, in turn, French misspellings of an Algonquin term meaning "fetid," which the latter tribe applied to the Winnebagoes because they had come from the western ocean—the salt (or "fetid") water. In their advance towards the East the Winnebagoes early invaded the country of the Illinois, but were finally driven northward by the latter, who surpassed them in numbers rather than in bravery. The invaders settled in Wisconsin, near the Fox River, and here they were first visited by the Jesuit Fathers in the seventeenth century. (See *Jesuit Relations*.) The Winnebagoes are commonly regarded as a Wisconsin tribe; yet, that they claimed territorial rights in Illinois is shown by the fact that the treaty of Prairie du Chien (August 1, 1829), alludes to a Winnebago village located in what is now Jo Daviess County, near the mouth of the Pecatonica River. While, as a rule, the tribe, if left to itself, was disposed to live in amity with the whites, it was carried away by the eloquence and diplomacy of Tecumseh and the cajoleries of "The Prophet." General Harrison especially alludes to the bravery of the Winnebago warriors at Tippecanoe, which he attributes in part, however, to a superstitious faith in "The Prophet." In June or July, 1827, an unprovoked and brutal outrage by the whites upon an unoffending and practically defenseless party of Winnebagoes, near Prairie du Chien brought on what is known as the "Winnebago War." (See *Winnebago War*.) The tribe took no part in the Black Hawk War, largely because of the great influence and shrewd tactic of their chief, Naw-caw. By treaties executed in 1832 and 1837 the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their lands lying east of the Mississippi. They were finally removed west of that river, and, after many shiftings of location, were placed upon the Omaha Reservation in Eastern Nebraska, where their industry, thrift and peaceable disposition elicited high praise from Government officials.

WARNER, Vespasian, lawyer and Member of Congress, was born in De Witt County, Ill., April 23, 1842, and has lived all his life in his native county—his present residence being Clinton. After a short course in Lombard University, while studying law in the office of Hon. Lawrence Weldon, at Clinton, he enlisted as a private soldier of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, in June, 1861, serving until July, 1866, when he was mustered out with the rank of Captain and brevet Major. He received a gunshot wound at Shiloh, but continued to serve in the Army of the Tennessee until the evacuation of Atlanta, when he was ordered North on account of disability. His last service was in fighting Indians on the plains. After the war he completed his law studies at Harvard University, graduating in 1868, when he entered into a law partnership with Clifton H. Moore of Clinton. He served as Judge-Advocate General of the Illinois National Guard for several years, with the rank of Colonel, under the administrations of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer, and, in 1894, was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Thirteenth District, being re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. In the Fifty-fifth Congress, Mr. Warner was a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Invalid Pensions, and Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

WARREN, a village in Jo Daviess County, at intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, 26 miles west-northwest of Freeport and 27 miles east by north of Galena. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising; there are also lead mines in the vicinity. Tobacco is grown to some extent. Warren has a flouring mill, tin factory, creamery and stone quarries, a State bank, water supply from artesian wells, fire department, gas plant, two weekly newspapers, five churches, a high school, an academy and a public library. Pop. (1890), 1,172; (1900), 1,327.

WARREN, Calvin A., lawyer, was born in Essex County, N. Y., June 3, 1807; in his youth, worked for a time, as a typographer, in the office of "The Northern Spectator," at Poultney, Vt., side by side with Horace Greeley, afterwards the founder of "The New York Tribune." Later, he became one of the publishers of "The Palladium" at Ballston, N. Y., but, in 1832, removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he began the study of law, completing his course at Transylvania University, Ky., in 1834, and beginning practice at Batavia, Ohio, as the partner of

Thomas Morris, then a United States Senator from Ohio, whose daughter he married, thereby becoming the brother-in-law of the late Isaac N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill. In 1836, Mr. Warren came to Quincy, Adams County, Ill., but soon after removed to Warsaw in Hancock County, where he resided until 1839, when he returned to Quincy. Here he continued in practice, either alone or as a partner, at different times, of several of the leading attorneys of that city. Although he held no office except that of Master in Chancery, which he occupied for some sixteen years, the possession of an inexhaustible fund of humor, with strong practical sense and decided ability as a speaker, gave him great popularity at the bar and upon the stump, and made him a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party, of which he was a life-long member. He served as Presidential Elector on the Pierce ticket in 1852, and was the nominee of his party for the same position on one or two other occasions. Died, at Quincy, Feb. 22, 1881.

WARREN, Hooper, pioneer journalist, was born at Walpole, N. H., in 1790; learned the printer's trade on the Rutland (Vt.) "Herald"; in 1814 went to Delaware, whence, three years later, he emigrated to Kentucky, working for a time on a paper at Frankfort. In 1818 he came to St. Louis and worked in the office of the old "Missouri Gazette" (the predecessor of "The Republican"), and also acted as the agent of a lumber company at Cairo, Ill., when the whole population of that place consisted of one family domiciled on a grounded flat-boat. In March, 1819, he established, at Edwardsville, the third paper in Illinois, its predecessors being "The Illinois Intelligencer," at Kaskaskia, and "The Illinois Emigrant," at Shawneetown. The name given to the new paper was "The Spectator," and the contest over the effort to introduce a pro-slavery clause in the State Constitution soon brought it into prominence. Backed by Governor Coles, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Judge S. D. Lockwood, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Judge Wm. H. Brown (afterwards of Chicago), George Churchill and other opponents of slavery, "The Spectator" made a sturdy fight in opposition to the scheme, which ended in defeat of the measure by the rejection at the polls, in 1824, of the proposition for a Constitutional Convention. Warren left the Edwardsville paper in 1825, and was, for a time, associated with "The National Crisis," an anti-slavery paper at Cincinnati, but soon returned to Illinois and established "The Sangamon Spectator"—the first paper ever published at the

present State capital. This he sold out in 1829, and, for the next three years, was connected with "The Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald," at Galena. Abandoning this field in 1832, he removed to Hennepin, where, within the next five years, he held the offices of Clerk of the Circuit and County Commissioners' Courts and ex-officio Recorder of Deeds. In 1836 he began the publication of the third paper in Chicago—"The Commercial Advertiser" (a weekly)—which was continued a little more than a year, when it was abandoned, and he settled on a farm at Henry, Marshall County. His further newspaper ventures were, as the associate of Zebina Eastman, in the publication of "The Genius of Liberty," at Lowell, La Salle County, and "The Western Citizen"—afterwards "The Free West"—in Chicago. (See *Eastman*, *Zebina*, and *Lundy*, *Benjamin*.) On the discontinuance of "The Free West" in 1856, he again retired to his farm at Henry, where he spent the remainder of his days. While returning home from a visit to Chicago, in August, 1864, he was taken ill at Mendota, dying there on the 22d of the month.

WARREN, John Esaias, diplomatist and real-estate operator, was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1826, graduated at Union College and was connected with the American Legation to Spain during the administration of President Pierce; in 1859-60 was a member of the Minnesota Legislature and, in 1861-62, Mayor of St. Paul; in 1867, came to Chicago, where, while engaged in real-estate business, he became known to the press as the author of a series of articles entitled "Topics of the Time." In 1886 he took up his residence in Brussels, Belgium, where he died, July 6, 1896. Mr. Warren was author of several volumes of travel, of which "An Attache in Spain" and "Para" are most important.

WARREN COUNTY. A western county, created by act of the Legislature, in 1825, but not fully organized until 1830, having at that time about 350 inhabitants; has an area of 540 square miles, and was named for Gen. Joseph Warren. It is drained by the Henderson River and its affluents, and is traversed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (two divisions), the Iowa Central and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. Bituminous coal is mined and limestone is quarried in large quantities. The county's early development was retarded in consequence of having become the "seat of war," during the Black Hawk War. The principal products are grain and live-stock, although manufacturing is carried on to some extent. The county-seat and

chief city is Monmouth (which see). Roseville is a shipping point. Population (1880), 22,933. (1890), 21,281; (1900), 23,163.

WARRENSBURG, a town of Macon County, on Peoria Division Ill. Cent. Railway, 9 miles northwest of Decatur; has elevators, canning factory, a bank and newspaper. Pop. (1900), 503.

WARSAW, the largest town in Hancock County, and admirably situated for trade. It stands on a bluff on the Mississippi River, some three miles below Keokuk, and about 40 miles above Quincy. It is the western terminus of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, and lies 116 miles west-southwest of Peoria. Old Fort Edwards, established by Gen. Zachary Taylor, during the War of 1812, was located within the limits of the present city of Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River. An iron foundry, a large woolen mill, a plow factory and cooperage works are its principal manufacturing establishments. The channel of the Mississippi admits of the passage of the largest steamers up to this point. Warsaw has eight churches, a system of common schools comprising one high and three grammar schools, a National bank and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 3,105; (1890), 2,721; (1900), 2,335.

WASHBURN, a village of Woodford County, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway 25 miles northeast of Peoria; has banks and a weekly paper; the district is agricultural. Population (1890), 598; (1900), 703.

WASHBURN, Elihu Benjamin, Congressman and diplomatist, was born at Livermore, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816; in early life learned the trade of a printer, but graduated from Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Coming west, he settled at Galena, forming a partnership with Charles S. Hempstead, for the practice of law, in 1841. He was a stalwart Whig, and, as such, was elected to Congress in 1852. He continued to represent his District until 1869, taking a prominent position, as a Republican, on the organization of that party. On account of his long service he was known as the "Father of the House," administering the Speaker's oath three times to Schuyler Colfax and once to James G. Blaine. He was appointed Secretary of State by General Grant in 1869, but surrendered his portfolio to become Envoy to France, in which capacity he achieved great distinction. He was the only official representative of a foreign government who remained in Paris, during the siege of that city by the Germans (1870-71) and the reign of the "Commune." For his conduct he was

honored by the Governments of France and Germany alike. On his return to the United States, he made his home in Chicago, where he devoted his latter years chiefly to literary labor, and where he died, Oct. 22, 1887. He was strongly favored as a candidate for the Presidency in 1880.

WASHINGTON, a city in Tazewell County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads. It is 21 miles west of El Paso, and 12 miles east of Peoria. Carriages, plows and farming implements constitute the manufactured output. It is also an important shipping-point for farm products. It has electric light and water-works plants, eight churches, a graded school, two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,801; (1900), 1,451.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, an interior county of Southern Illinois, east of St. Louis; is drained by the Kaskaskia River and the Elkhorn, Beaucoup and Muddy Creeks; was organized in 1818, and has an area of 540 square miles. The surface is diversified, well watered and timbered. The soil is of variable fertility. Corn, wheat and oats are the chief agricultural products. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, among the products being agricultural implements, flour, carriages and wagons. The most important town is Nashville, which is also the county-seat. Population (1890), 19,262; (1900), 19,526. Washington was one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the organization of the State Government, being one of the last three created during the Territorial period—the other two being Franklin and Union.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 12 miles southwest of Chicago; has a graded school, female seminary, military school, a car factory, several churches and a newspaper. Annexed to City of Chicago, 1890.

WATAGA, a village of Knox County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 8 miles northeast of Galesburg. Population (1900), 545.

WATERLOO, the county-seat and chief town of Monroe County, on the Illinois Division of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles east of south from St. Louis. The region is chiefly agricultural, but underlaid with coal. Its industries embrace two flour mills, a plow factory, distillery, creamery, two ice plants, and some minor concerns. The city has municipal water and electric light plants, four churches, a graded school and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,860; (1900), 2,114.

WATERMAN, Arba Nelson, lawyer and jurist, was born at Greensboro, Orleans County, Vt., Feb. 3, 1836. After receiving an academic education and teaching for a time, he read law at Montpelier and, later, passed through the Albany Law School. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, removed to Joliet, Ill., and opened an office. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteers, serving with the Army of the Cumberland for two years, and being mustered out in August, 1864, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On leaving the army, Colonel Waterman commenced practice in Chicago. In 1873-74 he represented the Eleventh Ward in the City Council. In 1887 he was elected to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1891 and, again, in 1897. In 1890 he was assigned as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court.

WATSEKA, the county-seat of Iroquois County, situated on the Iroquois River, at the mouth of Sugar Creek, and at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads, 77 miles south of Chicago, 46 miles north of Danville and 14 miles east of Gilman. It has flour-mills, brick and tile works and foundries, besides several churches, banks, a graded school and three weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring to the depth of 100 to 160 feet, and some forty flowing streams from these shafts are in the place. Population (1890), 2,017; (1900), 2,505.

WATTS, Amos, jurist, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., Oct. 25, 1821, but removed to Washington County in boyhood, and was elected County Clerk in 1847, '49 and '53, and State's Attorney for the Second Judicial District in 1856 and '60; then became editor and proprietor of a newspaper, later resuming the practice of law, and, in 1873, was elected Circuit Judge, remaining in office until his death, at Nashville, Ill. Dec. 6, 1888.

WAUKEGAN, the county-seat and principal city of Lake County, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 36 miles north by west from Chicago, and 50 miles south of Milwaukee; is also the northern terminus of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad and connected by electric lines with Chicago and Fox Lake. Lake Michigan is about 80 miles wide opposite this point. Waukegan was first known as "Little Fort," from the remains of an old fort that stood on its site. The principal part of the city is built on a bluff, which rises abruptly to the height of about

fifty feet. Between the bluff and the shore is a flat tract about 400 yards wide which is occupied by gardens, dwellings, warehouses and manufacturing. The manufactures include steel-wire, refined sugar, scales, agricultural implements, brass and iron products, sash, doors and blinds, leather, beer, etc.; the city has paved streets, gas and electric light plants, three banks, eight or ten churches, graded and high schools and two newspapers. A large trade in grain, lumber, coal and dairy products is carried on. Pop. (1890), 4,915; (1900), 9,426.

WACKEGAN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway.*)

WAVERLY, a city in Morgan County, 18 miles southeast of Jacksonville, on the Jacksonville & St. Louis and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroads. It was originally settled by enterprising emigrants from New England, whose descendants constitute a large proportion of the population. It is the center of a rich agricultural region, has a fine graded school, six or seven churches, two banks, two newspapers and tile works. Population (1880), 1,124; (1890), 1,337; (1900), 1,573.

WAYNE, (Gen.) Anthony, soldier, was born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745, of Anglo-Irish descent, graduated as a Surveyor, and first practiced his profession in Nova Scotia. During the years immediately antecedent to the Revolution he was prominent in the colonial councils of his native State, to which he had returned in 1767, where he became a member of the "Committee of Safety." On June 3, 1776, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops in the Continental army, and, during the War of the Revolution, was conspicuous for his courage and ability as a leader. One of his most daring and successful achievements was the capture of Stony Point, in 1779, when—the works having been carried and Wayne having received, what was supposed to be, his death-wound—he entered the fort, supported by his aids. For this service he was awarded a gold medal by Congress. He also took a conspicuous part in the investiture and capture of Yorktown. In October, 1783, he was brevetted Major-General. In 1784 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. A few years later he settled in Georgia, which State he represented in Congress for seven months, when his seat was declared vacant after contest. In April, 1792, he was confirmed as General-in-Chief of the United States Army, on nomination of President Washington. His connection with Illinois history began shortly after

St. Clair's defeat, when he led a force into Ohio (1783) and erected a stockade at Greenville, which he named Fort Recovery; his object being to subdue the hostile savage tribes. In this he was eminently successful and, on August 3, 1793, after a victorious campaign, negotiated the Treaty of Greenville, as broad in its provisions as it was far-reaching in its influence. He was a daring fighter, and although Washington called him "prudent," his dauntlessness earned for him the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony." In matters of dress he was punctilious, and, on this account, he was sometimes dubbed "Dandy Wayne." He was one of the few white officers whom all the Western Indian tribes at once feared and respected. They named him "Black Snake" and "Tornado." He died at Presque Isle near Erie, Dec. 15, 1796. Thirteen years afterward his remains were removed by one of his sons, and interred in Badnor churchyard, in his native county. The Pennsylvania Historical Society erected a marble monument over his grave, and appropriately dedicated it on July 4 of the same year.

WAYNE COUNTY, in the southeast quarter of the State; has an area of 720 square miles; was organized in 1819, and named for Gen. Anthony Wayne. The county is watered and drained by the Little Wabash and its branches, notably the Skillet Fork. At the first election held in the county, only fifteen votes were cast. Early life was exceedingly primitive, the first settlers pounding corn into meal with a wooden pestle, a hollowed stump being used as a mortar. The first mill erected (of the antique South Carolina pattern) charged 25 cents per bushel for grinding. Prairie and woodland make up the surface, and the soil is fertile. Railroad facilities are furnished by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio (Southwestern) Railroads. Corn, oats, tobacco, wheat, hay and wool are the chief agricultural products. Saw mills are numerous and there are also carriage and wagon factories. Fairfield is the county-seat. Population (1880), 21,291; (1890), 23,806; (1900), 27,626.

WEAS, THE, a branch of the Miami tribe of Indians. They called themselves "We-wee-hahs," and were spoken of by the French as "Oui-at-a-nons" and "Oui-as." Other corruptions of the name were common among the British and American colonists. In 1718 they had a village at Chicago, but abandoned it through fear of their hostile neighbors, the Chippewas and Pottawatomies. The Weas were, at one time, brave and warlike; but their numbers were reduced by

constant warfare and disease, and, in the end, debauchery enervated and demoralized them. They were removed west of the Mississippi and given a reservation in Miami County, Kan. This they ultimately sold, and, under the leadership of Baptiste Peoria, united with their few remaining brethren of the Miamis and with the remnant of the Ill-i-ni under the title of the "confederated tribes," and settled in Indian Territory. (See also *Miamis; Piankeshaws.*)

WEBB, Edwin B., early lawyer and politician, was born about 1802, came to the vicinity of Carmi, White County, Ill., about 1828 to 1830, and, still later, studied law at Transylvania University. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of White County, and, in 1834, was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1842, and, in the Senate, from 1842 to '46. During his service in the House he was a colleague and political and personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He opposed the internal improvement scheme of 1837, predicting many of the disasters which were actually realized a few years later. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, in 1844 and '48, and, in 1852, received the nomination for Governor as the opponent of Joel A. Matteson, two years later, being an unsuccessful candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in opposition to Judge W. B. Scates. While practicing law at Carmi, he was also a partner of his brother in the mercantile business. Died, Oct. 14, 1858, in the 56th year of his age.

WEBB, Henry Livingston, soldier and pioneer (an elder brother of James Watson Webb, a noted New York journalist), was born at Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1795; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, came to Southern Illinois in 1817, and became one of the founders of the town of America near the mouth of the Ohio; was Representative in the Fourth and Eleventh General Assemblies, a Major in the Black Hawk War and Captain of volunteers and, afterwards, Colonel of regulars, in the Mexican War. In 1860 he went to Texas and served, for a time, in a semi-military capacity under the Confederate Government; returned to Illinois in 1869, and died, at Makanda, Oct. 5, 1876.

WEBSTER, Fletcher, lawyer and soldier, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 23, 1813; graduated at Harvard in 1833, and studied law with his father (Daniel Webster); in 1837, located at Peru, Ill., where he practiced three years. His father having been appointed Secretary of State

in 1841, the son became his private secretary, was also Secretary of Legation to Caleb Cushing (Minister to China) in 1843, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1847, and Surveyor of the Port of Boston, 1850-61; the latter year became Colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was killed in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

WEBSTER, Joseph Dana, civil engineer and soldier, was born at Old Hampton, N. H., August 25, 1811. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1832, and afterwards read law at Newburyport, Mass. His natural inclination was for engineering, and, after serving for a time in the Engineer and War offices, at Washington, was made a United States civil engineer (1835) and, on July 7, 1838, entered the army as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He served through the Mexican War, was made First Lieutenant in 1849, and promoted to a captaincy, in March, 1853. Thirteen months later he resigned, removing to Chicago, where he made his permanent home, and soon after was identified, for a time, with the proprietorship of "The Chicago Tribune." He was President of the commission that perfected the Chicago sewerage system, and designed and executed the raising of the grade of a large portion of the city from two to eight feet, whole blocks of buildings being raised by jack screws, while new foundations were inserted. At the outbreak of the Civil War he tendered his services to the Government and superintended the erection of the fortifications at Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky. On April 7, 1861, he was commissioned Paymaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and, in February, 1862, Colonel of the First Illinois Artillery. For several months he was chief of General Grant's staff, participating in the capture of Forts Donelson and Henry, and in the battle of Shiloh, in the latter as Chief of Artillery. In October, 1862, the War Department detailed him to make a survey of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, the following month, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, serving as Military Governor of Memphis and Superintendent of military railroads. He was again chief of staff to General Grant during the Vicksburg campaign, and, from 1864 until the close of the war, occupied the same relation to General Sherman. He was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, but, resigning Nov. 6, following, returned to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. From 1869 to 1872 he was Assessor of Internal Revenue

there, and, later, Assistant United States Treasurer, and, in July, 1872, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue. Died, at Chicago, March 12, 1876.

WELCH, William R., lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., Jan. 22, 1828, educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, graduating from the academic department in 1847, and, from the law school, in 1851. In 1864 he removed to Carlinville, Macoupin County, Ill., which place he made his permanent home. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth Circuit, and re-elected in 1879 and '85. In 1884 he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court for the Second District. Died, Sept. 1, 1888.

WELDON, Lawrence, one of the Judges of the United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1829; while a child, removed with his parents to Madison County, and was educated in the common schools, the local academy and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, in the same State; read law with Hon. R. A. Harrison, a prominent member of the Ohio bar, and was admitted to practice in 1854, meanwhile, in 1852-53, having served as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, locating at Clinton, DeWitt County, where he engaged in practice; in 1860 was elected a Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly, was also chosen a Presidential Elector the same year, and assisted in the first election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. Early in 1861 he resigned his seat in the Legislature to accept the position of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, tendered him by President Lincoln, but resigned the latter office in 1866 and, the following year, removed to Bloomington, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1883, when he was appointed, by President Arthur, an Associate Justice of the United States Court of Claims at Washington—a position which he still (1899) continues to fill. Judge Weldon is among the remaining few who rode the circuit and practiced law with Mr. Lincoln. From the time of coming to the State in 1854 to 1860, he was one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate traveling companions in the old Eighth Circuit, which extended from Sangamon County on the west to Vermilion on the east, and of which Judge David Davis, afterwards of the Supreme Court of the United States and United States Senator, was the presiding Justice. The Judge holds in his memory many pleasant remi-

niscences of that day, especially of the eastern portion of the District, where he was accustomed to meet the late Senator Voorhees, Senator McDonald and other leading lawyers of Indiana, as well as the historic men whom he met at the State capital.

WELLS, Albert W., lawyer and legislator, was born at Woodstock, Conn., May 9, 1839, and enjoyed only such educational and other advantages as belonged to the average New England boy of that period. During his boyhood his family removed to New Jersey, where he attended an academy, later, graduating from Columbia College and Law School in New York City, and began practice with State Senator Robert Allen at Red Bank, N. J. During the Civil War he enlisted in a New Jersey regiment and took part in the battle of Gettysburg, resuming his profession at the close of the war. Coming west in 1870, he settled in Quincy, Ill., where he continued practice. In 1886 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Adams County, as a Democrat, and re-elected two years later. In 1890 he was advanced to the Senate, where, by re-election in 1894, he served continuously until his death in office, March 5, 1897. His abilities and long service—covering the sessions of the Thirty-fifth to the Fortieth General Assemblies—placed him at the head of the Democratic side of the Senate during the latter part of his legislative career.

WELLS, William, soldier and victim of the Fort Dearborn massacre, was born in Kentucky, about 1770. When a boy of 12, he was captured by the Miami Indians, whose chief, Little Turtle, adopted him, giving him his daughter in marriage when he grew to manhood. He was highly esteemed by the tribe as a warrior, and, in 1790, was present at the battle where Gen. Arthur St. Clair was defeated. He then realized that he was fighting against his own race, and informed his father-in-law that he intended to ally himself with the whites. Leaving the Miamis, he made his way to General Wayne, who made him Captain of a company of scouts. After the treaty of Greenville (1795) he settled on a farm near Fort Wayne, where he was joined by his Indian wife. Here he acted as Indian Agent and Justice of the Peace. In 1812 he learned of the contemplated evacuation of Fort Dearborn, and, at the head of thirty Miamis, he set out for the post, his intention being to furnish a body-guard to the non-combatants on their proposed march to Fort Wayne. On August 13, he marched out of the fort with fifteen of his dusky warriors behind

him, the remainder bringing up the rear. Before a mile and a half had been traveled, the party fell into an Indian ambuscade, and an indiscriminate massacre followed. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) The Miamis fled, and Captain Wells' body was riddled with bullets, his head cut off and his heart taken out. He was an uncle of Mrs. Heald, wife of the commander of Fort Dearborn.

WELLS, William Harvey, educator, was born in Tolland, Conn., Feb. 27, 1812; lived on a farm until 17 years old, attending school irregularly, but made such progress that he became successively a teacher in the Teachers' Seminary at Andover and Newburyport, and, finally, Principal of the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. In 1856 he accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Chicago, serving till 1864, when he resigned. He was an organizer of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, one of the first editors of "The Massachusetts Teacher" and prominently connected with various benevolent, educational and learned societies; was also author of several textbooks, and assisted in the revision of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary." Died, Jan. 21, 1885.

WENONA, city on the eastern border of Marshall County, 20 miles south of La Salle, has zinc works, public and parochial schools, a weekly paper, two banks, and five churches. A good quality of soft coal is mined here. Population (1880), 911; (1890), 1,053; (1900), 1,486.

WENTWORTH, John, early journalist and Congressman, was born at Sandwich, N. H., March 5, 1815, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1836, and came to Chicago the same year, where he became editor of "The Chicago Democrat," which had been established by John Calhoun three years previous. He soon after became proprietor of "The Democrat," of which he continued to be the publisher until it was merged into "The Chicago Tribune," July 24, 1864. He also studied law, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1841. He served in Congress as a Democrat from 1843 to 1851, and again from 1853 to 1855, but left the Democratic party on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1857, and again in 1860, during his incumbency introducing a number of important municipal reforms; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and twice served on the Board of Education. He again represented Illinois in Congress as a Republican from 1865 to 1867—making fourteen years of service in that body. In 1872 he joined in the Greeley movement, but later renewed his alle-

giance to the Republican party. In 1871 *Mr. Wentworth* published an elaborate genealogical work in three volumes, entitled "History of the Wentworth Family." A volume of "Congressional Reminiscences" and two by him on "Early Chicago," published in connection with the Fergus Historical Series, contain some valuable information on early local and national history. On account of his extraordinary height he received the sobriquet of "Long John," by which he was familiarly known throughout the State. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 16, 1888.

WEST, Edward M., merchant and banker, was born in Virginia, May 2, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1818; in 1829 became a clerk in the Recorder's office at Edwardsville, also served as deputy postmaster, and, in 1833, took a position in the United States Land Office there. Two years later he engaged in mercantile business, which he prosecuted over thirty years—meanwhile filling the office of County Treasurer, ex-officio Superintendent of Schools, and Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1867, in conjunction with W. R. Prickett, he established a bank at Edwardsville, with which he was connected until his death, Oct. 31, 1887. *Mr. West* officiated frequently as a "local preacher" of the Methodist Church, in which capacity he showed much ability as a public speaker.

WEST, Mary Allen, educator and philanthropist, was born at Galesburg, Ill., July 31, 1837; graduated at Knox Seminary in 1854 and taught until 1873, when she was elected County Superintendent of Schools, serving nine years. She took an active and influential interest in educational and reformatory movements, was for two years editor of "Our Home Monthly," in Philadelphia, and also a contributor to other journals, besides being editor-in-chief of "The Union Signal," Chicago, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—in which she held the position of President; was also President, in the latter days of her life, of the Illinois Woman's Press Association of Chicago, that city having become her home in 1885. In 1892, Miss West started on a tour of the world for the benefit of her health, but died at Tokio, Japan, Dec. 1, 1892.

WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, an institution for the treatment of the insane, located at Watertown, Rock Island County, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved, May 22, 1895. The Thirty-ninth General Assembly made an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of fire-proof buildings, while Rock Island County donated a tract of 400 acres

of land valued at \$40,000. The site selected by the Commissioners, is a commanding one overlooking the Mississippi River, eight miles above Rock Island, and five and a half miles from Moline, and the buildings are of the most modern style of construction. Watertown is reached by two lines of railroad—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—besides the Mississippi River. The erection of buildings was begun in 1896, and they were opened for the reception of patients in 1898. They have a capacity for 800 patients.

WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, an institution located at Upper Alton, Madison County, incorporated in 1892; has a faculty of eight members and reports eighty pupils for 1897-98, with property valued at \$70,000. The institution gives instruction in literary and scientific branches, besides preparatory and business courses.

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE, located at Bushnell, McDonough County; incorporated in 1888. It is co-educational, has a corps of twelve instructors and reported 500 pupils for 1897-98, 300 males and 200 females.

WESTERN SPRINGS, a village of Cook County, and residence suburb of the city of Chicago, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of the initial station. Population (1890), 451; (1900), 662.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, located in Chicago and controlled by the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was founded in 1883 through the munificence of Dr. Tolman Wheeler, and was opened for students two years later. It has two buildings, of a superior order of architecture—one including the school and lecture rooms and the other a dormitory. A hospital and gymnasium are attached to the latter, and a school for boys is conducted on the first floor of the main building, which is known as Wheeler Hall. The institution is under the general supervision of Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois.

WESTFIELD, village of Clark County, on Cin., Ham. & Dayton R. R., 10 m. s.-e. of Charleston; seat of Westfield College; has a bank, five churches and two newspapers. Pop. (1900), 820.

WEST SALEM, a town of Edwards County, on the Peoria-Evansville Div. Ill. Cent. R. R., 12 miles northeast of Albion; has a bank and a weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 476; (1900), 700.

WETHERELL, Emma Abbott, vocalist, was born in Chicago, Dec. 9, 1849; in her childhood attracted attention while singing with her father (a poor musician) in hotels and on the streets in

Chicago, Peoria and elsewhere; at 18 years of age, went to New York to study, earning her way by giving concerts en route, and receiving aid and encouragement from Clara Louisa Kellogg; in New York was patronized by Henry Ward Beecher and others, and aided in securing the training of European masters. Compelled to surmount many obstacles from poverty and other causes, her after success in her profession was phenomenal. Died, during a professional tour, at Salt Lake City, Jan. 5, 1891. Miss Abbott married her manager, Eugene Wetherell, who died before her.

WHEATON, a city and the county-seat of Du Page County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 25 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries in the surrounding region. The city owns a new water-works plant (costing \$60,000) and has a public library valued at \$75,000, the gift of a resident, Mr. John Quincy Adams; has a court house, electric light plant, sewerage and drainage system, seven churches, three graded schools, four weekly newspapers and a State bank. Wheaton is the seat of Wheaton College (which see). Population (1880), 1,160; (1890), 1,622; (1900), 2,345.

WHEATON COLLEGE, an educational institution located at Wheaton, Du Page County, and under Congregational control. It was founded in 1853, as the Illinois Institute, and was chartered under its present name in 1860. Its early existence was one of struggle, but of late years it has been established on a better foundation, in 1898 having \$54,000 invested in productive funds, and property aggregating \$136,000. The faculty comprises fifteen professors, and, in 1898, there were 321 students in attendance. It is co-educational and instruction is given in business and preparatory studies, as well as the fine arts, music and classical literature.

WHEELER, David Hilton, D.D., LL.D., clergyman, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1829; graduated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, in 1851; edited "The Carroll County Republican" and held a professorship in Cornell College, Iowa, (1857-61); was United States Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, (1861-66); Professor of English Literature in Northwestern University (1867-75); edited "The Methodist" in New York, seven years, and was President of Allegheny College (1883-87); received the degree of D.D. from Cornell College in 1867, and that of LL.D. from the Northwestern University in 1881. He is the author of "Brigandage in South Italy"

(two volumes, 1864) and "By-Ways of Literature" (1883), besides some translations.

WHEELER, Hamilton K., ex-Congressman, was born at Ballston, N. Y., August 5, 1848, but emigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1852; remained on a farm until 19 years of age, his educational advantages being limited to three months' attendance upon a district school each year. In 1871, he was admitted to the bar at Kankakee, where he has since continued to practice. In 1884 he was elected to represent the Sixteenth District in the State Senate, where he served on many important committees, being Chairman of that on the Judicial Department. In 1892 he was elected Representative in Congress from the Ninth Illinois District, on the Republican ticket.

WHEELING, a town on the northern border of Cook County, on the Wisconsin Central Railway. Population (1890), 811; (1900), 331.

WHISTLER, (Maj.) John, soldier and builder of the first Fort Dearborn, was born in Ulster, Ireland, about 1756; served under Burgoyne in the Revolution, and was with the force surrendered by that officer at Saratoga, in 1777. After the peace he returned to the United States, settled at Hagerstown, Md., and entered the United States Army, serving at first in the ranks and being severely wounded in the disastrous Indian campaigns of 1791. Later, he was promoted to a captaincy and, in the summer of 1803, sent with his company, to the head of Lake Michigan, where he constructed the first Fort Dearborn within the limits of the present city of Chicago, remaining in command until 1811, when he was succeeded by Captain Heald. He received the brevet rank of Major, in 1815 was appointed military store-keeper at Newport, Ky., and afterwards at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, where he died, Sept. 3, 1829. Lieut. William Whistler, his son, who was with his father, for a time, in old Fort Dearborn—but transferred, in 1809, to Fort Wayne—was of the force included in Hull's surrender at Detroit in 1812. After his exchange he was promoted to a captaincy, to the rank of Major in 1826 and to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1845, dying at Newport, Ky., in 1863. James Abbott McNeil Whistler, the celebrated, but eccentric artist of that name, is a grandson of the first Major Whistler.

WHITE, George E., ex-Congressman, was born in Massachusetts in 1848; after graduating, at the age of 16, he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, serving under General Grant in the campaign

against Richmond from the battle of the Wilderness until the surrender of Lee. Having taken a course in a commercial college at Worcester, Mass., in 1867 he came to Chicago, securing employment in a lumber yard, but a year later began business on his own account, which he has successfully conducted. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, as a Republican, from one of the Chicago Districts, and re-elected four years later, serving in that body eight years. He declined a nomination for Congress in 1884, but accepted in 1894, and was elected for the Fifth District, as he was again in 1896, but was defeated, in 1898, by Edward T. Noonan, Democrat.

WHITE, Horace, journalist, was born at Colebrook, N. H., August 10, 1834; in 1853 graduated at Beloit College, Wis., whither his father had removed in 1837; engaged in journalism as city editor of "The Chicago Evening Journal," later becoming agent of the Associated Press, and, in 1857, an editorial writer on "The Chicago Tribune," during a part of the war acting as its Washington correspondent. He also served, in 1856, as Assistant Secretary of the Kansas National Committee, and, later, as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1864 he purchased an interest in "The Tribune," a year or so later becoming editor-in-chief, but retired in October, 1874. After a protracted European tour, he united with Carl Schurz and E. L. Godkin of "The Nation," in the purchase and reorganization of "The New York Evening Post," of which he is now editor-in-chief.

WHITE, Julius, soldier, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1816; removed to Illinois in 1836, residing there and in Wisconsin, where he was a member of the Legislature of 1849; in 1861 was made Collector of Customs at Chicago, but resigned to assume the colonelcy of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, which he commanded on the Fremont expedition to Southwest Missouri. He afterwards served with General Curtis in Arkansas, participated in the battle of Pea Ridge and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was subsequently assigned to the Department of the Shenandoah, but finding his position at Martinsburg, W. Va., untenable, retired to Harper's Ferry, voluntarily serving under Colonel Miles, his inferior in command. When this post was surrendered (Sept. 15, 1862), he was made a prisoner, but released under parole; was tried by a court of inquiry at his own request, and acquitted, the court finding that he had acted with courage and capability.

He resigned in 1864, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. Died, at Evanston, May 12, 1890.

WHITE COUNTY, situated in the southeastern quarter of the State, and bounded on the east by the Wabash River; was organized in 1816, being the tenth county organized during the Territorial period: area, 500 square miles. The county is crossed by three railroads and drained by the Wabash and Little Wabash Rivers. The surface consists of prairie and woodland, and the soil is, for the most part, highly productive. The principal agricultural products are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, fruit, butter, sorghum and wool. The principal industrial establishments are carriage factories, saw mills and flour mills. Carni is the county-seat. Other towns are Enfield, Grayville and Norris City. Population (1880), 23,087; (1890), 25,005; (1900), 25,386.

WHITEHALL, a city in Greene County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 65 miles north of St. Louis and 24 miles south-southwest of Jacksonville; in rich farming region; has stoneware and sewer-pipe factories, foundry and machine shop, flour mill, elevators, wagon shops, creamery, water system, sanitarium, heating, electric light and power system, nurseries and fruit-supply houses, and two poultry packing houses; also has five churches, a graded school, two banks and three newspapers—one daily. Population (1890), 1,961; (1900), 2,030.

WHITEHOUSE, **Henry John**, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in New York City, August 19, 1803; graduated from Columbia College in 1821, and from the (New York) General Theological Seminary in 1824. After ordination he was rector of various parishes in Pennsylvania and New York until 1851, when he was chosen Assistant Bishop of Illinois, succeeding Bishop Chase in 1852. In 1867, by invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he delivered the opening sermon before the Pan-Anglican Conference held in England. During this visit he received the degree of D.D. from Oxford University, and that of LL.D. from Cambridge. His rigid views as a churchman and a disciplinarian, were illustrated in his prosecution of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, which resulted in the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He was a brilliant orator and a trenchant and unyielding controversialist. Died, in Chicago, August 10, 1874.

WHITESIDE COUNTY, in the northwestern portion of the State bordering on the Mississippi River; created by act of the Legislature passed in

1836, and named for Capt. Samuel Whiteside, a noted Indian fighter; area, 700 square miles. The surface is level, diversified by prairies and woodland, and the soil is extremely fertile. The county-seat was first fixed at Lyndon, then at Sterling, and finally at Morrison, its present location. The Rock River crosses the county and furnishes abundant water power for numerous factories, turning out agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, furniture, woolen goods, flour and wrapping paper. There are also distilling and brewing interests, besides saw and planing mills. Corn is the staple agricultural product, although all the leading cereals are extensively grown. The principal towns are Morrison, Sterling, Fulton and Rock Falls. Population (1880), 30,885; (1890), 30,854; (1900), 34,710.

WHITESIDE, **William**, pioneer and soldier of the Revolution, emigrated from the frontier of North Carolina to Kentucky, and thence, in 1793, to the present limits of Monroe County, Ill., erecting a fort between Cahokia and Kaskaskia, which became widely known as "Whiteside Station." He served as a Justice of the Peace, and was active in organizing the militia during the War of 1812-14, dying at the old Station in 1815.—**John** (Whiteside), a brother of the preceding, and also a Revolutionary soldier, came to Illinois at the same time, as also did **William B.** and **Samuel**, sons of the two brothers, respectively. All of them became famous as Indian fighters. The two latter served as Captains of companies of "Rangers" in the War of 1812, Samuel taking part in the battle of Rock Island in 1814, and contributing greatly to the success of the day. During the Black Hawk War (1832) he attained the rank of Brigadier-General. Whiteside County was named in his honor. He made one of the earliest improvements in Ridge Prairie, a rich section of Madison County, and represented that county in the First General Assembly. William B. served as Sheriff of Madison County for a number of years.—**John D.** (Whiteside), another member of this historic family, became very prominent, serving in the lower House of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and in the Senate of the Tenth, from Monroe County; was a Presidential Elector in 1836, State Treasurer (1837-41) and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. General Whiteside, as he was known, was the second of James Shields in the famous Shields and Lincoln duel (so-called) in 1842, and, as such, carried the challenge of the former to Mr. Lincoln. (See *Duels*.)

WHITING, Lorenzo D., legislator, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1819; came to Illinois in 1838, but did not settle there permanently until 1849, when he located in Bureau County. He was a Representative from that county in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1869), and a member of the Senate continuously from 1871 to 1887, serving in the latter through eight General Assemblies. Died at his home near Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Ill., Oct. 10, 1889.

WHITING, Richard H., Congressman, was born at West Hartford, Conn., June 17, 1826, and received a common school education. In 1862 he was commissioned Paymaster in the Volunteer Army of the Union, and resigned in 1866. Having removed to Illinois, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Illinois District, in February, 1870, and so continued until the abolition of the office in 1873. On retiring from the Assessorship he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and served until March 4, 1875, when he resigned to take his seat as Republican Representative in Congress from the Peoria District, to which he had been elected in November, 1874. After the expiration of his term he held no public office, but was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1884. Died, at the Continental Hotel, in New York City, May 24, 1888.

WHITNEY, James W., pioneer lawyer and early teacher, known by the nickname of "Lord Coke"; came to Illinois in Territorial days (believed to have been about 1800); resided for some time at or near Edwardsville, then became a teacher at Atlas, Pike County, and, still later, the first Circuit and County Clerk of that county. Though nominally a lawyer, he had little if any practice. He acquired the title, by which he was popularly known for a quarter of a century, by his custom of visiting the State Capital, during the sessions of the General Assembly, when he would organize the lobbyists and visitors about the capital—of which there were an unusual number in those days—into what was called the "Third House." Having been regularly chosen to preside under the name of "Speaker of the Lobby," he would deliver a message full of practical hits and jokes, aimed at members of the two houses and others, which would be received with cheers and laughter. The meetings of the "Third House," being held in the evening, were attended by many members and visitors in lieu of other forms of entertainment. Mr. Whitney's home, in his latter years,

was at Pittsfield. He resided for a time at Quincy. Died, Dec. 13, 1860, aged over 80 years.

WHITEMORE, Floyd K., State Treasurer, is a native of New York, came at an early age, with his parents, to Sycamore, Ill., where he was educated in the high school there. He purposed becoming a lawyer, but, on the election of the late James H. Beveridge State Treasurer, in 1864, accepted the position of clerk in the office. Later, he was employed as a clerk in the banking house of Jacob Bunn in Springfield, and, on the organization of the State National Bank, was chosen cashier of that Institution, retaining the position some twenty years. After the appointment of Hon. John R. Tanner to the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Chicago, in 1892, Mr. Whitemore became cashier in that office, and, in 1865, Assistant State Treasurer under the administration of State Treasurer Henry Wulff. In 1898 he was elected State Treasurer, receiving a plurality of 43,450 over his Democratic opponent.

WICKERSHAM, (Col.) Dudley, soldier and merchant, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1819; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1843, and served as a member of the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's) through the Mexican War. On the return of peace he engaged in the dry-goods trade in Springfield, until 1861, when he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, serving, first as Lieutenant-Colonel and then as Colonel, until May, 1864, when, his regiment having been consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, he resigned. After the war, he held the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for several years, after which he engaged in the grocery trade. Died, in Springfield, August 8, 1898.

WIDEN, Raphael, pioneer and early legislator, was a native of Sweden, who, having been taken to France at eight years of age, was educated for a Catholic priest. Coming to the United States in 1815, he was at Cahokia, Ill., in 1818, where, during the same year, he married into a French family of that place. He served in the House of Representatives from Randolph County, in the Second and Third General Assemblies (1820-24), and as Senator in the Fourth and Fifth (1824-28). During his last term in the House, he was one of those who voted against the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died of cholera, at Kaskaskia, in 1833.

WIKE, Scott, lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Meadville, Pa., April 6, 1834; at 4 years of age removed with his parents to Quincy, Ill.,

and, in 1844, to Pike County. Having graduated from Lombard University, Galesburg, in 1857, he began reading law with Judge O. C. Skinner of Quincy. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, but, before commencing practice, spent a year at Harvard Law School, graduating there in 1859. Immediately thereafter he opened an office at Pittsfield, Ill., and has resided there ever since. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He served two terms in the Legislature (1863-67) and, in 1874, was chosen Representative from his District in Congress, being re-elected in 1888 and, again, in 1890. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland Third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which position he continued to fill until March, 1897, when he resumed the practice of law at Pittsfield. Died Jan. 15, 1901.

WILEY, (Col.) Benjamin Ladd, soldier, was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, March 25, 1821, came to Illinois in 1845 and began life at Vienna, Johnson County, as a teacher. In 1846 he enlisted for the Mexican War, as a member of the Fifth (Colonel Newby's) Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving chiefly in New Mexico until mustered out in 1848. A year later he removed to Jonesboro, where he spent some time at the carpenter's trade, after which he became clerk in a store, meanwhile assisting to edit "The Jonesboro Gazette" until 1853; then became traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm, but later engaged in the hardware trade at Jonesboro, in which he continued for several years. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for Congress for the Ninth District, receiving 4,000 votes, while Fremont, the Republican candidate for President, received only 825 in the same district. In 1857 he opened a real estate office in Jonesboro in conjunction with David L. Phillips and Col. J. W. Ashley, with which he was connected until 1860, when he removed to Makanda, Jackson County. In September, 1861, he was mustered in as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, later serving in Missouri and Arkansas under Generals Steele and Curtis, being, a part of the time, in command of the First Brigade of Cavalry, and, in the advance on Vicksburg, having command of the right wing of General Grant's cavalry. Being disabled by rheumatism at the end of the siege, he tendered his resignation, and was immediately appointed Enrolling Officer at Cairo, serving in this capacity until May, 1865, when he was mustered out. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Palmer one of the Commissioners to locate the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, and served as

Secretary of the Board until the institution was opened at Anna, in May, 1871. In 1869 he was defeated as a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, and, in 1873, for the State Senate, by a small majority in a strongly Democratic District; in 1876 was the Republican candidate for Congress, in the Eighteenth District, against William Hartzell, but was defeated by only twenty votes, while carrying six out of the ten counties comprising the District. In the latter years of his life, Colonel Wiley was engaged quite extensively in fruit-growing at Makanda, Jackson County, where he died, March 22, 1890.

WILKIE, Franc Bangs, journalist, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., July 2, 1830; took a partial course at Union College, after which he edited papers at Schenectady, N. Y., Elgin, Ill., and Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa; also serving, during a part of the Civil War, as the western war correspondent of "The New York Times." In 1863 he became an editorial writer on "The Chicago Times," remaining with that paper, with the exception of a brief interval, until 1888—a part of the time as its European correspondent. He was the author of a series of sketches over the nom de plume of "Polliuto," and of a volume of reminiscences under the title, "Thirty-five Years of Journalism," published shortly before his death, which took place, April 12, 1892.

WILKIN, Jacob W., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 7, 1837; removed with his parents to Illinois, at 12 years of age, and was educated at McKendree College; served three years in the War for the Union; studied law with Judge Scholfield and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1873, he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in 1879, elected Judge of the Circuit Court and re-elected in 1885—the latter year being assigned to the Appellate bench for the Fourth District, where he remained until his election to the Supreme bench in 1888, being re-elected to the latter office in 1897. His home is at Danville.

WILKINSON, Ira O., lawyer and Judge, was born in Virginia in 1822, and accompanied his father to Jacksonville (1835), where he was educated. During a short service as Deputy Clerk of Morgan County, he conceived a fondness for the profession of the law, and, after a course of study under Judge William Thomas, was admitted to practice in 1847. Richard Yates (afterwards Governor and Senator) was his first partner. In 1845 he removed to Rock Island, and, six years later,

was elected a Circuit Judge, being again chosen to the same position in 1861. At the expiration of his second term he removed to Chicago. Died, at Jacksonville, August 24, 1894.

WILKINSON, John P., early merchant, was born, Dec. 14, 1790, in New Kent County, Va., emigrated first to Kentucky, and, in 1828, settled in Jacksonville, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Wilkinson was a liberal friend of Illinois College and Jacksonville Female Academy, of each of which he was a Trustee from their origin until his death, which occurred, during a business visit to St. Louis, in December, 1841.

WILL, Conrad, pioneer physician and early legislator, was born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1778; about 1804 removed to Somerset County Pa., and, in 1813, to Kaskaskia, Ill. He was a physician by profession, but having leased the saline lands on the Big Muddy, in the vicinity of what afterwards became the town of Brownsville, he engaged in the manufacture of salt, removing thither in 1815, and becoming one of the founders of Brownsville, afterwards the first county-seat of Jackson County. On the organization of Jackson County, in 1816, he became a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, and, in 1818, served as Delegate from that county in the Convention which framed the first State Constitution. Thereafter he served continuously as a member of the Legislature from 1818 to '34—first as Senator in the First General Assembly, then as Representative in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, and again as Senator in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth—his career being conspicuous for long service. He died in office, June 11, 1834. Dr. Will was short of stature, fleshy, of jovial disposition and fond of playing practical jokes upon his associates, but very popular, as shown by his successive elections to the Legislature. He has been called "The Father of Jackson County." Will County, organized by act of the Legislature two years after his death, was named in his honor.

WILL COUNTY, a northeastern county, embracing 850 square miles, named in honor of Dr. Conrad Will, an early politician and legislator. Early explorations of the territory were made in 1829, when white settlers were few. The bluff west of Joliet is said to have been first occupied by David and Benjamin Maggard. Joseph Smith, the Mormon "apostle," expounded his peculiar doctrines at "the Point" in 1831. Several of the early settlers fled from the country during (or after) a raid by the Sac Indians.

There is a legend, seemingly well supported, to the effect that the first lumber, sawed to build the first frame house in Chicago (that of P. F. W. Peck), was sawed at Plainfield. Will County, originally a part of Cook, was separately erected in 1836, Joliet being made the county-seat. Agriculture, quarrying and manufacturing are the chief industries. Joliet, Lockport and Wilmington are the principal towns. Population (1880), 53,422; (1890), 62,007; (1900), 74,764.

WILLARD, Frances Elizabeth, teacher and reformer, was born at Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839, graduated from the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Ill., in 1859, and, in 1862, accepted the Professorship of Natural Sciences in that institution. During 1866-67 she was the Principal of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. The next two years she devoted to travel and study abroad, meanwhile contributing to various periodicals. From 1871 to 1874 she was Professor of *Æsthetics* in the Northwestern University and dean of the Woman's College. She was always an enthusiastic champion of temperance, and, in 1874, abandoned her profession to identify herself with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For five years she was Corresponding Secretary of the national body, and, from 1879, its President. While Secretary she organized the Home Protective Association, and prepared a petition to the Illinois Legislature, to which nearly 200,000 names were attached, asking for the granting to women of the right to vote on the license question. In 1878 she succeeded her brother, Oliver A. Willard (who had died), as editor of "The Chicago Evening Post," but, a few months later, withdrew, and, in 1882, was elected as a member of the executive committee of the National Prohibition party. In 1886 she became leader of the White Cross Movement for the protection of women, and succeeded in securing favorable legislation, in this direction, in twelve States. In 1883 she founded the World's Christian Temperance Union, and, in 1888, was chosen its President, as also President of the International Council of Women. The latter years of her life were spent chiefly abroad, much of the time as the guest and co-worker of Lady Henry Somerset, of England, during which she devoted much attention to investigating the condition of women in the Orient. Miss Willard was a prolific and highly valued contributor to the magazines, and (besides numerous pamphlets) published several volumes, including "Nineteen Beautiful Years" (a tribute to her sister); "Woman in Temperance"; "How to Win," and

"Woman in the Pulpit." Died, in New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

WILLARD, Samuel, A.M., M.D., LL.D., physician and educator, was born in Lunenburg, Vt., Dec. 30, 1821—the lineal descendant of Maj. Simon Willard, one of the founders of Concord, Mass., and prominent in "King Philip's War," and of his son, Rev. Dr. Samuel Willard, of the Old South Church, Boston, and seventh President of Harvard College. The subject of this sketch was taken in his infancy to Boston, and, in 1831, to Carrollton, Ill., where his father pursued the avocation of a druggist. After a preparatory course at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, in 1836 he entered the freshman class in Illinois College at Jacksonville, but withdrew the following year, re-entering college in 1840 and graduating in the class of 1843, as a classmate of Dr. Newton Bateman, afterwards State Superintendent of Public Instruction and President of Knox College, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, now of Elmira, N. Y. The next year he spent as Tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of medicine at Quincy, graduating from the Medical Department of Illinois College in 1848. During a part of the latter year he edited a Free-Soil campaign paper ("The Tribune") at Quincy, and, later, "The Western Temperance Magazine" at the same place. In 1849 he began the practice of his profession at St. Louis, but the next year removed to Collinsville, Ill., remaining until 1857, when he took charge of the Department of Languages in the newly organized State Normal University at Normal. The second year of the Civil War (1862) he enlisted as a private in the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon after commissioned as Surgeon with the rank of Major, participating in the campaigns in Tennessee and in the first attack upon Vicksburg. Being disabled by an attack of paralysis, in February, 1863, he was compelled to resign, when he had sufficiently recovered accepting a position in the office of Provost Marshal General Oakes, at Springfield, where he remained until the close of the war. He then became Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for the State of Illinois—a position which he had held from 1856 to 1862—remaining under his second appointment from 1865 to '69. The next year he served as Superintendent of Schools at Springfield, meanwhile assisting in founding the Springfield public library, and serving as its first librarian. In 1870 he accepted the professorship of History in the West Side High School of Chicago, which, with the exception of two years (1884-86),

he continued to occupy for more than twenty-five years, retiring in 1898. In the meantime, Dr. Willard has been a laborious literary worker, having been, for a considerable period, editor, or assistant-editor, of "The Illinois Teacher," a contributor to "The Century Magazine" and "The Dial" of Chicago, besides having published a "Digest of the Laws of Odd Fellowship" in sixteen volumes, begun while he was Grand Secretary of the Order in 1864, and continued in 1872 and '82; a "Synopsis of History and Historical Chart," covering the period from B. C. 800 to A. D. 1876—of which he has had a second edition in course of preparation. Of late years he has been engaged upon a "Historical Dictionary of Names and Places," which will include some 12,000 topics, and which promises to be the most important work of his life. Previous to the war he was an avowed Abolitionist and operator on the "Underground Railroad," who made no concealment of his opinions, and, on one or two occasions, was called to answer for them in prosecutions under the "Fugitive Slave Act." (See "Underground Railroad.") His friend and classmate, the late Dr. Bateman, says of him: "Dr. Willard is a sound thinker; a clear and forcible writer; of broad and accurate scholarship; conscientious, genial and kindly, and a most estimable gentleman."

WILLIAMS, Archibald, lawyer and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., June 10, 1801; with moderate advantages but natural fondness for study, he chose the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1828, coming to Quincy, Ill., the following year. He was elected to the General Assembly three times—serving in the Senate in 1832-36, and in the House, 1836-40; was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, by appointment of President Taylor, 1849-53; was twice the candidate of his party (the Whig) for United States Senator, and appointed by President Lincoln, in 1861, United States District Judge for the State of Kansas. His abilities and high character were widely recognized. Died, in Quincy, Sept. 21, 1863—His son, **John H.**, an attorney at Quincy, served as Judge of the Circuit Court 1879-85.—Another son, **Abraham Lincoln**, was twice elected Attorney-General of Kansas.

WILLIAMS, Erastus Smith, lawyer and jurist, was born at Salem, N. Y., May 22, 1821. In 1842 he removed to Chicago, where, after reading law, he was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1854 he was appointed Master in Chancery, which

office he filled until 1863, when he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. After re-election in 1870 he became Chief Justice, and, at the same time, heard most of the cases on the equity side of the court. In 1879 he was a candidate for re-election as a Republican, but was defeated with the party ticket. After his retirement from the bench he resumed private practice. Died, Feb. 24, 1884.

WILLIAMS, James R., Congressman, was born in White County, Ill., Dec. 27, 1850, at the age of 25 graduated from the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and, in 1876, from the Union College of Law, Chicago, since then being an active and successful practitioner at Carmi. In 1880 he was appointed Master in Chancery and served two years. From 1882 to 1886 he was County Judge. In 1892 he was a nominee on the Democratic ticket for Presidential Elector. He was elected to represent the Nineteenth Illinois District in the Fifty-first Congress at a special election held to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. W. Townshend, was re-elected in 1890 and 1892, but defeated by Orlando Burrell (Republican) for re-election in the newly organized Twentieth District in 1894. In 1898 he was again a candidate and elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

WILLIAMS, John, pioneer merchant, was born in Bath County, Ky., Sept. 11, 1808; between 14 and 16 years of age was clerk in a store in his native State; then, joining his parents, who had settled on a tract of land in a part of Sangamon (now Menard) County, Ill., he found employment as clerk in the store of Major Elijah Iles, at Springfield, whom he succeeded in business at the age of 22, continuing it without interruption until 1880. In 1856 Mr. Williams was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Springfield District, and, in 1861, was appointed Commissary-General for the State, rendering valuable service in furnishing supplies for State troops, in camps of instruction and while proceeding to the field, in the first years of the war; was also chief officer of the Illinois Sanitary Commission for two years, and, as one of the intimate personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, was chosen to accompany the remains of the martyred President, from Washington to Springfield, for burial. Liberal, enterprising and public-spirited, his name was associated with nearly every public enterprise of importance in Springfield during his business career—being one of the founders, and, for eleven years President, of the First National Bank; a chief promoter in the construction of

what is now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Springfield and Peoria line; a Director of the Springfield Iron Company; one of the Commissioners who constructed the Springfield water-works, and an officer of the Lincoln Monument Association, from 1865 to his death, May 29, 1890.

WILLIAMS, Norman, lawyer, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 1, 1833, being related, on both the paternal and maternal sides, to some of the most prominent families of New England. He fitted for college at Union Academy, Meriden, and graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1855. After taking a course in the Albany Law School and with a law firm in his native town, he was admitted to practice in both New York and Vermont, removed to Chicago in 1858, and, in 1860, became a member of the firm of King, Kales & Williams, still later forming a partnership with Gen. John L. Thompson, which ended with the death of the latter in 1888. In a professional capacity he assisted in the organization of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and was a member of its Board of Directors; also assisted in organizing the Western Electric Company, and was prominently identified with the Chicago Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1881 he served as the United States Commissioner to the Electrical Exposition at Paris. In conjunction with his brother (Edward H. Williams) he assisted in founding the public library at Woodstock, Vt., which, in honor of his father, received the name of "The Norman Williams Public Library." With Col. Huntington W. Jackson and J. McGregor Adams, Mr. Williams was named, in the will of the late John Crerar, as an executor of the Crerar estate and one of the Trustees of the Crerar Public Library, and became its first President; was also a Director of the Chicago Public Library, and trustee of a number of large estates. Mr. Williams was a son-in-law of the late Judge John D. Caton, and his oldest daughter became the wife of Major-General Wesley Merritt, a few months before his death, which occurred at Hampton Beach, N. H., June 19, 1899—his remains being interred in his native town of Woodstock, Vt.

WILLIAMS, Robert Ebenezer, lawyer, born Dec. 3, 1825, at Clarksville, Pa., his grandfathers on both sides being soldiers of the Revolutionary War. In 1830 his parents removed to Washington in the same State, where in boyhood he worked as a mechanic in his father's shop, attending a common school in the winter until

he reached the age of 17 years, when he entered Washington College, remaining for more than a year. He then began teaching, and, in 1845 went to Kentucky, where he pursued the business of a teacher for four years. Then he entered Bethany College in West Virginia, at the same time prosecuting his law studies, but left at the close of his junior year, when, having been licensed to practice, he removed to Clinton, Texas. Here he accepted, from a retired lawyer, the loan of a law library, which he afterwards purchased; served for two years as State's Attorney, and, in 1856, came to Bloomington, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of his profession. Much of his time was devoted to practice as a railroad attorney, especially in connection with the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, in which he acquired prominence and wealth. He was a lifelong Democrat and, in 1868, was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for Attorney-General of the State. The last three years of his life he had been in bad health, dying at Bloomington, Feb. 15, 1899.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, Bank President, was born in Adams County, Ohio, July 11, 1820; came to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and, in 1842, removed to Iroquois County, where he held various local offices, including that of County Judge, to which he was elected in 1861. During his later years he had been President of the Watseka Citizens' Bank. Died, June 16, 1896.

WILLIAMSON, Rollin Samuel, legislator and jurist, was born at Cornwall, Vt., May 23, 1839. At the age of 14 he went to Boston, where he began life as a telegraph messenger boy. In two years he had become a skillful operator, and, as such, was employed in various offices in New England and New York. In 1857 he came to Chicago seeking employment and, through the fortunate correction of an error on the part of the receiver of a message, secured the position of operator and station agent at Palatine, Cook County. Here he read law during his leisure time without a preceptor, and, in 1870, was admitted to the bar. The same year he was elected to the lower House of the General Assembly and, in 1872, to the Senate. In 1880 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1887, was chosen a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court. Died, August 10, 1889.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY, in the southern part of the State, originally set off from Franklin and organized in 1839. The county is well watered,

the principal streams being the Big Muddy and the South Fork of the Saline. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. The region was originally well covered with forests. All the cereals (as well as potatoes) are cultivated, and rich meadows encourage stock-raising. Coal and sandstone underlie the entire county. Area, 440 square miles; population (1880), 19,324; (1890) 22,226; (1900), 27,796.

WILLIAMSVILLE, village of Sangamon County, on Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12 miles north of Springfield; has a bank, elevator, 3 churches, a newspaper and coal-mines. Pop. (1900), 573.

WILLIS, Jonathan Clay, soldier and former Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., June 27, 1826; brought to Gallatin County, Ill., in 1834, and settled at Golconda in 1843; was elected Sheriff of Pope County in 1856, removed to Metropolis in 1859, and engaged in the wharf-boat and commission business. He entered the service as Quartermaster of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers in 1861, but was compelled to resign on account of injuries, in 1863; was elected Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1868), appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, and Railway and Warehouse Commissioner in 1892, as the successor of John R. Tanner, serving until 1893.

WILMETTE, a village in Cook County, 14 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, a handsome suburb of Chicago on the shore of Lake Michigan; principal streets paved and shaded with fine forest trees; has public library and good schools. Pop. (1900), 2,300.

WILMINGTON, a city of Will County, on the Kankakee River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 53 miles from Chicago and 15 south-south-west of Joliet; has considerable manufactures, two National banks, a graded school, churches and one newspaper. Wilmington is the location of the Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home. Population (1890), 1,576; (1900), 1,420.

WILSON, Charles Lush, journalist, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Oct. 10, 1818, educated in the common schools and at an academy in his native State, and, in 1835, removed to Chicago, entering the employment of his older brothers, who were connected with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal at Joliet. His brother, Richard L., having assumed charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" (the successor of "The Chicago American"), in 1844, Charles L. took a position in the office, ultimately securing a partnership, which continued until the death

of his brother in 1856, when he succeeded to the ownership of the paper. Mr. Wilson was an ardent friend and supporter of Abraham Lincoln for the United States Senate in 1858, but, in 1860, favored the nomination of Mr. Seward for the Presidency, though earnestly supporting Mr. Lincoln after his nomination. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary of the American Legation at London, serving with the late Minister Charles Francis Adams, until 1864, when he resigned and resumed his connection with "The Journal." In 1875 his health began to fail, and three years later, having gone to San Antonio, Tex., in the hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate, he died in that city, March 9, 1878.—

Richard Lush (Wilson), an older brother of the preceding, the first editor and publisher of "The Chicago Evening Journal," the oldest paper of consecutive publication in Chicago, was a native of New York. Coming to Chicago with his brother John L., in 1834, they soon after established themselves in business on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, then in course of construction. In 1844 he took charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" for a publishing committee which had purchased the material of "The Chicago American," but soon after became principal proprietor. In April, 1847, while firing a salute in honor of the victory of Buena Vista, he lost an arm and was otherwise injured by the explosion of the cannon. Early in 1849, he was appointed, by President Taylor, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, but, having failed of confirmation, was compelled to retire in favor of a successor appointed by Millard Fillmore, eleven months later. Mr. Wilson published a little volume in 1843 entitled "A Trip to Santa Fe," and, a few years later, a story of travel under the title, "Short Ravelings from a Long Yarn." Died, December, 1856.

—**John Lush** (Wilson), another brother, also a native of New York, came to Illinois in 1834, was afterwards associated with his brothers in business, being for a time business manager of "The Chicago Journal;" also served one term as Sheriff of Cook County. Died, in Chicago, April 13, 1888.

WILSON, Isaac Grant, jurist, was born at Middlebury, N. Y., April 26, 1817, graduated from Brown University in 1838, and the same year came to Chicago, whither his father's family had preceded him in 1835. After reading law for two years, he entered the senior class at Cambridge (Mass.) Law School, graduating in 1841. In August of that year he opened an office at Elgin, and, for ten years "rode the cir-

cuit." In 1851 he was elected to the bench of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit to fill a vacancy, and re-elected for a full term in 1855, and again in '61. In November of the latter year he was commissioned the first Colonel of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but resigned, a few weeks later, and resumed his place upon the bench. From 1867 to 1879 he devoted himself to private practice, which was largely in the Federal Courts. In 1879 he resumed his seat upon the bench (this time for the Twelfth Circuit), and was at once designated as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court at Chicago, of which tribunal he became Chief Justice in 1881. In 1885 he was re-elected Circuit Judge, but died, about the close of his term, at Geneva, June 8, 1891.

WILSON, James Grant, soldier and author, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, April 28, 1832, and, when only a year old, was brought by his father, William Wilson, to America. The family settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where James Grant was educated at College Hill and under private teachers. After finishing his studies he became his father's partner in business, but, in 1855, went abroad, and, shortly after his return, removed to Chicago, where he founded the first literary paper established in the Northwest. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he disposed of his journal to enlist in the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Major and afterwards promoted to the colonelcy. In August, 1863, while at New Orleans, by advice of General Grant, he accepted a commission as Colonel of the Fourth Regiment United States Colored Cavalry, and was assigned, as Aid-de-camp, to the staff of the Commander of the Department of the Gulf, filling this post until April, 1865. When General Banks was relieved, Colonel Wilson was brevetted Brigadier-General and placed in command at Port Hudson, resigning in July, 1865, since which time his home has been in New York. He is best known as an author, having published numerous addresses, and being a frequent contributor to American and European magazines. Among larger works which he has written or edited are "Biographical Sketches of Illinois Officers"; "Love in Letters"; "Life of General U. S. Grant"; "Life and Letters of Fitz Greene Halleck"; "Poets and Poetry of Scotland"; "Bryant and His Friends", and "Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography."

WILSON, James Harrison, soldier and military engineer, was born near Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 2, 1837. His grandfather, Alexander Wil-

son, was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and his father (Harrison Wilson) was an ensign during the War of 1812 and a Captain in the Black Hawk War. His brother (Bluford Wilson) served as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers during the Civil War, and as Solicitor of the United States Treasury during the "whisky ring" prosecutions. James H. was educated in the common schools, at McKendree College, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating from the latter in 1860, and being assigned to the Topographical Engineer Corps. In September, 1861, he was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy, then served as Chief Topographical Engineer of the Port Royal expedition until March, 1862; was afterwards attached to the Department of the South, being present at the bombardment of Fort Pulaski; was Aid-de-camp to McClellan, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam; was made Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in November, 1862; was Chief Topographical Engineer and Inspector-General of the Army of the Tennessee until October, 1863, being actively engaged in the operations around Vicksburg; was made Captain of Engineers in May, 1863, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Oct. 31, following. He also conducted operations preliminary to the battle of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, and for the relief of Knoxville. Later, he was placed in command of the Third Division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, serving from May to August, 1864, under General Sheridan. Subsequently he was transferred to the Department of the Mississippi, where he so distinguished himself that, on April 20, 1865, he was made Major-General of Volunteers. In twenty-eight days he captured five fortified cities, twenty-three stands of colors, 288 guns and 6,820 prisoners—among the latter being Jefferson Davis. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, and, on July 28, following, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, being also brevetted Major-General in the regular army. On Dec. 31, 1870, he returned to civil life, and was afterwards largely engaged in railroad and engineering operations, especially in West Virginia. Promptly after the declaration of war with Spain (1898) General Wilson was appointed, by the President, Major-General of Volunteers, serving until its close. He is the author of "China: Travels and Investigations in the Middle Kingdom"; "Life of Andrew J. Alexander"; and the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," in conjunction with Charles A.

Dana. His home, in recent years, has been in New York.

WILSON, John M., lawyer and jurist, was born in New Hampshire in 1802, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824—the classmate of Franklin Pierce and Nathaniel Hawthorne; studied law in New Hampshire and came to Illinois in 1835, locating at Joliet; removed to Chicago in 1841, where he was the partner of Norman B. Judd, serving, at different periods, as attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways; was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cook County, 1853-59, when he became Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, serving until 1868. Died, Dec. 7, 1883.

WILSON, John P., lawyer, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., July 3, 1844; educated in the common schools and at Knox College, Galesburg, graduating from the latter in 1865; two years later was admitted to the bar in Chicago, and speedily attained prominence in his profession. During the World's Fair period he was retained as counsel by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and was prominently connected, as counsel for the city, with the Lake Front litigation.

WILSON, Robert L., early legislator, was born in Washington County, Pa., Sept. 11, 1805, taken to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1810, graduated at Franklin College in 1831, studied law and, in 1833, removed to Athens (now in Menard County), Ill.; was elected Representative in 1836, and was one of the members from Sangamon County, known as the "Long Nine," who assisted in securing the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. Mr. Wilson removed to Sterling, Whiteside County, in 1840, was elected five times Circuit Clerk and served eight years as Probate Judge. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, he enlisted as private in a battalion in Washington City under command of Cassius M. Clay, for guard duty until the arrival of the Seventh New York Regiment. He subsequently assisted in raising troops in Illinois, was appointed Paymaster by Lincoln, serving at Washington, St. Louis, and, after the fall of Vicksburg, at Springfield—being mustered out in November, 1865. Died, in Whiteside County, 1880.

WILSON, Robert S., lawyer and jurist, was born at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov. 6, 1812; learned the printer's art, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in Allegheny County, about 1833; in 1836 removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he served as Probate Judge

and State Senator; in 1850 came to Chicago, was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court in 1853, and re-elected in 1858, serving ten years, and proving "a terror to evil-doers." Died, at Lawrence, Mich., Dec. 23, 1882.

WILSON, William, early jurist, was born in Loudoun County, Va., April 27, 1794; studied law with Hon. John Cook, a distinguished lawyer, and minister to France in the early part of the century; in 1817 removed to Kentucky, soon after came to Illinois, two years later locating in White County, near Carmi, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. In 1819 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court as successor to William P. Foster, who is described by Governor Ford as "a great rascal and no lawyer," and who held office only about nine months. Judge Wilson was re-elected to the Supreme bench, as Chief Justice, in 1825, being then only a little over 30 years old, and held office until the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1848—a period of over twenty-nine years, and, with the exception of Judge Browne's, the longest term of service in the history of the court. He died at his home in White County, April 29, 1857. A Whig in early life, he allied himself with the Democratic party on the dissolution of the former. Hon. James C. Conkling, of Springfield, says of him, "as a writer, his style was clear and distinct; as a lawyer, his judgment was sound and discriminating."

WINCHESTER, a city and county-seat of Scott County, founded in 1839, situated on Big Sandy Creek and on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 29 miles south of Beardstown and 84 miles north by west of St. Louis. While the surrounding region is agricultural and largely devoted to wheat growing, there is some coal mining. Winchester is an important shipping-point, having three grain elevators, two flouring mills, and a coal mine employing fifty miners. There are four Protestant and one Catholic church, a court house, a high school, a graded school building, two banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,626; (1890), 1,542; (1900), 1,711.

WINDSOR, a city of Shelby County at the crossing of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 11 miles northwest of Shelbyville. Population (1880), 768; (1890), 888; (1900), 866.

WINES, Frederick Howard, clergyman and sociologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1838, graduated at Washington (Pa.) College

in 1857, and, after serving as tutor there for a short time, entered Princeton Theological Seminary, but was compelled temporarily to discontinue his studies on account of a weakness of the eyes. The Presbytery of St. Louis licensed him to preach in 1860, and, in 1862, he was commissioned Hospital Chaplain in the Union army. During 1862-64 he was stationed at Springfield, Mo., participating in the battle of Springfield on Jan. 8, 1863, and being personally mentioned for bravery on the field in the official report. Re-entering the seminary at Princeton in 1864, he graduated in 1865, and at once accepted a call to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ill., which he filled for four years. In 1869 he was appointed Secretary of the newly created Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of Illinois, in which capacity he continued until 1893, when he resigned. For the next four years he was chiefly engaged in literary work, in lecturing before universities on topics connected with social science, in aiding in the organization of charitable work, and in the conduct of a thorough investigation into the relations between liquor legislation and crime. At an early period he took a prominent part in organizing the various Boards of Public Charities of the United States into an organization known as the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and, at the Louisville meeting (1883), was elected its President. At the International Penitentiary Congress at Stockholm (1878) he was the official delegate from Illinois. On his return, as a result of his observations while abroad, he submitted to the Legislature a report strongly advocating the construction of the Kankakee Hospital for the Insane, then about to be built, upon the "detached ward" or "village" plan, a departure from then existing methods, which marks an era in the treatment of insane in the United States. Mr. Wines conducted the investigation into the condition and number of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes throughout the country, his report constituting a separate volume under the "Tenth Census," and rendered a similar service in connection with the eleventh census (1890). In 1887 he was elected Secretary of the National Prison Association, succeeding to the post formerly held by his father, Enoch Cobb Wines, D.D., LL.D. After the inauguration of Governor Tanner in 1897, he resumed his former position of Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, remaining until 1899, when he again tendered his resignation, having received the appointment to the position of Assistant Director

of the Twelfth Census, which he now holds. He is the author of "Crime and Reformation" (1895); of a voluminous series of reports; also of numerous pamphlets and brochures, among which may be mentioned "The County Jail System; An Argument for its Abolition" (1878); "The Kankakee Hospital" (1883); "Provision for the Insane in the United States" (1885); "Conditional Liberation, or the Paroling of Prisoners" (1886), and "American Prisons in the Tenth Census" (1888).

WINES, Walter B., lawyer (brother of Frederick H. Wines), was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1848, received his primary education at Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass., after which he entered Middlebury College, Vt., taking a classical course and graduating there. He afterwards became a student in the law department of Columbia College, N. Y., graduating in 1871, being admitted to the bar the same year and commencing practice in New York City. In 1879 he came to Springfield, Ill., and was, for a time, identified with the bar of that city. Later, he removed to Chicago, where he has been engaged in literary and journalistic work.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, situated in the "northern tier," bordering on the Wisconsin State line; was organized, under an act passed in 1836, from La Salle and Jo Daviess Counties, and has an area of 552 square miles. The county is drained by the Rock and Pecatonica Rivers. The surface is rolling prairie and the soil fertile. The geology is simple, the quaternary deposits being underlaid by the Galena blue and buff limestone, adapted for building purposes. All the cereals are raised in abundance, the chief product being corn. The Winnebago Indians (who gave name to the county) formerly lived on the west side of the Rock River, and the Pottawatomies on the east, but both tribes removed westward in 1835. (As to manufacturing interests, see *Rockford*.) Population (1880), 30,505; (1890), 39,938; (1900), 47,845

WINNEBAGO WAR. The name given to an Indian disturbance which had its origin in 1827, during the administration of Gov. Ninian Edwards. The Indians had been quiet since the conclusion of the War of 1812, but a few isolated outrages were sufficient to start terrified "runners" in all directions. In the northern portion of the State, from Galena to Chicago (then Fort Dearborn) the alarm was intense. The meagre militia force of the State was summoned and volunteers were called for. Meanwhile, 600 United States Regular Infantry, under command

of Gen. Henry Atkinson, put in an appearance. Besides the infantry, Atkinson had at his disposal some 130 mounted sharpshooters. The origin of the disturbance was as follows: The Winnebagoes attacked a band of Chippewas, who were (by treaty) under Government protection, several of the latter being killed. For participation in this offense, four Winnebago Indians were summarily apprehended, surrendered to the Chippewas and shot. Meanwhile, some dispute had arisen as to the title of the lands, claimed by the Winnebagoes in the vicinity of Galena, which had been occupied by white miners. Repeated acts of hostility and of reprisal, along the Upper Mississippi, intensified mutual distrust. A gathering of the Indians around two keel-boats, laden with supplies for Fort Snelling, which had anchored near Prairie du Chien and opposite a Winnebago camp, was regarded by the whites as a hostile act. Liquor was freely distributed, and there is historical evidence that a half-dozen drunken squaws were carried off and shamefully maltreated. Several hundred warriors assembled to avenge the deception which had been practiced upon them. They laid in ambush for the boats on their return trip. The first passed too rapidly to be successfully assailed, but the second grounded and was savagely, yet unsuccessfully, attacked. The presence of General Atkinson's forces prevented an actual outbreak, and, on his demand, the great Winnebago Chief, Red Bird, with six other leading men of the tribe, surrendered themselves as hostages to save their nation from extermination. A majority of these were, after trial, acquitted. Red Bird, however, unable to endure confinement, literally pined to death in prison, dying on Feb. 16, 1828. He is described as having been a savage of superior intelligence and noble character. A treaty of peace was concluded with the Winnebagoes in a council held at Prairie du Chien, a few months later, but the affair seems to have produced as much alarm among the Indians as it did among the whites. (For *Winnebago Indians* see page 576.)

WINNETKA, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 16½ miles north of Chicago. It stands eighty feet above the level of Lake Michigan, has good schools (being the seat of the Winnetka Institute), several churches, and is a popular residence town. Population (1880), 584; (1890), 1,079; (1900), 1,833.

WINSTON, Frederick Hampton, lawyer, was born in Liberty County, Ga., Nov. 20, 1830, was brought to Woodford County, Ky., in 1835, left an orphan at 12, and attended the common

schools until 18, when, returning to Georgia, he engaged in cotton manufacture. He finally began the study of law with United States Senator W. C. Dawson, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1852; spent some time in the office of W. M. Everts in New York, was admitted to the bar and came to Chicago in 1853, where he formed a partnership with Norman B. Judd, afterwards being associated with Judge Henry W. Blodgett; served as general solicitor of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways—remaining with the latter twenty years. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Minister to Persia, but resigned the following year, and traveled extensively in Russia, Scandinavia and other foreign countries. Mr. Winston was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868, '76 and '84; first President of the Stock Yards at Jersey City, for twelve years President of the Lincoln Park Commission, and a Director of the Lincoln National Bank.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES. The Wisconsin Central Company was organized, June 17, 1887, and subsequently acquired the Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin, the Wisconsin & Minnesota, the Chippewa Falls & Western, the St. Paul & St. Croix Falls, the Wisconsin Central, the Penokee, and the Packwaukee & Montebello Railroads, and assumed the leases of the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago and the Wisconsin & Minnesota Roads. On July 1, 1888, the company began to operate the entire Wisconsin Central system, with the exception of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the leased Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago, which remained in charge of the Wisconsin Central Railroad mortgage trustees until Nov. 1, 1889, when these, too, passed under the control of the Wisconsin Central Company. The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company is a reorganization (Oct. 1, 1879) of a company formed Jan. 1, 1871. The Wisconsin Central and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Companies, though differing in name, are a financial unit; the former holding most of the first mortgage bonds of the latter, and substantially all its notes, stocks and income bonds, but, for legal reasons (such as the protection of land titles), it is necessary that separate corporations be maintained. On April 1, 1890, the Wisconsin Central Company executed a lease to the Northern Pacific Railroad, but this was set aside by the courts, on Sept. 27, 1893, for non-payment of rent, and was finally canceled. On the same day receivers were appointed to

insure the protection of all interests. The total mileage is 415.46 miles, of which the Company owns 258.90—only .10 of a mile in Illinois. A line, 58.10 miles in length, with 8.44 miles of side-track (total, 66.54 miles), lying wholly within the State of Illinois, is operated by the Chicago & Wisconsin and furnishes the allied line an entrance into Chicago.

WITHROW, Thomas F., lawyer, was born in Virginia in March, 1833, removed with his parents to Ohio in childhood, attended the Western Reserve College, and, after the death of his father, taught school and worked as a printer, later, editing a paper at Mount Vernon. In 1855 he removed to Janesville, Wis., where he again engaged in journalistic work, studied law, was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1857, settled at Des Moines and served as private secretary of Governors Lowe and Kirkwood. In 1860 he became Supreme Court Reporter; served as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1863 and, in 1866, became associated with the Rock Island Railroad in the capacity of local attorney, was made chief law officer of the Company in 1873, and removed to Chicago, and, in 1890, was promoted to the position of General Counsel. Died, in Chicago, Feb. 3, 1893.

WOLCOTT, (Dr.) Alexander, early Indian Agent, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 14, 1790; graduated from Yale College in 1809, and, after a course in medicine, was commissioned, in 1812, Surgeon's Mate in the United States Army. In 1820 he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), as successor to Charles Jouett—the first Agent—who had been appointed a United States Judge in Arkansas. The same year he accompanied General Lewis Cass and Henry Schoolcraft on their tour among the Indians of the Northwest; was married in 1823 to Ellen Marion Kinzie, a daughter of Col. John Kinzie, the first permanent settler of Chicago; in 1825 was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Peoria County, which then included Cook County; was a Judge of Election in 1830, and one of the purchasers of a block of ground in the heart of the present city of Chicago, at the first sale of lots, held Sept. 27, 1830, but died before the close of the year. Dr. Wolcott appears to have been a high-minded and honorable man, as well as far in advance of the mass of pioneers in point of education and intelligence.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO. (See *Northwestern University Woman's Medical School*.)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. (See *Suffrage*.)

WOOD, Benson, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1839; received a common school and academic education; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, and, for two years, taught school in Lee County. He then enlisted as a soldier in an Illinois regiment, attaining the rank of Captain of Infantry; after the war, graduated from the Law Department of the old Chicago University, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872) and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1888; also served as Mayor of the city of Effingham, where he now resides. In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District, which has uniformly returned a Democrat, and, in office, proved himself a most industrious and efficient member. Mr. Wood was defeated as a candidate for re-election in 1896.

WOOD, John, pioneer, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, was born at Moravia, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1798—his father being a Revolutionary soldier who had served as Surgeon and Captain in the army. At the age of 21 years young Wood removed to Illinois, settling in what is now Adams County, and building the first log-cabin on the site of the present city of Quincy. He was a member of the upper house of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1859 on the same ticket with Governor Bissell, and served out the unexpired term of the latter, who died in office. (See *Bissell*, *William H.*) He was succeeded by Richard Yates in 1861. In February of that year he was appointed one of the five Commissioners from Illinois to the "Peace Conference" at Washington, to consider methods for averting civil war. The following May he was appointed Quartermaster-General for the State by Governor Yates, and assisted most efficiently in fitting out the troops for the field. In June, 1864, he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers (100-days' men) and mustered out of service the following September. Died, at Quincy, June 11, 1880. He was liberal, patriotic and public-spirited. His fellow-citizens of Quincy erected a monument to his memory, which was appropriately dedicated, July 4, 1883.

WOODFORD COUNTY, situated a little north of the center of the State, bounded on the west by the Illinois River; organized in 1841; area,

540 square miles. The surface is generally level, except along the Illinois River, the soil fertile and well watered. The county lies in the northern section of the great coal field of the State. Eureka is the county-seat. Other thriving cities and towns are Metamora, Minonk, El Paso and Roanoke. Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes and barley are the principal crops. The chief mechanical industries are flour manufacture, carriage and wagon-making, and saddlery and harness work. Population (1890), 21,429; (1900), 21,822.

WOODHULL, a village of Henry County, on Keithsburg branch Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of Galva; has a bank, electric lights, water works, brick and tile works, six churches and weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 774.

WOODMAN, Charles W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Aalborg, Denmark, March 11, 1844; received his early education in the schools of his native country, but took to the sea in 1860, following the life of a sailor until 1863, when, coming to Philadelphia, he enlisted in the Gulf Squadron of the United States. After the war, he came to Chicago, and, after reading law for some time in the office of James L. High, graduated from the Law Department of the Chicago University in 1871. Some years later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for some of the lower courts, and, in 1881, was nominated by the Judges of Cook County as one of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Chicago. In 1894 he became the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth District and was elected, but failed to secure a renomination in 1896. Died, in Elgin Asylum for the Insane, March 18, 1898.

WOODS, Robert Mann, was born at Greenville, Pa., April 17, 1840; came with his parents to Illinois in 1842, the family settling at Barry, Pike County, but subsequently residing at Pittsfield, Canton and Galesburg. He was educated at Knox College in the latter place, which was his home from 1849 to '58; later, taught school in Iowa and Missouri until 1861, when he went to Springfield and began the study of law with Milton Hay and Shelby M. Cullom. His law studies having been interrupted by the Civil War, after spending some time in the mustering and disbursing office, he was promoted by Governor Yates to a place in the executive office, from which he went to the field as Adjutant of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, known as the "Yates Sharp-Shooters." After participating, with the Army of the Tennessee, in the Atlanta campaign, he took part in the "March to the Sea," and the campaign in the Carolinas, includ-

ing the siege of Savannah and the forcing of the Salkabatchie, where he distinguished himself, as also in the taking of Columbia, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Raleigh and Bentonville. At the latter place he had a horse shot under him and won the brevet rank of Major for gallantry in the field, having previously been commissioned Captain of Company A of his regiment. He also served on the staffs of Gens. Giles A. Smith, Benjamin F. Potts, and William W. Belknap, and was the last mustering officer in General Sherman's army. In 1867 Major Woods removed to Chicago, where he was in business for a number of years, serving as chief clerk of Custom House construction from 1872 to 1877. In 1879 he purchased "The Daily Republican" at Joliet, which he conducted successfully for fifteen years. While connected with "The Republican," he served as Secretary of the Illinois Republican Press Association and in various other positions.

Major Woods was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose birth-place was in Illinois. (See *Grand Army of the Republic*; also *Stephenson, Dr. B. F.*) When Dr. Stephenson (who had been Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry), conceived the idea of founding such an order, he called to his assistance Major Woods, who was then engaged in writing the histories of Illinois regiments for the Adjutant-General's Report. The Major wrote the Constitution and By-laws of the Order, the charter blanks for all the reports, etc. The first official order bears his name as the first Adjutant-General of the Order, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 1, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS!

No. 1. The following named officers are hereby appointed and assigned to duty at these headquarters. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Colonel Jules C. Webber, A. D. C. and Chief of Staff.

Colonel John M. Snyder, Quartermaster-General.

Major Robert M. Woods, Adjutant-General.

Captain John A. Lightfoot, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain John S. Phelps, Aid-de-Camp.

By order of B. F. Stephenson, Department Commander.

ROBERT M. WOODS,
Adjutant-General.

Major Woods afterwards organized the various Departments in the West, and it has been conceded that he furnished the money necessary to carry on the work during the first six months of the existence of the Order. He has never accepted a nomination or run for any political office, but is now engaged in financial business in Joliet and Chicago, with his residence in the former place.

WOODSON, David Meade, lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., May 18, 1806; was educated in private schools and at Transylvania University, and read law with his father. He served a term in the Kentucky Legislature in 1832, and, in 1834, removed to Illinois, settling at Carrollton, Greene County. In 1839 he was elected State's Attorney and, in 1840, a member of the lower house of the Legislature, being elected a second time in 1868. In 1843 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, but was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1869-70. In 1848 he was elected a Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, remaining in office until 1867. Died, in 1877.

WOODSTOCK, the county-seat of McHenry County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, about 51 miles northwest of Chicago and 32 miles east of Rockford. It contains a court house, eight churches, four banks, three newspaper offices, foundry and machine shops, planing mills, canning works, pickle, cheese and butter factories. The Oliver Typewriter Factory is located here; the town is also the seat of the Todd Seminary for boys. Population (1890), 1,683; (1900), 2,502.

WORCESTER, Linus E., State Senator, was born in Windsor, Vt., Dec. 5, 1811, was educated in the common schools of his native State and at Chester Academy, came to Illinois in 1836, and, after teaching three years, entered a dry-goods store at Whitehall as clerk, later becoming a partner. He was also engaged in various other branches of business at different times, including the drug, hardware, grocery, agricultural implement and lumber business. In 1843 he was appointed Postmaster at Whitehall, serving twelve years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, served as County Judge for six years from 1853, and as Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, from 1859, by successive reappointments, for twelve years. In 1856 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the State Senate, to succeed John M. Palmer, resigned; was re-elected in 1860, and, at the session of 1865, was one of the five Democratic members of that body who voted for the ratification of the Emancipation Amendment of the National Constitution. He was elected County Judge a second time, in 1863, and re-elected in 1867, served as delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and, for more than thirty years, was one of the Directors of the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton

Railroad, serving from the organization of the corporation until his death, which occurred Oct. 19, 1891.

WORDEN, a village of Madison County, on the Wabash and the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railways, 32 miles northeast of St. Louis. Population (1890), 522; (1900), 544.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. An exhibition of the scientific, liberal and mechanical arts of all nations, held at Chicago, between May 1 and Oct. 31, 1893. The project had its inception in November, 1885, in a resolution adopted by the directorate of the Chicago Interstate Exposition Company. On July 6, 1888, the first well defined action was taken, the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, inviting the co-operation of six other leading clubs of that city in "securing the location of an international celebration at Chicago of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus." In July, 1889, a decisive step was taken in the appointment by Mayor Cregier, under resolution of the City Council, of a committee of 100 (afterwards increased to 256) citizens, who were charged with the duty of promoting the selection of Chicago as the site for the Exposition. New York, Washington and St. Louis were competing points, but the choice of Congress fell upon Chicago, and the act establishing the World's Fair at that city was signed by President Harrison on April 25, 1890. Under the requirements of the law, the President appointed eight Commissioners-at-large, with two Commissioners and two alternates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia. Col. George R. Davis, of Chicago, was elected Director-General by the body thus constituted. Ex-Senator Thomas M. Palmer, of Michigan, was chosen President of the Commission and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, Secretary. This Commission delegated much of its power to a Board of Reference and Control, who were instructed to act with a similar number appointed by the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter organization was an incorporation, with a directorate of forty-five members, elected annually by the stockholders. Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, was the first President of the corporation, and was succeeded by W. T. Baker and Harlow N. Higinbotham.

In addition to these bodies, certain powers were vested in a Board of Lady Managers, composed of two members, with alternates, from each State and Territory, besides nine from the city of Chicago. Mrs. Potter Palmer was chosen President of the latter. This Board was particu-

larly charged with supervision of women's participation in the Exposition, and of the exhibits of women's work.

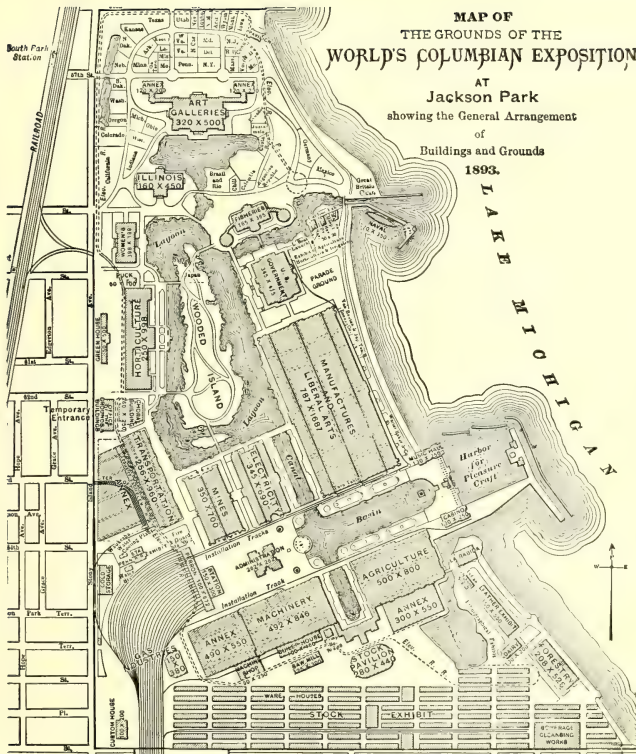
The supreme executive power was vested in the Joint Board of Control. The site selected was Jackson Park, in the South Division of Chicago, with a strip connecting Jackson and Washington Parks, known as the "Midway Plaisance," which was surrendered to "concessionaires" who purchased the privilege of giving exhibitions, or conducting restaurants or selling-booths thereon. The total area of the site was 633 acres, and that of the buildings—not reckoning those erected by States other than Illinois, and by foreign governments—was about 200 acres. When to this is added the acreage of the foreign and State buildings, the total space under roof approximated 250 acres. These figures do not include the buildings erected by private exhibitors, caterers and vendors, which would add a small percentage to the grand total. Forty-seven foreign Governments made appropriations for the erection of their own buildings and other expenses connected with official representation, and there were exhibitors from eighty-six nations. The United States Government erected its own building, and appropriated \$500,000 to defray the expenses of a national exhibit, besides \$2,500,000 toward the general cost of the Exposition. The appropriations by foreign Governments aggregated about \$6,500,000, and those by the States and Territories, \$6,120,000—that of Illinois being \$800,000. The entire outlay of the World's Columbian Exposition Company, up to March 31, 1894, including the cost of preliminary organization, construction, operating and post-Exposition expenses, was \$27,151,800. This is, of course, exclusive of foreign and State expenditures, which would swell the aggregate cost to nearly \$45,000,000. Citizens of Chicago subscribed \$5,608,206 toward the capital stock of the Exposition Company, and the municipality, \$5,000,000, which was raised by the sale of bonds. (See *Thirty-sixth General Assembly*.)

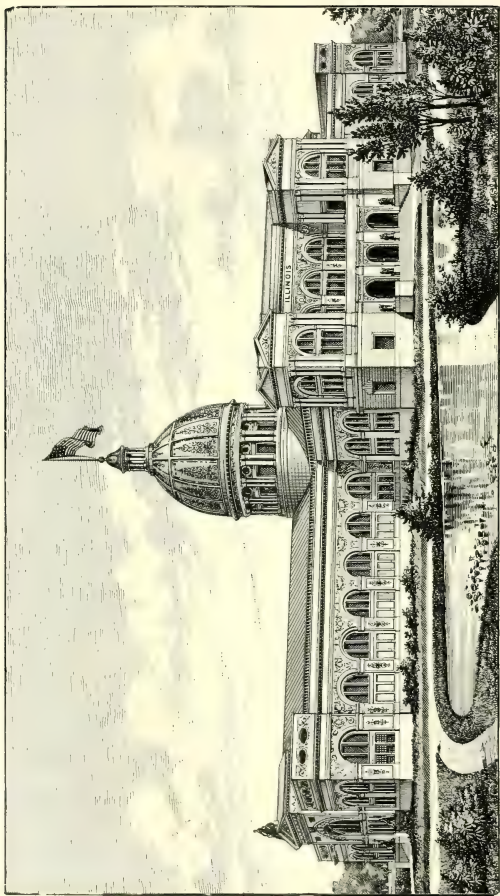
The site, while admirably adapted to the purpose, was, when chosen, a marshy flat, crossed by low sand ridges, upon which stood occasional clumps of stunted scrub oaks. Before the gates of the great fair were opened to the public, the entire area had been transformed into a dream of beauty. Marshes had been drained, filled in and sodded; driveways and broad walks constructed; artificial ponds and lagoons dug and embanked, and all the highest skill of the landscape gardener's art had been called into play to produce

MAP OF THE GROUNDS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

AT
Jackson Park
showing the General Arrangement
of
Buildings and Grounds
1893.

L A K E
M I C H I G A N





ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

varied and striking effects. But the task had been a Herculean one. There were seventeen principal (or, as they may be called, departmental) buildings, all of beautiful and ornate design, and all of vast size. They were known as the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts, the Machinery, Electrical, Transportation, Woman's, Horticultural, Mines and Mining, Anthropological, Administration, Art Galleries, Agricultural, Art Institute, Fisheries, Live Stock, Dairy and Forestry buildings, and the Music Hall and Casino. Several of these had large annexes. The Manufacturers' Building was the largest. It was rectangular (1687 x 787 feet), having a ground area of 31 acres and a floor and gallery area of 44 acres. Its central chamber was 1280 x 380 feet, with a nave 107 feet wide, both hall and nave being surrounded by a gallery 50 feet wide. It was four times as large as the Roman Coliseum and three times as large as St. Peter's at Rome; 17,000,000 feet of lumber, 13,000,000 pounds of steel, and 2,000,000 pounds of iron had been used in its construction, involving a cost of \$1,800,000.

It was originally intended to open the Exposition, formally, on Oct. 21, 1892, the quadri-centennial of Columbus' discovery of land on the Western Hemisphere, but the magnitude of the undertaking rendered this impracticable. Consequently, while dedicatory ceremonies were held on that day, preceded by a monster procession and followed by elaborate pyrotechnic displays at night, May 1, 1893, was fixed as the opening day—the machinery and fountains being put in operation, at the touch of an electric button by President Cleveland, at the close of a short address. The total number of admissions from that date to Oct. 31, was 27,530,460—the largest for any single day being on Oct. 9 (Chicago Day) amounting to 761,944. The total receipts from all sources (including National and State appropriations, subscriptions, etc.), amounted to \$28,151,168.75, of which \$10,626,330.76 was from the sale of tickets, and \$3,699,581.43 from concessions. The aggregate attendance fell short of that at the Paris Exposition of 1889 by about 500,000, while the receipts from the sale of tickets and concessions exceeded the latter by nearly \$5,800,000. Subscribers to the Exposition stock received a return of ten per cent on the same.

The Illinois building was the first of the State buildings to be completed. It was also the largest and most costly, but was severely criticised from an architectural standpoint. The exhibits showed the internal resources of the State, as well as the development of its govern-

mental system, and its progress in civilization from the days of the first pioneers. The entire Illinois exhibit in the State building was under charge of the State Board of Agriculture, who devoted one-tenth of the appropriation, and a like proportion of floor space, to the exhibition of the work of Illinois women as scientists, authors, artists, decorators, etc. Among special features of the Illinois exhibit were: State trophies and relics, kept in a fire-proof memorial hall; the display of grains and minerals, and an immense topographical map (prepared at a cost of \$15,000), drafted on a scale of two miles to the inch, showing the character and resources of the State, and correcting many serious cartographical errors previously undiscovered.

WORTHEN, Amos Henry, scientist and State Geologist, was born at Bradford, Vt., Oct. 31, 1813, emigrated to Kentucky in 1834, and, in 1836, removed to Illinois, locating at Warsaw. Teaching, surveying and mercantile business were his pursuits until 1842, when he returned to the East, spending two years in Boston, but returning to Warsaw in 1844. His natural predilections were toward the natural sciences, and, after coming west, he devoted most of his leisure time to the collection and study of specimens of mineralogy, geology and conchology. On the organization of the geological survey of Illinois in 1851, he was appointed assistant to Dr. J. G. Norwood, then State Geologist, and, in 1858, succeeded to the office, having meanwhile spent three years as Assistant Geologist in the first Iowa survey. As State Geologist he published seven volumes of reports, and was engaged upon the eighth when overtaken by death, May 6, 1888. These reports, which are as comprehensive as they are voluminous, have been reviewed and warmly commended by the leading scientific periodicals of this country and Europe. In 1877 field work was discontinued, and the State Historical Library and Natural History Museum were established, Professor Worthen being placed in charge as curator. He was the author of various valuable scientific papers and member of numerous scientific societies in this country and in Europe.

WORTHINGTON, Nicholas Ellsworth, ex-Congressman, was born in Brooke County, W. Va., March 30, 1836, and completed his education at Allegheny College, Pa., studied Law at Morgantown, Va., and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He is a resident of Peoria, and, by profession, a lawyer; was County Superintendent of Schools of Peoria County from 1868 to 1872, and a mem-

ber of the State Board of Education from 1869 to 1872. In 1882 he was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, from the Tenth Congressional District, and re-elected in 1884. In 1886 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Philip Sidney Post. He was elected Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial District in 1891, and re-elected in 1897. In 1894 he served upon a commission appointed by President Cleveland, to investigate the labor strikes of that year at Chicago.

WRIGHT, John Stephen, manufacturer, was born at Sheffield, Mass., July 16, 1815; came to Chicago in 1832, with his father, who opened a store in that city; in 1837, at his own expense, built the first school building in Chicago; in 1840 established "The Prairie Farmer," which he conducted for many years in the interest of popular education and progressive agriculture. In 1852 he engaged in the manufacture of Atkins' self-raking reaper and mower, was one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union and the Illinois Central Railways, and wrote a volume entitled, "Chicago: Past, Present and Future," published in 1870. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 26, 1874.

WULFE, Henry, ex-State Treasurer, was born in Meldorf, Germany, August 24, 1854; came to Chicago in 1863, and began his political career as a Trustee of the town of Jefferson. In 1866 he was elected County Clerk of Cook County, and re-elected in 1890; in 1894 became the Republican nominee for State Treasurer, receiving, at the November election of that year, the unprecedented plurality of 133,427 votes over his Democratic opponent.

WYANET, a town of Bureau County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, 7 miles southwest of Princeton. Population (1890), 670; (1900), 902.

WYLIE, (Rev.) Samuel, domestic missionary, born in Ireland and came to America in boyhood; was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and ordained in 1818. Soon after this he came west as a domestic missionary and, in 1820, became pastor of a church at Sparta, Ill., where he remained until his death, March 20, 1872, after a pastorate of 52 years. During his pastorate the church sent out a dozen colonies to form new church organizations elsewhere. He is described as able, eloquent and scholarly.

WYMAN, (Col.) John B., soldier, was born in Massachusetts, July 12, 1817, and educated in the

schools of that State until 14 years of age, when he became a clerk in a clothing store in his native town of Shrewsbury, later being associated with mercantile establishments in Cincinnati, and again in his native State. From 1846 to 1850 he was employed successively as a clerk in the car and machine shops at Springfield, Mass., then as Superintendent of Construction, and, later, as conductor on the New York & New Haven Railroad, finally, in 1850, becoming Superintendent of the Connecticut River Railroad. In 1852 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, assisting in the survey and construction of the line under Col. R. B. Mason, the Chief Engineer, and finally becoming Assistant Superintendent of the Northern Division. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Amboy, in Lee County, and its first Mayor, also serving a second term. Having a fondness for military affairs, he was usually connected with some military organization—while in Cincinnati being attached to a company, of which Prof. O. M. Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer (afterwards Major-General Mitchell), was Captain. After coming to Illinois he became Captain of the Chicago Light Guards. Having left the employ of the Railroad in 1858, he was in private business at Amboy at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. As Assistant-Adjutant General, by appointment of Governor Yates, he rendered valuable service in the early weeks of the war in securing arms from Jefferson Barracks and in the organization of the three-months' regiments. Then, having organized the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—the first organized in the State for the three years' service—he was commissioned its Colonel, and, in July following, entered upon the duty of guarding the railroad lines in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas. The following year his regiment was attached to General Sherman's command in the first campaign against Vicksburg. On the second day of the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, he fell mortally wounded, dying on the field, Dec. 28, 1862. Colonel Wyman was one of the most accomplished and promising of the volunteer soldiers sent to the field from Illinois, of whom so many were former employes of the Illinois Central Railroad.

WYOMING, a town of Stark County, 31 miles north-northwest from Peoria, at the junction of the Peoria branch Rock Island & Pacific and the Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; has two high schools, churches, two banks, flour mills, water-works, machine

shop, and two weekly newspapers. Coal is mined here. Pop. (1890), 1,116; (1900), 1,277.

XENIA, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 87 miles east of St. Louis. Population (1900), 800.

YATES CITY, a village of Knox County, at the junction of the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with the Rushville branch, 23 miles southeast of Galesburg. The town has banks, a coal mine, telephone exchange, school, churches and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 687; (1900), 650.

YATES, Henry, pioneer, was born in Caroline County, Va., Oct. 29, 1786—being a grand-nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall; removed to Fayette County, Ky., where he located and laid out the town of Warsaw, which afterwards became the county-seat of Gallatin County. In 1831 he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., and, in 1832, settled at the site of the present town of Berlin, which he laid out the following year, also laying out the town of New Berlin, a few years later, on the line of the Wabash Railway. He was father of Gov. Richard Yates. Died, Sept. 13, 1865.—**Henry** (Yates), Jr., son of the preceding, was born at Berlin, Ill., March 7, 1835; engaged in merchandising at New Berlin; in 1862, raised a company of volunteers for the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General. He was accidentally shot in 1863, and suffered sun-stroke at Little Rock, from which he never fully recovered. Died, August 3, 1871.

YATES, Richard, former Governor and United States Senator, was born at Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 18, 1815, of English descent. In 1831 he accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling first at Springfield and later at Berlin, Sangamon County. He soon after entered Illinois College, from which he graduated in 1835, and subsequently read law with Col. John J. Hardin, at Jacksonville, which thereafter became his home. In 1842 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County, and was re-elected in 1844, and again in 1848. In 1850 he was a candidate for Congress from the Seventh District and elected over Maj. Thomas L. Harris, the previous incumbent, being the only Whig Representative in the Thirty-second Congress from Illinois. Two years later he was re-elected over John Calhoun, but was defeated, in 1854, by his old opponent, Harris. He was one of the

most vigorous opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in the Thirty-third Congress, and an early participant in the movement for the organization of the Republican party to resist the further extension of slavery, being a prominent speaker, on the same platform with Lincoln, before the first Republican State Convention held at Bloomington, in May, 1856, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents of that body. In 1860 he was elected to the executive chair on the ticket headed by Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and, by his energetic support of the National administration in its measures for the suppression of the Rebellion, won the sobriquet of "the Illinois War-Governor." In 1865 he was elected United States Senator, serving until 1871. He died suddenly, at St. Louis, Nov. 27, 1873, while returning from Arkansas, whither he had gone, as a United States Commissioner, by appointment of President Grant, to inspect a land-subsidy railroad. He was a man of rare ability, earnestness of purpose and extraordinary personal magnetism, as well as of a lofty order of patriotism. His faults were those of a nature generous, impulsive and warm-hearted.

YORKVILLE, the county-seat of Kendall County, on Fox River and Streator Division of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles southwest of Aurora; on interurban electric line; has water-power, electric lights, a bank, churches and weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890) 375; (1900) 413.

YOUNG, Brigham, Mormon leader, was born at Whittingham, Vt., June 1, 1801, joined the Mormons in 1831 and, the next year, became associated with Joseph Smith, at Kirtland, Ohio, and, in 1835, an "apostle." He accompanied a considerable body of that sect to Independence, Mo., but was driven out with them in 1837, settling for a short time at Quincy, Ill., but later removing to Nauvoo, of which he was one of the founders. On the assassination of Smith, in 1844, he became the successor of the latter, as head of the Mormon Church, and, the following year, headed the exodus from Illinois, which finally resulted in the Mormon settlement in Utah. His subsequent career there, where he was appointed Governor by President Fillmore, and, for a time, successfully defied national authority, is a matter of national rather than State history. He remained at the head of the Mormon Church until his death at Salt Lake City, August 29, 1877.

YOUNG, Richard Montgomery, United States Senator, was born in Kentucky in 1796, studied law and removed to Jonesboro, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1817; served in the Second

General Assembly (1820-22) as Representative from Union County; was a Circuit Judge, 1825-27; Presidential Elector in 1828; Circuit Judge again, 1829-37; elected United States Senator in 1837 as successor to W. L. D. Ewing, serving until 1843, when he was commissioned Justice of the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1847 to become Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. During the session of 1850-51, he served as Clerk of the National House of Representatives. Died, in an insane asylum, in Washington, in 1853.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, first permanently organized at Chicago, in 1858, although desultory movements of a kindred character had previously been started at Peoria, Quincy, Chicago and Springfield, some as early as 1854. From 1858 to 1872, various associations were formed at different points throughout the State, which were entirely independent of each other. The first effort looking to union and mutual aid, was made in 1872, when Robert Weidensall, on behalf of the International Committee, called a convention, to meet at Bloomington, November 6-9. State conventions have been held annually since 1872. In that of 1875, steps were taken looking to the appointment of a State Secretary, and, in 1876, Charles M. Morton assumed the office. Much evangelistic work was done, and new associations formed, the total number reported at the Champaign Convention, in 1877, being sixty-two. After one year's work Mr. Morton resigned the secretaryship, the office remaining vacant for three years. The question of the appointment of a successor was discussed at the Decatur Convention in 1879, and, in April, 1880, I. B. Brown was made State Secretary, and has occupied the position to the present time (1899). At the date of his appointment the official figures showed sixteen associations in Illinois, with a total membership of 2,443, and property valued at \$126,500, including building funds, the associations at Chicago and Aurora owning buildings. Thirteen officers were employed, none of them being in Chicago. Since 1880 the work has steadily grown, so that five Assistant State Secretaries are now employed. In 1886, a plan for arranging the State work under departmental administration was devised, but not put in operation until 1890. The present six departments of supervision are: General Supervision, in charge of the State Secretary and his Assistants; railroad and city work; counties and towns; work among students; corresponding membership department, and office work. The

two last named are under one executive head, but each of the others in charge of an Assistant Secretary, who is responsible for its development. The entire work is under the supervision of a State Executive Committee of twenty-seven members, one-third of whom are elected annually. Willis H. Herrick of Chicago has been its chairman for several years. This body is appointed by a State convention composed of delegates from the local Associations. Of these there were, in October, 1898, 116, with a membership of 15,888. The value of the property owned was \$2,500,000. Twenty-two occupy their own buildings, of which five are for railroad men and one for students. Weekly gatherings for young men numbered 248, and there are now representatives or correspondents in 665 communities where no organization has been effected. Scientific physical culture is made a feature by 40 associations, and educational work has been largely developed. The enrollment in evening classes, during 1898-99, was 978. The building of the Chicago branch (erected in 1893) is the finest of its class in the world. Recently a successful association has been formed among coal miners, and another among the first grade boys of the Illinois State Reformatory, while an extensive work has been conducted at the camps of the Illinois National Guard.

ZANE, Charles S., lawyer and jurist, was born in Cumberland County, N. J., March 2, 1831, of English and New England stock. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Sangamon County, Ill., for a time working on a farm and at brick-making. From 1852 to '55 he attended McKendree College, but did not graduate, and, on leaving college, engaged in teaching, at the same time reading law. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Springfield. The following year he was elected City Attorney. He had for partners, at different times, William H. Herndon (once a partner of Abraham Lincoln) and Senator Shelby M. Cullom. In 1873 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and was re-elected in 1879. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him Chief Justice of Utah, where he has since resided, though superseded by the appointment of a successor by President Cleveland. At the first State election in Utah, held in November, 1895, he was chosen one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the new Commonwealth, but was defeated for re-election, by his Democratic opponent, in 1898.



SCENES IN SOUTH PARK.



WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

The Peristyle.

Administration Building.

German Building.
The Fisheries.

SUPPLEMENT.

The following matter, received too late for insertion in the body of this work, is added in the form of a supplement.

COGHLAN, (Capt.) Joseph Bullock, naval officer, was born in Kentucky, and, at the age of 15 years, came to Illinois, living on a farm for a time near Carlyle, in Clinton County. In 1860 he was appointed by his uncle, Hon. Philip B. Fouke—then a Representative in Congress from the Belleville District—to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating in 1863, and being promoted through the successive grades of Ensign, Master, Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Commander, and Commander, and serving upon various vessels until Nov. 18, 1893, when he was commissioned Captain and, in 1897, assigned to the command of the battleship *Raleigh*, on the Asiatic Station. He was thus connected with Admiral Dewey's squadron at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, and took a conspicuous and brilliant part in the affair in Manila Bay, on May 1, 1898, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Captain Coghlan's connection with subsequent events in the Philippines was in the highest degree creditable to himself and the country. His vessel (the *Raleigh*) was the first of Admiral Dewey's squadron to return home, coming by way of the Suez Canal, in the summer of 1899, and his crew receiving an immense ovation on their arrival in New York harbor.

CRANE, (Rev.) James Lyons, clergyman, army chaplain, was born at Mt. Eaton, Wayne County, Ohio, August 30, 1823, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cincinnati in 1841, and, coming to Edgar County, Illinois, in 1842, attended a seminary at Paris some three years. He joined the Illinois Conference in 1846, and was assigned to the Danville circuit, afterwards presiding over charges at Grandview, Hillsboro, Alton, Jacksonville, and Springfield—at the last two points being stationed two or more times, besides serving as Presiding Elder of the Paris, Danville, and Springfield Districts. The importance of the stations which he filled during his itinerant career served as evidence of his recognized ability and popularity as a preacher.

In July, 1861, he was appointed Chaplain of the Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at that time commanded by Ulysses S. Grant as Colonel, and, although he remained with the regiment only a few months, the friendship then established between him and the future commander of the armies of the Union lasted through their lives. This was shown by his appointment by President Grant, in 1869, to the position of Postmaster of the city of Springfield, which came to him as a personal compliment, being re-appointed four years afterwards and continuing in office eight years. After retiring from the Springfield postoffice, he occupied charges at Island Grove and Shelbyville, his death occurring at the latter place, July 29, 1879, as the result of an attack of paralysis some two weeks previous. Mr. Crane was married in 1847 to Miss Elizabeth Mayo, daughter of Col. J. Mayo—a prominent citizen of Edgar County, at an early day—his wife surviving him some twenty years. Rev. Charles A. Crane and Rev. Frank Crane, pastors of prominent Methodist churches in Boston and Chicago, are sons of the subject of this sketch.

DAWES, Charles Gates, Comptroller of the Treasury, was born at Marietta, Ohio, August 27, 1865; graduated from Marietta College in 1884, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1886; worked at civil engineering during his vacations, finally becoming Chief Engineer of the Toledo & Ohio Railroad. Between 1887 and 1894 he was engaged in the practice of law at Lincoln, Neb., but afterwards became interested in the gas business in various cities, including Evanston, Ill., which became his home. In 1896 he took a leading part in securing instructions by the Republican State Convention at Springfield in favor of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for the Presidency, and during the succeeding campaign served as a member of the National Republican Committee for the State of Illinois. Soon after the accession of President McKinley, he was appointed Comptroller of the Treasury, a position

which he now holds. Mr. Dawes is the son of R. B. Dawes, a former Congressman from Ohio, and the great-grandson of Manasseh Cutler, who was an influential factor in the early history of the Northwest Territory, and has been credited with exerting a strong influence in shaping and securing the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787.

DISTIN, (Col.) William L., former Department Commander of Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1843, his father being of English descent, while his maternal grandfather was a Colonel of the Polish Lancers in the army of the first Napoleon, who, after the exile of his leader, came to America, settling in Indiana. The father of the subject of this sketch settled at Keokuk, Iowa, where the son grew to manhood and in February, 1863, enlisted as a private in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, having been twice rejected previously on account of physical ailment. Soon after enlistment he was detailed for provost-marshal duty, but later took part with his regiment in the campaign in Alabama. He served for a time in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Gen. John A. Logan, was subsequently detailed for duty on the Staff of General Raum, and participated in the battles of Resaca and Tilton, Ga. Having been captured in the latter, he was imprisoned successively at Jacksonville (Ga.), Montgomery, Savannah, and finally at Andersonville. From the latter he succeeded in effecting his escape, but was recaptured and returned to that famous prison-pen. Having escaped a second time by assuming the name of a dead man and bribing the guard, he was again captured and imprisoned at various points in Mississippi until exchanged about the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. He was then so weakened by his long confinement and scanty fare that he had to be carried on board the steamer on a stretcher. At this time he narrowly escaped being on board the steamer Sultana, which was blown up below Cairo, with 2,100 soldiers on board, a large proportion of whom lost their lives. After being mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, June 28, 1865, he was employed for a time on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, and as a messenger and route agent of the United States Express Company. In 1872 he established himself in business in Quincy, Ill., in which he proved very successful. Here he became prominent in local Grand Army circles, and, in 1890, was unanimously elected Commander of the Department of Illinois. Previous to this he had been an officer of the Illinois National Guard, and

served as Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer. In 1897 Colonel Distin was appointed by President McKinley Surveyor-General for the Territory of Alaska, a position which (1899) he still holds.

DUMMER, Henry E., lawyer, was born at Hallowell, Maine, April 9, 1808, was educated in Bowdoin College, graduating there in the class of 1827, after which he took a course in law at Cambridge Law School, and was soon after admitted to the bar. Then, having spent some two years in his native State, in 1832 he removed to Illinois, settling first in Springfield, where he remained six years, being for a part of the time a partner of John T. Stuart, who afterwards became the first partner in law of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Dummer had a brother, Richard William Dummer, who had preceded him to Illinois, living for a time in Jacksonville. In 1838 he removed to Beardstown, Cass County, which continued to be his home for more than a quarter of a century. During his residence there he served as Alderman, City Attorney and Judge of Probate for Cass County; also represented Cass County in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and, in 1860, was elected State Senator in the Twenty-second General Assembly, serving four years. Mr. Dummer was an earnest Republican, and served that party as a delegate for the State-at-large to the Convention of 1864, at Baltimore, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. In 1864 he removed to Jacksonville, and for the next year was the law partner of David A. Smith, until the death of the latter in 1865. In the summer of 1878 Mr. Dummer went to Mackinac, Mich., in search of health, but died there August 12 of that year.

ECKELS, James H., ex-Comptroller of the Currency, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage at Princeton, Ill., Nov. 22, 1858, was educated in the common schools and the high school of his native town, graduated from the Law School at Albany, N. Y., in 1881, and the following year began practice at Ottawa, Ill. Here he continued in active practice until 1893, when he was appointed by President Cleveland Comptroller of the Currency, serving until May 1, 1898, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Eckels manifested such distinguished ability in the discharge of his duties as Comptroller that he received the notable compliment of being retained in office by a Republican administration more than a year after the retirement of Presi-

dent Cleveland, while his selection for a place at the head of one of the leading banking institutions of Chicago was a no less marked recognition of his abilities as a financier. He was a Delegate from the Eleventh District to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892, and represented the same district in the Gold Democratic Convention at Indianapolis in 1896, and assisted in framing the platform there adopted—which indicated his views on the financial questions involved in the campaign of that year.

FIELD, Daniel, early merchant, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Nov. 30, 1790, and settled at Golconda, Ill., in 1818, dying there in 1855. He was a man of great enterprise, engaged in merchandising, and became a large landholder, farmer and stock-grower, and an extensive shipper of stock and produce to lower Mississippi markets. He married Elizabeth Dailey of Charleston, Ind., and raised a large family of children, one of whom, Philip D., became Sheriff, while another, John, was County Judge of Pope County. His daughter, Maria, married Gen. Green B. Raum, who became prominent as a soldier during the Civil War and, later, as a member of Congress and Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Pension Commissioner in Washington.

FIELD, Green B., member of a pioneer family, was born within the present limits of the State of Indiana in 1787, served as a Lieutenant in the War of 1812, was married in Bourbon County, Kentucky, to Miss Mary E. Cogswell, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Cogswell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and, in 1817, removed to Pope County, Illinois, where he laid off the town of Golconda, which became the county-seat. He served as a Representative from Pope County in the First General Assembly (1818-20), and was the father of Juliet C. Field, who became the wife of John Raum; of Edna Field, the wife of Dr. Tarlton Dunn, and of Green B. Field, who was a Lieutenant in Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican War. Mr. Field was the grandfather of Gen. Green B. Raum, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. He died of yellow fever in Louisiana in 1823.

GALE, Stephen Francis, first Chicago bookseller and a railway promoter, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 8, 1813; at 15 years of age became clerk in a leading book-store in Boston; came to Chicago in 1835, and soon afterwards opened the first book and stationery establishment in that city, which, in after years, gained an extensive trade. In 1842 the firm of S. F.

Gale & Co. was organized, but Mr. Gale, having become head of the Chicago Fire Department, retired from business in 1845. As early as 1846 he was associated with Wm. B. Ogden and John B. Turner in the steps then being taken to revive the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), and, in conjunction with these gentlemen, became responsible for the means to purchase the charter and assets of the road from the Eastern bondholders. Later, he engaged in the construction of the branch road from Turner Junction to Aurora, became President of the line and extended it to Mendota to connect with the Illinois Central at that Point. These roads afterwards became a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line. A number of years ago Mr. Gale returned to his old home in New Hampshire, where he has since resided.

HAY, John, early settler, came to the region of Kaskaskia between 1790 and 1800, and became a prominent citizen of St. Clair County. He was selected as a member of the First Legislative Council of Indiana Territory for St. Clair County in 1805. In 1809 he was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of St. Clair County, and was continued in office after the organization of the State Government, serving until his death at Belleville in 1845.

HAYS, John, pioneer settler of Northwest Territory, was a native of New York, who came to Cahokia, in the "Illinois Country," in 1793, and lived there the remainder of his life. His early life had been spent in the fur-trade about Mackinac, in the Lake of the Woods region and about the sources of the Mississippi. During the War of 1812 he was able to furnish Governor Edwards valuable information in reference to the Indians in the Northwest. He filled the office of Postmaster at Cahokia for a number of years, and was Sheriff of St. Clair County from 1798 to 1818.

MOULTON, (Col.) George M., soldier and building contractor, was born at Readsburg, Vt., March 15, 1851, came early in life to Chicago, and was educated in the schools of that city. By profession he is a contractor and builder, the firm of which he is a member having been connected with the construction of a number of large buildings, including some extensive grain elevators. Colonel Moulton became a member of the Second Regiment Illinois National Guard in June, 1884, being elected to the office of Major, which he retained until January, 1893, when he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of General Wheeler. A year later he was com-

missioned Colonel of the regiment, a position which he occupied at the time of the call by the President for troops to serve in the Spanish-American War in April, 1898. He promptly answered the call, and was sworn into the United States service at the head of his regiment early in May. The regiment was almost immediately ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., remaining there and at Savannah, Ga., until early in December, when it was transferred to Havana, Cuba. Here he was soon after appointed Chief of Police for the city of Havana, remaining in office until the middle of January, 1899, when he returned to his regiment, then stationed at Camp Columbia, near the city of Havana. In the latter part of March he returned with his regiment to Augusta, Ga., where it was mustered out, April 26, 1899, one year from the date of its arrival at Springfield. After leaving the service Colonel Moulton resumed his business as a contractor.

SHERMAN, Lawrence Y., legislator and Speaker of the Forty-first General Assembly, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1858; at 3 years of age came to Illinois, his parents settling at Industry, McDonough County. When he had reached the age of 10 years he went to Jasper County, where he grew to manhood, received his education in the common schools and in the law

department of McKendree College, graduating from the latter, and, in 1881, located at Macomb, McDonough County. Here he began his career by driving a team upon the street in order to accumulate means enabling him to devote his entire attention to his chosen profession of law. He soon took an active interest in politics, was elected County Judge in 1886, and, at the expiration of his term, formed a partnership with George D. Tunncliffe and D. G. Tunncliffe, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1894 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in the General Assembly, but withdrew to prevent a split in the party; was nominated and elected in 1896, and re-elected in 1898, and, at the succeeding session of the Forty-first General Assembly, was nominated by the Republican caucus and elected Speaker, as he was again of the Forty-second in 1901.

VINYARD, Philip, early legislator, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, came to Illinois at an early day, and settled in Pope County, which he represented in the lower branch of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. He married Miss Matilda McCoy, the daughter of a prominent Illinois pioneer, and served as Sheriff of Pope County for a number of years. Died, at Golconda, in 1862.

SUPPLEMENT NO. II.

BLACK HAWK WAR, THE. The episode known in history under the name of "The Black Hawk War," was the most formidable conflict between the whites and Indians, as well as the most far-reaching in its results, that ever occurred upon the soil of Illinois. It takes its name from the Indian Chief, of the Sac tribe, Black Hawk (Indian name, Makatai Meshekiakiak, meaning "Black Sparrow Hawk"), who was the leader of the hostile Indian band and a principal factor in the struggle. Black Hawk had been an ally of the British during the War of 1812-15, served with Tecumseh when the latter fell at the battle of the Thames in 1813, and, after the war, continued to maintain friendly relations with his "British father." The outbreak

in Illinois had its origin in the construction put upon the treaty negotiated by Gen. William Henry Harrison with the Sac and Fox Indians on behalf of the United States Government, November 3, 1804, under which the Indians transferred to the Government nearly 15,000,000 acres of land comprising the region lying between the Wisconsin River on the north, Fox River of Illinois on the east and southeast, and the Mississippi on the west, for which the Government agreed to pay to the confederated tribes less than \$2,500 in goods and the insignificant sum of \$1,000 per annum in perpetuity. While the validity of the treaty was denied on the part of the Indians on the ground that it had originally been entered into by their chiefs under duress, while held as prisoners

under a charge of murder at Jefferson Barracks, during which they had been kept in a state of constant intoxication, it had been repeatedly reaffirmed by parts or all of the tribe, especially in 1815, in 1816, in 1822 and in 1823, and finally recognized by Black Hawk himself in 1831. The part of the treaty of 1804 which was the immediate cause of the disagreement was that which stipulated that, so long as the lands ceded under it remained the property of the United States (that is, should not be transferred to private owners), "the Indians belonging to the said tribes shall enjoy the privilege of living or hunting upon them." Although these lands had not been put upon the market, or even surveyed, as "squatters" multiplied in this region little respect was paid to the treaty rights of the Indians, particularly with reference to those localities where, by reason of fertility of the soil or some other natural advantage, the Indians had established something like permanent homes and introduced a sort of crude cultivation. This was especially the case with reference to the Sac village of "Saukenuk" on the north bank of Rock River near its mouth, where the Indians, when not absent on the chase, had lived for over a century, had cultivated fields of corn and vegetables and had buried their dead. In the early part of the last century, it is estimated that some five hundred families had been accustomed to congregate here, making it the largest Indian village in the West. As early as 1823 the encroachments of squatters on the rights claimed by the Indians under the treaty of 1804 began; their fields were taken possession of by the intruders, their lodges burned and their women and children whipped and driven away during the absence of the men on their annual hunts. The dangers resulting from these conflicts led Governor Edwards, as early as 1828, to demand of the General Government the expulsion of the Indians from Illinois, which resulted in an order from President Jackson in 1829 for their removal west of the Mississippi. On application of Col. George Davenport, a trader of much influence with the Indians, the time was extended to April 1, 1830. During the preceding year Colonel Davenport and the firm of Davenport and Farnham bought from the United States Government most of the lands on Rock River occupied by Black Hawk's band, with the intention, as has been claimed, of permitting the Indians to remain. This was not so understood by Black Hawk, who was greatly incensed, although Davenport offered to take other lands from the Government in exchange or cancel the sale—an arrangement to

which President Jackson would not consent. On their return in the spring of 1830, the Indians found whites in possession of their village. Prevented from cultivating their fields, and their annual hunt proving unsuccessful, the following winter proved for them one of great hardship. Black Hawk, having made a visit to his "British father" (the British Agent) at Malden, Canada, claimed to have received words of sympathy and encouragement, which induced him to determine to regain possession of their fields. In this he was encouraged by Neapope, his second in command, and by assurance of support from White Cloud, a half Sac and half Winnebago—known also as "The Prophet"—whose village (Prophet's Town) was some forty miles from the mouth of Rock River, and through whom Black Hawk claimed to have received promises of aid in guns, ammunition and provisions from the British. The reappearance of Black Hawk's band in the vicinity of his old haunts, in the spring of 1831, produced a wild panic among the frontier settlers. Messages were hurried to Governor Reynolds, who had succeeded Governor Edwards in December previous, appealing for protection against the savages. The Governor issued a call for 700 volunteers "to remove the band of Sac Indians" at Rock Island beyond the Mississippi. Although Gen. E. P. Gaines of the regular army, commanding the military district, thought the regulars sufficiently strong to cope with the situation, the Governor's proclamation was responded to by more than twice the number called for. The volunteers assembled early in June, 1831, at Beardstown, the place of rendezvous named in the call, and having been organized into two regiments under command of Col. James D. Henry and Col. Daniel Lieb, with a spy battalion under Gen. Joseph Duncan, marched across the country and, after effecting a junction with General Gaines' regulars, appeared before Black Hawk's village on the 25th of June. In the meantime General Gaines, having learned that the Pottawatomies, Winnebagos and Kickapoos had promised to join the Sacs in their uprising, asked the assistance of the battalion of mounted men previously offered by Governor Reynolds. The combined armies amounted to 2,500 men, while the fighting force of the Indians was 300. Finding himself overwhelmingly outnumbered, Black Hawk withdrew under cover of night to the west side of the Mississippi. After burning the village, General Gaines notified Black Hawk of his intention to pursue and attack his band, which had the effect to bring the fugitive chief to the General's head-

quarters, where, on June 30, a new treaty was entered into by which he bound himself and his people to remain west of the Mississippi unless permitted to return by the United States. This ended the campaign, and the volunteers returned to their homes, although the affair had produced an intense excitement along the whole frontier, and involved a heavy expense.

The next winter was spent by Black Hawk and his band on the site of old Fort Madison, in the present State of Iowa. Dissatisfied and humiliated by his repulse of the previous year, in disregard of his pledge to General Gaines, on April 6, 1832, at the head of 500 warriors and their families, he again crossed the Mississippi at Yellow Banks about the site of the present city of Oquawka, fifty miles below Rock Island, with the intention, as claimed, if not permitted to stop at his old village, to proceed to the Prophet's Town and raise a crop with the Winnebagoes. Here he was met by The Prophet with renewed assurances of aid from the Winnebagoes, which was still further strengthened by promises from the British Agent received through a visit by Neapope to Malden the previous autumn. An incident of this invasion was the effective warning given to the white settlers by Shabona, a friendly Ottawa chief, which probably had the effect to prevent a widespread massacre. Besides the towns of Galena and Chicago, the settlements in Illinois north of Fort Clark (Peoria) were limited to some thirty families on Bureau Creek with a few cabins at Hennepin, Peru, LaSalle, Ottawa, Indian Creek, Dixon, Kellogg's Grove, Apple Creek, and a few other points. Gen. Henry Atkinson, commanding the regulars at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), having learned of the arrival of Black Hawk a week after he crossed the Mississippi, at once took steps to notify Governor Reynolds of the situation with a requisition for an adequate force of militia to coöperate with the regulars. Under date of April 16, 1832, the Governor issued his call for "a strong detachment of militia," to meet by April 22, Beardstown again being named as a place of rendezvous. The call resulted in the assembling of a force which was organized into four regiments under command of Cols. John DeWitt, Jacob Fry, John Thomas and Samuel M. Thompson, together with a spy battalion under Maj. James D. Henry, an odd battalion under Maj. Thomas James and a foot battalion under Maj. Thomas Long. To these were subsequently added two independent battalions of mounted men, under command of Majors Isaiah Stillman and David Bailey, which were

finally consolidated as the Fifth Regiment under command of Col. James Johnson. The organization of the first four regiments at Beardstown was completed by April 27, and the force under command of Brigadier-General Whiteside (but accompanied by Governor Reynolds, who was allowed pay as Major General by the General Government) began its march to Fort Armstrong, arriving there May 7 and being mustered into the United States service. Among others accompanying the expedition who were then, or afterwards became, noted citizens of the State, were Vital Jarrot, Adjutant-General; Cyrus Edwards, Ordnance Officer; Murray McConnell, Staff Officer, and Abraham Lincoln, Captain of a company of volunteers from Sangamon County in the Fourth Regiment. Col. Zachary Taylor, then commander of a regiment of regulars, arrived at Fort Armstrong about the same time with reinforcements from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Crawford. The total force of militia amounted to 1,935 men, and of regulars about 1,000. An interesting story is told concerning a speech delivered to the volunteers by Colonel Taylor about this time. After reminding them of their duty to obey an order promptly, the future hero of the Mexican War added: "The safety of all depends upon the obedience and courage of all. You are citizen soldiers; some of you may fill high offices, or even be Presidents some day—but not if you refuse to do your duty. Forward, march!" A curious commentary upon this speech is furnished in the fact that, while Taylor himself afterwards became President, at least one of his hearers—a volunteer who probably then had no aspiration to that distinction (Abraham Lincoln)—reached the same position during the most dramatic period in the nation's history.

Two days after the arrival at Fort Armstrong, the advance up Rock River began, the main force of the volunteers proceeding by land under General Whiteside, while General Atkinson, with 400 regular and 300 volunteer foot soldiers, proceeded by boat, carrying with him the artillery, provisions and bulk of the baggage. Whiteside, advancing by the east bank of the river, was the first to arrive at the Prophet's Town, which, finding deserted, he pushed on to Dixon's Ferry (now Dixon), where he arrived May 12. Here he found the independent battalions of Stillman and Bailey with ammunition and supplies of which Whiteside stood in need. The mounted battalions under command of Major Stillman, having been sent forward by Whiteside as a scouting party, left Dixon on the 13th and, on the afternoon of

the next day, went into camp in a strong position near the mouth of Sycamore Creek. As soon discovered, Black Hawk was in camp at the same time, as he afterwards claimed, with about forty of his braves, on Sycamore Creek, three miles distant, while the greater part of his band were encamped with the more war-like faction of the Pottawatomies some seven miles farther north on the Kishwaukee River. As claimed by Black Hawk in his autobiography, having been disappointed in his expectation of forming an alliance with the Winnebagoes and the Pottawatomies, he had at this juncture determined to return to the west side of the Mississippi. Hearing of the arrival of Stillman's command in the vicinity, and taking it for granted that this was the whole of Atkinson's command, he sent out three of his young men with a white flag, to arrange a parley and convey to Atkinson his offer to meet the latter in council. These were captured by some of Stillman's band regardless of their flag of truce, while a party of five other braves who followed to observe the treatment received by the flagbearers, were attacked and two of their number killed, the other three escaping to their camp. Black Hawk learning the fate of his truce party was aroused to the fiercest indignation. Tearing the flag to pieces with which he had intended to go into council with the whites, and appealing to his followers to avenge the murder of their comrades, he prepared for the attack. The rangers numbered 275 men, while Black Hawk's band has been estimated at less than forty. As the rangers caught sight of the Indians, they rushed forward in pell-mell fashion. Retiring behind a fringe of bushes, the Indians awaited the attack. As the rangers approached, Black Hawk and his party rose up with a war whoop, at the same time opening fire on their assailants. The further history of the affair was as much of a disgrace to Stillman's command as had been their desecration of the flag of truce. Thrown into panic by their reception by Black Hawk's little band, the rangers turned and, without firing a shot, began the retreat, dashing through their own camp and abandoning everything, which fell into the hands of the Indians. An attempt was made by one or two officers and a few of their men to check the retreat, but without success, the bulk of the fugitives continuing their mad rush for safety through the night until they reached Dixon, twenty-five miles distant, while many never stopped until they reached their homes, forty or fifty miles distant. The casualties to the rangers amounted to eleven killed and two

wounded, while the Indian loss consisted of two spies and one of the flag-bearers, treacherously killed near Stillman's camp. This ill-starred affair, which has passed into history as "Stillman's defeat," produced a general panic along the frontier by inducing an exaggerated estimate of the strength of the Indian force, while it led Black Hawk to form a poor opinion of the courage of the white troops at the same time that it led to an exalted estimate of the prowess of his own little band—thus becoming an important factor in prolonging the war and in the bloody massacres which followed. Whiteside, with his force of 1,400 men, advanced to the scene of the defeat the next day and buried the dead, while on the 19th, Atkinson, with his force of regulars, proceeded up Rock River, leaving the remnant of Stillman's force to guard the wounded and supplies at Dixon. No sooner had he left than the demoralized fugitives of a few days before deserted their post for their homes, compelling Atkinson to return for the protection of his base of supplies, while Whiteside was ordered to follow the trail of Black Hawk who had started up the Kishwaukee for the swamps about Lake Koshkonong, nearly west of Milwaukee within the present State of Wisconsin.

At this point the really active stage of the campaign began. Black Hawk, leaving the women and children of his band in the fastnesses of the swamps, divided his followers into two bands, retaining about 200 under his own command, while the notorious half-breed, Mike Girty, led a band of one hundred renegade Pottawatomies. Returning to the vicinity of Rock Island, he gathered some recruits from the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, and the work of rapine and massacre among the frontier settlers began. One of the most notable of these was the Indian Creek Massacre in LaSalle County, about twelve miles north of Ottawa, on May 21, when sixteen persons were killed at the Home of William Davis, and two young girls—Sylvia and Rachel Hall, aged, respectively, 17 and 15 years—were carried away captives. The girls were subsequently released, having been ransomed for \$2,000 in horses and trinkets through a Winnebago Chief and surrendered to sub-agent Henry Gratiot. Great as was the emergency at this juncture, the volunteers began to manifest evidence of dissatisfaction and, claiming that they had served out their term of enlistment, refused to follow the Indians into the swamps of Wisconsin. As the result of a council of war, the volunteers were ordered to Ottawa, where they

were mustered out on May 28, by Lieut. Robt. Anderson, afterwards General Anderson of Fort Sumter fame. Meanwhile Governor Reynolds had issued his call (with that of 1831 the third,) for 2,000 men to serve during the war. Gen. Winfield Scott was also ordered from the East with 1,000 regulars although, owing to cholera breaking out among the troops, they did not arrive in time to take part in the campaign. The rank and file of volunteers responding under the new call was 3,148, with recruits and regulars then in Illinois making an army of 4,000. Pending the arrival of the troops under the new call, and to meet an immediate emergency, 300 men were enlisted from the disbanded rangers for a period of twenty days, and organized into a regiment under command of Col. Jacob Fry, with James D. Henry as Lieutenant Colonel and John Thomas as Major. Among those who enlisted as privates in this regiment were Brig.-Gen. Whiteside and Capt. Abraham Lincoln. A regiment of five companies, numbering 195 men, from Putnam County under command of Col. John Strawn, and another of eight companies from Vermilion County under Col. Isaac R. Moore, were organized and assigned to guard duty for a period of twenty days.

The new volunteers were rendezvoused at Fort Wilbourn, nearly opposite Peru, June 15, and organized into three brigades, each consisting of three regiments and a spy battalion. The First Brigade (915 strong) was placed under command of Brig.-Gen. Alexander Posey, the Second under Gen. Milton K. Alexander, and the third under Gen. James D. Henry. Others who served as officers in some of these several organizations, and afterwards became prominent in State history, were Lieut.-Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard of the Vermilion County regiment; John A. McClernand, on the staff of General Posey; Maj. John Dement; then State Treasurer; Stinson H. Anderson, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor; Lieut.-Gov. Zadoc Casey; Maj., William McHenry; Sidney Breese (afterwards Judge of the State Supreme Court and United States Senator); W. L. D. Ewing (as Major of a spy battalion, afterwards United States Senator and State Auditor); Alexander W. Jenkins (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor); James W. Semple (afterwards United States Senator); and William Weatherford (afterwards a Colonel in the Mexican War), and many more. Of the Illinois troops, Posey's brigade was assigned to the duty of dispersing the Indians between Galena and Rock River, Alexander's sent to intercept Black Hawk up the Rock River,

while Henry's remained with Gen. Atkinson at Dixon. During the next two weeks engagements of a more or less serious character were had on the Pecatonica on the southern border of the present State of Wisconsin; at Apple River Fort fourteen miles east of Galena, which was successfully defended against a force under Black Hawk himself, and at Kellogg's Grove the next day (June 25), when the same band ambushed Maj. Dement's spy battalion, and came near inflicting a defeat, which was prevented by Dement's coolness and the timely arrival of reinforcements. In the latter engagement the whites lost five killed besides 47 horses which had been tethered outside their lines, the loss of the Indians being sixteen killed. Skirmishes also occurred with varying results, at Plum River Fort, Burr Oak Grove, Sinsiniwa and Blue Mounds—the last two within the present State of Wisconsin.

Believing the bulk of the Indians to be camped in the vicinity of Lake Koshkonong, General Atkinson left Dixon June 27 with a combined force of regulars and volunteers numbering 2,600 men—the volunteers being under the command of General Henry. They reached the outlet of the Lake July 2, but found no Indians, being joined two days later by General Alexander's brigade, and on the 6th by Gen. Posey's. From here the commands of Generals Henry and Alexander were sent for supplies to Fort Winnebago, at the Portage of the Wisconsin; Colonel Ewing, with the Second Regiment of Posey's brigade descending Rock River to Dixon, Posey with the remainder, going to Fort Hamilton for the protection of settlers in the lead-mining region, while Atkinson, advancing with the regulars up Lake Koshkonong, began the erection of temporary fortifications on Bark River near the site of the present village of Fort Atkinson. At Fort Winnebago Alexander and Henry obtained evidence of the actual location of Black Hawk's camp through Pierre Poquette, a half-breed scout and trader in the employ of the American Fur Company, whom they employed with a number of Winnebagoes to act as guides. From this point Alexander's command returned to General Atkinson's headquarters, carrying with them twelve day's provisions for the main army, while General Henry's (600 strong), with Major Dodge's battalion numbering 150, with an equal quantity of supplies for themselves, started under the guidance of Poquette and his Winnebago aids to find Black Hawk's camp. Arriving on the 18th at the Winnebago village on Rock River where Black

Hawk and his band had been located, their camp was found deserted, the Winnebagos insisting that they had gone to Cranberry (now Horicon) Lake, a half-day's march up the river. Messengers were immediately dispatched to Atkinson's headquarters, thirty-five miles distant, to apprise him of this fact. When they had proceeded about half the distance, they struck a broad, fresh trail, which proved to be that of Black Hawk's band headed westward toward the Mississippi. The guide having deserted them in order to warn his tribesmen that further dissembling to deceive the whites as to the whereabouts of the Sacs was useless, the messengers were compelled to follow him to General Henry's camp. The discovery produced the wildest enthusiasm among the volunteers, and from this time-events followed in rapid succession. Leaving as far as possible all incumbrances behind, the pursuit of the fugitives was begun without delay, the troops wading through swamps sometimes in water to their armpits. Soon evidence of the character of the flight the Indians were making, in the shape of exhausted horses, blankets, and camp equipage cast aside along the trail, began to appear, and straggling bands of Winnebagos, who had now begun to desert Black Hawk, gave information that the Indians were only a few miles in advance. On the evening of the 20th of July Henry's forces encamped at "The Four Lakes," the present site of the city of Madison, Wis., Black Hawk's force lying in ambush the same night seven or eight miles distant. During the next afternoon the rear-guard of the Indians under Neapope was overtaken and skirmishing continued until the bluffs of the Wisconsin were reached. Black Hawk's avowed object was to protect the passage of the main body of his people across the stream. The loss of the Indians in these skirmishes has been estimated at 40 to 68, while Black Hawk claimed that it was only six killed, the loss of the whites being one killed and eight wounded. During the night Black Hawk succeeded in placing a considerable number of the women and children and old men on a raft and in canoes obtained from the Winnebagos, and sent them down the river, believing that, as non-combatants, they would be permitted by the regulars to pass Fort Crawford, at the mouth of the Wisconsin, undisturbed. In this he was mistaken. A force sent from the fort under Colonel Ritner to intercept them, fired mercilessly upon the helpless fugitives, killing fifteen of their number, while about fifty were drowned and thirty-two

women and children made prisoners. The remainder, escaping into the woods, with few exceptions died from starvation and exposure, or were massacred by their enemies, the Menominees, acting under white officers. During the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights, a loud, shrill voice of some one speaking in an unknown tongue was heard in the direction where Black Hawk's band was supposed to be. This caused something of a panic in Henry's camp, as it was supposed to come from some one giving orders for an attack. It was afterwards learned that the speaker was Neapope speaking in the Winnebago language in the hope that he might be heard by Poquette and the Winnebago guides. He was describing the helpless condition of his people, claiming that the war had been forced upon them, that their women and children were starving, and that, if permitted peacefully to recross the Mississippi, they would give no further trouble. Unfortunately Poquette and the other guides had left for Fort Winnebago, so that no one was there to translate Neapope's appeal and it failed of its object.

General Henry's force having discovered that the Indians had escaped—Black Hawk heading with the bulk of his warriors towards the Mississippi—spent the next and day night on the field, but on the following day (July 23) started to meet General Atkinson, who had, in the meantime, been notified of the pursuit. The head of their columns met at Blue Mounds, the same evening, a complete junction between the regulars and the volunteers being effected at Helena, a deserted village on the Wisconsin. Here by using the logs of the deserted cabins for rafts, the army crossed the river on the 27th and the 28th and the pursuit of black Hawk's fugitive band was renewed. Evidence of their famishing condition was found in the trees stripped of bark for food, the carcasses of dead ponies, with here and there the dead body of an Indian.

On August 1, Black Hawk's depleted and famishing band reached the Mississippi two miles below the mouth of the Bad Ax, an insignificant stream, and immediately began trying to cross the river; but having only two or three canoes, the work was slow. About the middle of the afternoon the steam transport, "Warrior," appeared on the scene, having on board a score of regulars and volunteers, returning from a visit to the village of the Sioux Chief, Wabasha, to notify him that his old enemies, the Sacs, were headed in that direction. Black Hawk raised the white flag in token of surrender, but the officer

in command claiming that he feared treachery or an ambush, demanded that Black Hawk should come on board. This he was unable to do, as he had no canoe. After waiting a few minutes a murderous fire of canister and musketry was opened from the steamer on the few Indians on shore, who made such feeble resistance as they were able. The result was the killing of one white man and twenty-three Indians. After this exploit the "Warrior" proceeded to Prairie du Chien, twelve or fifteen miles distant, for fuel. During the night a few more of the Indians crossed the river, but Black Hawk, seeing the hopelessness of further resistance, accompanied by the Prophet, and taking with him a party of ten warriors and thirty-five squaws and children, fled in the direction of "the dells" of the Wisconsin. On the morning of the 2d General Atkinson arrived within four or five miles of the Sac position. Disposing his forces with the regulars and Colonel Dodge's rangers in the center, the brigades of Posey and Alexander on the right and Henry's on the left, he began the pursuit, but was drawn by the Indian decoys up the river from the place where the main body of the Indians were trying to cross the stream. This had the effect of leaving General Henry in the rear practically without orders, but it became the means of making his command the prime factors in the climax which followed. Some of the spies attached to Henry's command having accidentally discovered the trail of the main body of the fugitives, he began the pursuit without waiting for orders and soon found himself engaged with some 300 savages, a force nearly equal to his own. It was here that the only thing like a regular battle occurred. The savages fought with the fury of despair, while Henry's force was no doubt nerved to greater deeds of courage by the insult which they conceived had been put upon them by General Atkinson. Atkinson, hearing the battle in progress and discovering that he was being led off on a false scent, soon joined Henry's force with his main army, and the steamer "Warrior," arriving from Prairie du Chien, opened a fire of canister upon the pent-up Indians. The battle soon degenerated into a massacre. In the course of the three hours through which it lasted, it is estimated that 150 Indians were killed by fire from the troops, an equal number of both sexes and all ages drowned while attempting to cross the river or by being driven into it, while about 50 (chiefly women and children) were made prisoners. The loss of the whites was 20 killed and 13 wounded. When the "battle" was nearing its

close it is said that Black Hawk, having repented the abandonment of his people, returned within sight of the battle-ground, but seeing the slaughter in progress which he was powerless to avert, he turned and, with a howl of rage and horror, fled into the forest. About 300 Indians (mostly non-combatants) succeeded in crossing the river in a condition of exhaustion from hunger and fatigue, but these were set upon by the Sioux under Chief Wabasha, through the suggestion and agency of General Atkinson, and nearly one-half their number exterminated. Of the remainder many died from wounds and exhaustion, while still others perished while attempting to reach Keokuk's band who had refused to join in Black Hawk's desperate venture. Of one thousand who crossed to the east side of the river with Black Hawk in April, it is estimated that not more than 150 survived the tragic events of the next four months.

General Scott, having arrived at Prairie du Chien early in August, assumed command and, on August 15, mustered out the volunteers at Dixon, Ill. After witnessing the bloody climax at the Bad Axe of his ill-starred invasion, Black Hawk fled to the dells of the Wisconsin, where he and the Prophet surrendered themselves to the Winnebagoes, by whom they were delivered to the Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. Having been taken to Fort Armstrong on September 21, he there signed a treaty of peace. Later he was taken to Jefferson Barracks (near St. Louis) in the custody of Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army, where he was held a captive during the following winter. The connection of Davis with the Black Hawk War, mentioned by many historians, seems to have been confined to this act. In April, 1833, with the Prophet and Neapope, he was taken to Washington and then to Fortress Monroe, where they were detained as prisoners of war until June 4, when they were released. Black Hawk, after being taken to many principal cities in order to impress him with the strength of the American nation, was brought to Fort Armstrong, and there committed to the guardianship of his rival, Keokuk, but survived this humiliation only a few years, dying on a small reservation set apart for him in Davis County, Iowa, October 3, 1838.

Such is the story of the Black Hawk War, the most notable struggle with the aborigines in Illinois history. At its beginning both the State and national authorities were grossly misled by an exaggerated estimate of the strength of Black Hawk's force as to numbers and his plans for recovering the site of his old village, while

Black Hawk had conceived a low estimate of the numbers and courage of his white enemies, especially after the Stillman defeat. The cost of the war to the State and nation in money has been estimated at \$2,000,000, and in sacrifice of life on both sides at not less than 1,200. The loss of life by the troops in irregular skirmishes, and in massacres of settlers by the Indians, aggregated about 250, while an equal number of regulars perished from a visitation of cholera at the various stations within the district affected by the war, especially at Detroit, Chicago, Fort Armstrong and Galena. Yet it is the judgment of later historians that nearly all this sacrifice of life and treasure might have been avoided, but for a series of blunders due to the blind or unscrupulous policy of officials or interloping squatters upon lands which the Indians had occupied under the treaty of 1804. A conspicuous blunder—to call it by no harsher name—was the violation by Stillman's command of the rules of civilized warfare in the attack made upon Black Hawk's messengers, sent under flag of truce to request a conference to settle terms under which he might return to the west side of the Mississippi—an act which resulted in a humiliating and disgraceful defeat for its authors and proved the first step in actual war. Another misfortune was the failure to understand Neapope's appeal for peace and permission for his people to pass beyond the Mississippi the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights; and the third and most inexcusable blunder of all, was the refusal of the officer in command of the "Warrior" to respect Black Hawk's flag of truce and request for a conference just before the bloody massacre which has gone into history under the name of the "battle of the Bad Axe." Either of these events, properly availed of, would have prevented much of the butchery of that bloody episode which has left a stain upon the page of history, although this statement implies no disposition to detract from the patriotism and courage of some of the leading actors upon whom the responsibility was placed of protecting the frontier settler from outrage and massacre. One of the features of the war was the bitter jealousy engendered by the unwise policy pursued by General Atkinson towards some of the volunteers—especially the treatment of General James D. Henry, who, although subjected to repeated slights and insults, is regarded by Governor Ford and others as the real hero of the war. Too brave a soldier to shirk any responsibility and too modest to exploit his own deeds, he felt

deeply the studied purpose of his superior to ignore him in the conduct of the campaign—a purpose which, as in the affair at the Bad Axe, was defeated by accident or by General Henry's soldierly sagacity and attention to duty, although he gave out to the public no utterance of complaint. Broken in health by the hardships and exposures of the campaign, he went South soon after the war and died of consumption, unknown and almost alone, in the city of New Orleans, less than two years later.

Aside from contemporaneous newspaper accounts, monographs, and manuscripts on file in public libraries relating to this epoch in State history, the most comprehensive records of the Black Hawk War are to be found in the "Life of Black Hawk," dictated by himself (1834); Wakefield's "History of the War between the United States and the Sac and Fox Nations" (1834); Drake's "Life of Black Hawk" (1854); Ford's "History of Illinois" (1854); Reynolds' "Pioneer History of Illinois; and "My Own Times"; Davidson & Stuve's and Moses' Histories of Illinois; Blanchard's "The Northwest and Chicago"; Armstrong's "The Sauks and the Black Hawk War," and Reuben G. Thwaite's "Story of the Black Hawk War" (1892.)

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, a village in the southern part of Cook County, twenty-eight miles south of the central part of Chicago, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Michigan Central Railroads; is located in an agricultural region, but has some manufactures as well as good schools—also has one newspaper. Population (1900), 5,100.

GRANITE, a city of Madison County, located five miles north of St. Louis on the lines of the Burlington; the Chicago & Alton; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis (Illinois), and the Wabash Railways. It is adjacent to the Merchants' Terminal Bridge across the Mississippi and has considerable manufacturing and grain-storage business; has two newspapers. Population (1900), 3,122.

HARLEM, a village of Proviso Township, Cook County, and suburb of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, nine miles west of the terminal station at Chicago. Harlem originally embraced the village of Oak Park, now a part of the city of Chicago, but, in 1884, was set off and incorporated as a village. Considerable manufacturing is done here. Population (1900), 4,085.

HARVEY, a city of Cook County, and an important manufacturing suburb of the city of Chi-

cago, three miles southwest of the southern city limits. It is on the line of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railways, and has extensive manufactures of harvesting, street and steam railway machinery, gasoline stoves, enameled ware, etc.; also has one newspaper and ample school facilities. Population (1900), 5,395.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY, a railway line having its principal termini at Peoria, Ill., and Manly Junction, nine miles north of Mason City, Iowa, with several lateral branches making connections with Centerville, Newton, State Center, Story City, Algona and Northwood in the latter State. The total length of line owned, leased and operated by the Company, officially reported in 1899, was 508.98 miles, of which 89.76 miles—including 3.5 miles trackage facilities on the Peoria & Pekin Union between Iowa Junction and Peoria—were in Illinois. The Illinois division extends from Keithsburg—where it enters the State at the crossing of the Mississippi—to Peoria.—(HISTORY.) The Iowa Central Railway Company was originally chartered as the Central Railroad Company of Iowa and the road completed in October, 1871. In 1873 it passed into the hands of a receiver and, on June 4, 1879, was reorganized under the name of the Central Iowa Railway Company. In May, 1883, this company purchased the Peoria & Farmington Railroad, which was incorporated into the main line, but defaulted and passed into the hands of a receiver December 1, 1886; the line was sold under foreclosure in 1887 and 1888, to the Iowa Central Railway Company, which had effected a new organization on the basis of \$11,000,000 common stock, \$6,000,000 preferred stock and \$1,379,625 temporary debt certificates convertible into preferred stock, and \$7,500,000 first mortgage bonds. The transaction was completed, the receiver discharged and the road turned over to the new company, May 15, 1889.—(FINANCIAL.) The total capitalization of the road in 1899 was \$21,337,558, of which \$14,159,180 was in stock, \$6,650,095 in bonds and \$528,283 in other forms of indebtedness. The total earnings and income of the line in Illinois for the same year were \$532,568, and the expenditures \$566,333.

SPARTA, a city of Randolph County, situated on the Centralia & Chester and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads, twenty miles northwest of Chester and fifty miles southeast of St. Louis. It has

a number of manufacturing establishments, including plow factories, a woolen mill, a cannery and creameries; also has natural gas. The first settler was James McClurken, from South Carolina, who settled here in 1818. He was joined by James Armour a few years later, who bought land of McClurken, and together they laid out a village, which first received the name of Columbus. About the same time Robert G. Shannon, who had been conducting a mercantile business in the vicinity, located in the town and became the first Postmaster. In 1839 the name of the town was changed to Sparta. Mr. McClurken, its earliest settler, appears to have been a man of considerable enterprise, as he is credited with having built the first cotton gin in this vicinity, besides still later, erecting saw and flour mills and a woolen mill. Sparta was incorporated as a village in 1837 and in 1859 as a city. A colony of members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanters or "Seceders") established at Eden, a beautiful site about a mile from Sparta, about 1822, cut an important figure in the history of the latter place, as it became the means of attracting here an industrious and thriving population. At a later period it became one of the most important stations of the "Underground Railroad" (so called) in Illinois (which see). The population of Sparta (1890) was 1,979; (1900), 2,041.

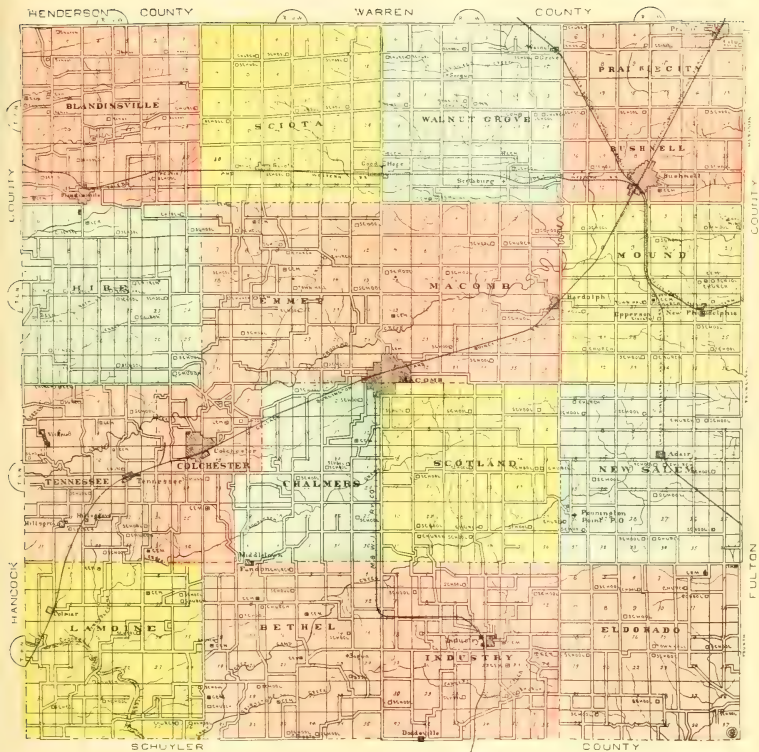
TOLUCA, a city of Marshall County situated on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 18 miles southwest of Streator. It is in the center of a rich agricultural district; has the usual church and educational facilities of cities of its rank, and two newspapers. Population (1900), 2,629.

WEST HAMMOND, a village situated in the northeast corner of Thornton Township, Cook County, adjacent to Hammond, Ind., from which it is separated by the Indiana State line. It is on the Michigan Central Railroad, one mile south of the Chicago City limits, and has convenient access to several other lines, including the Chicago & Erie; New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and Western Indiana Railroads. Like its Indiana neighbor, it is a manufacturing center of much importance, was incorporated as a village in 1892, and has grown rapidly within the last few years, having a population, according to the census of 1900, of 2,935.

McDONOUGH COUNTY



M'DONOUGH COUNTY





Alex M Lean

HISTORY OF McDONOUGH COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

THE BEGINNING—DEVELOPMENT.

FIRST WHITE VISITORS TO ILLINOIS—EXPLORATIONS OF JOLIET AND MARQUETTE IN 1673—CONDITIONS AT THE EXPIRATION OF A CENTURY OF OCCUPATION — BRIEF PERIOD OF BRITISH DOMINION — TRANSITION WROUGHT BY THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK CONQUEST—THE ILLINOIS COUNTY OF VIRGINIA—ORDINANCES OF 1784 AND 1787—ILLINOIS UNDER TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION — STATE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED — BOUNDARIES — FORESIGHT OF DELEGATE NATHANIEL POPE AND ITS MARVELOUS RESULTS — STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS—A LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN THE ROLE OF A USURPER — AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES—BANKING AND RAILROAD INTERESTS—MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

The following short and authentic history of Illinois, after the coming of the first white explorers, is presented in condensed form from the records of the State at Springfield, as compiled by Hon. James A. Rose, Secretary of State, to whom we are indebted:

THE FRENCH IN ILLINOIS 1673-1765.—The first European visitors to Illinois, of whom we have any certain knowledge, were Louis Joliet, who represented the French Governor at Quebec, and Father Marquette, the Jesuit missionary. In 1673 these two men together explored the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers. The discoveries were soon followed by actual occupation, and the country remained under French control until 1765. Missions, trading posts and

forts were set up at various places, but at the close of the French period, the only substantial result of French colonization was a group of five villages on or near the Mississippi, extending from Cahokia on the north to Kaskaskia on the south, with not more than two or three thousand inhabitants in all. The Illinois colony, though founded from Quebec, was annexed in 1717 to the Province of Louisiana and governed by commandants sent up from New Orleans.

BRITISH DOMINION, 1765-78.—At the close of the last French war in 1763, the Illinois country, with the rest of the Northwest, was ceded to Great Britain. Owing, however, to the Indian troubles connected with Pontiac's conspiracy, the British were not able to take possession until 1765. During the next thirteen years the colony was governed by British officers, but there was very little English immigration. In 1778 George Rogers Clark, acting under a commission from Governor Patrick Henry, of Virginia, captured Kaskaskia and the adjoining villages. In 1779 he secured the conquest by the capture of Vincennes, and, in 1783, the final treaty of peace with Great Britain recognized the Illinois Country as a part of the United States.

THE ILLINOIS COUNTY OF VIRGINIA, 1778-84.—Under the charter of 1709, supported by Clark's conquest, Virginia laid claim to all the country north and west of the Ohio River and organized it as the "County of Illinois;" in 1779 Captain John Todd assumed office as Commandant and organized a government under the authority of Virginia. This government of the Old Dominion soon went to pieces, and, in 1784, Virginia finally surrendered her claim over this territory to the United States. Soon afterward

Massachusetts and Connecticut ceded their claims to the National Government, covering territory in Northern Illinois.

ILLINOIS UNDER TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.—The first act of Congress for the government of the Northwest Territory (including Illinois), was the Ordinance of 1784, which, however, never went into actual effect. In 1785 Congress passed the Land Ordinance establishing the township survey system, and two years later adopted the famous Ordinance of 1787. This provided for a territorial form of government for the whole country north and west of the Ohio River, but also provided that it should ultimately be transformed into States on an equality with the original thirteen. The western, southern and eastern boundaries of Illinois were fixed, after the organization of Indiana, as they are at present; but it was left optional with Congress either to give the State a northerly extension to the Canadian boundary, or to form another commonwealth north of a line drawn through the southerly bend of Lake Michigan. Other important clauses of the ordinance were those which prohibited slavery and provided for the encouragement of education.

Government under this ordinance was instituted by Governor St. Clair at Marietta, within the present limits of the State of Ohio, but it was not until 1790 that the Illinois Country was organized as St. Clair County and received a regular local government. By act of Congress, passed May 7, 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided into two districts, and Illinois, with Indiana, Wisconsin and parts of Michigan and Minnesota, was included in the new Indiana Territory, under William Henry Harrison as Governor. In February, 1809, Illinois Territory was organized, including, besides the present State of Illinois, the territory now embraced within the State of Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota which lies east of the Mississippi River. This Territory, as first organized, was without representation, the Governor and Judges forming the legislative body; but in 1812,—the number of free male inhabitants of 21 years and upward, having then reached 5,000, as required by the Ordinance of 1787 and repeated in the act of Congress of 1809—a representative Legislature was organized consisting of a House of Representatives and a Legislative Council.

During the early years of Territorial Government the growth of population was very slow. A considerable number of the French inhabitants had crossed the Mississippi in order to escape British and American rule, but the immigration from the East was so small that, in 1800, there were probably not more than two or three thousand whites living within the present limits of Illinois. This was partly due to the presence of Indians, for, under the treaty of Greenville made by General Wayne in 1795, only a very small part of Illinois was opened to white settlers. Gradually these obstacles were overcome. Congress finally provided a means for the settlement of disputed land titles; in 1804 a land office was established at Kaskaskia, and in 1813 Congress passed a pre-emption law giving the preference in land sales to actual settlers. Under these more favorable conditions immigrants began to arrive more rapidly, especially from the southern border States and from Pennsylvania. Finally, on the 7th of April, 1818, Congress passed the Enabling Act authorizing the creation of a new State Government. In August a State Constitution was adopted, State officers were elected, and, by the end of the year, Illinois was formally admitted into the Union.

BOUNDARIES OF THE NEW STATE.—At this time, and during the pendency of the act of Congress admitting Illinois into the Union, in the question of settling the boundaries was involved a serious anticipation that, at some future time, a Southern Confederacy might be formed, from the fact that a large majority of the inhabitants were originally from slave States and doubtless would, from ties of blood and education, be favorable to such a consummation. The members of Congress from Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York had always jealously watched the incoming of new States, and determined that no new Territory should have slavery—or, as they termed it, "Free Soil" should be the paramount qualification of becoming a member of the Union. Hence their zealous desire that the northern boundary of Illinois should extend as far north as possible, taking into consideration the boundaries clearly defined by nature. The bill was introduced, April 7, 1818, designating the northern boundary of the State to be "an east and west line drawn through the southern bend

or extremity of Lake Michigan west, along the north parallel of 40 degrees, 39 minutes, to the center of the Mississippi River." Nathaniel Pope, who was at that time the Delegate from Illinois Territory in Congress, introduced an amendment, which was promptly approved by the Eastern members, to the effect that "the eastern boundary of the proposed new State, upon reaching the northwest corner of Indiana, shall turn due east and be extended to the middle of Lake Michigan, and thence north along the middle of the lake to north latitude 42 degrees, 30 minutes, and thence west to the center of the Mississippi River."

The bill, with this amendment, forever settled the following boundaries for the State of Illinois: "Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash River, thence up same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwestern corner of said State, thence east with the line of the same State to the middle of Lake Michigan, thence north along the middle of said lake to north latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes, thence west to the middle of the Mississippi River, thence down along the middle of said river to its confluence with the Ohio River, and thence up this latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the beginning; provided, however, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio River as she is now entitled to, or such as may be hereafter agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky."

This amendment to the act defining the boundaries of the State added to the same an area embracing what now constitutes fourteen of the richest and most populous counties within its confines, and, doubtless, in great measure was the means by which Illinois was saved from joining a Southern Confederacy—which prophecy was uttered and acted upon, four-score years ago, when the bill for creating the State was under discussion.

An incident may here be recited, illustrative of the mixed condition of the first boundaries of the State and how necessary it was that they should be defined. Adolphus T. Hubbard, who was later Lieutenant-Governor under Governor Coles, came into Shawneetown unheralded and unknown—evidently a tramp, or, as the French put it, a "voyageur," doing odd jobs and earning a precarious living. But he settled in that town, ready for business of any

kind; and evidently he had some knowledge of the law, as the sequel indicates. Now, a resident of Shawneetown saw a hog in the Ohio River, and, being desirous of fresh pork, saved it from drowning—and had his pork. The owner of the animal had the man arrested for larceny and brought before a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Hubbard at once proffered his services as attorney for the defendant, and the excitement over the trial quickly spread among the few inhabitants of the village. When the case was called Hubbard stated that the Shawneetown Justice had no jurisdiction, alleging that the Ohio River was controlled by Kentucky; and he sustained his position by a reading of the State boundaries as then in force. The finder of the hog was promptly discharged, to the great delight of the prisoner and his attorney. Subsequently, as has been seen, the question of jurisdiction was settled by naming the center of the Ohio River as the boundary between Illinois and Kentucky.

Subsequently to the triumphant acquittal of his hog client, Hubbard became immensely popular among the citizens of the young State—so much so that, in 1822, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois at the same time with the election of Governor Coles. He proved such a zealous and thoughtful officer that, during his term of office, the Governor having occasion to be absent from the State, invited his subordinate to assume charge of the affairs of the State during his absence. The ambitious acting executive fell so deeply in love with his office that, when Governor Coles returned from his visit, he refused to vacate it, alleging that the latter had remained outside the limits of the State so long that he had no further claim upon the gubernatorial chair. Hubbard's interpretation of the law caused much hilarity; nevertheless, the elected head of the State government was obliged to resort to court proceedings to resume his official functions.

CONVENTION OF 1818.—This body assembled at Kaskaskia in July, 1818; framed a constitution and adjourned on August 26th, of that year. The constitution was adopted simply by act of the Convention, without being submitted to the people, and approved by Congress December 3, 1818. There were only fifteen counties regularly organized at this time, McDon-

ough County then not being in existence, the territory embraced within its limits being a part of Madison County, but without any white settlements.

THE CONVENTION OF 1847 convened at Springfield June 7, 1847, and adjourned August 31st, following. There were present 162 delegates, representing 99 counties, of which one (Highland), which had previously been a part of Adams, reverted to that county on the failure to secure a permanent organization through lack of a popular vote. Zadock Casey was President *pro tem.*, and Newton Cloud Permanent President. James M. Campbell and John Huston, together with Abner C. Harding, of Monmouth, represented McDonough and Warren Counties. The Constitution adopted was ratified by the people March 6, 1848, and went in force April 1st of the same year.

CONVENTION OF 1862.—This convention assembled at Springfield January 7, 1862, and adjourned on March 24th. The President *pro tem.* was John Dement, and the Permanent President William Hacker, of Union County. Joseph C. Thompson, of Macomb, represented McDonough County. This convention was held during the bitterest period of the War of Secession, and much acrimony was manifest throughout. During the session several objectionable measures were adopted; hence, when the Constitution, as evolved from that antagonistic body, was submitted to the people at the election of June 17, 1862, it was rejected by a decided majority.

THE CONVENTION OF 1869-70 convened at Springfield on December 13th, of the year first named, and adjourned May 13, 1870. Eighty-five delegates attended this Convention, John Dement being again the President *pro tem.*, succeeded by Charles Hitchcock as permanent presiding officer. William H. Neece, of Macomb, was the delegate from McDonough County. Next to the Convention which framed the Constitution under which Illinois entered the Union, this proved to be the most important Constitutional Convention ever held in the State. Many of the most prominent men and lawyers of the Commonwealth were delegates, such as O. H. Browning, of Quincy; Milton Hay (Lincoln's partner), of Springfield; Onias

C. Skinner, former Judge of the Supreme Court; Lewis W. Ross, of Lewistown, member of Congress; Joseph Medill, of the *Chicago Tribune*, and Elijah M. Haines, afterward Speaker of the House of Representatives. Very radical measures were presented and adopted, among others being the "minority representation" scheme in the choice of members of the Legislature, and the elimination of all special legislation—which, at this date, are leading features of the present constitution.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF ILLINOIS.—Of the varied economic resources of the State of Illinois, only those which are of supreme importance to the State as a whole, such as agriculture, mining, banking, transportation and manufacturing, will be briefly reviewed, as there will continue to be a change of figures, from decade to decade, in accordance with their certain growth.

Agriculture, it is needless to say, is one of the greatest industries of the State. The large yield of those crops for which the natural conditions are so admirably adapted, makes ample amends for whatever deficiency there may be in the variety of products. In 1900, out of the total acreage of 32,794,728 in the State, 27,699,219 acres—nearly 85 per cent.—were improved lands. In the value of farm property Illinois (1900) leads the list of States with a total of \$2,004,316,897. The improved acreage of the State, in 1902, was divided among the various leading crops as follows: Wheat, 1,774,329 bushels; oats, 3,747,956 bushels; corn, 8,201,312 bushels; hay, 2,667,252 tons; rye, 113,836 bushels; barley, 28,874 bushels, with 4,581,045 acres in pasture. In 1900, of the 90,947,370 pounds of broom-corn produced in the United States, Illinois was credited with 60,665,520. Her hay and forage crops amounted to 3,948,563 tons, and 256,213 acres were devoted to the growing of vegetables, valued at \$10,346,797. The production of apples amounted to 9,178,150 bushels.

Of the natural products, the next in importance to those of agriculture is coal; and only one State in the Union surpasses Illinois in the value of coal actually mined. All of her output is of the bituminous variety, the value of which (at the mines) varies from \$1.35 per ton, for lump coal, to 37 cents for pea coal. The total output of the State for 1901 was 26,635,



J T Adcock

319 tons, compared with 15,660,698 tons in 1891, an increase in ten years of nearly 11,000,000 tons, or over 70 per cent. It is a significant fact, as showing the distribution of coal in the State, that out of the one hundred and two counties, fifty-three are coal producing.

The banking interests of the State deserve notice, as especially showing its industrial activity. In 1902, the number of National Banks in Illinois was 271, with a capitalization of \$38,111,087 and a surplus of \$15,205,712. The number of State banks for the same year was 163, with a capital of \$9,027,500 and a surplus of \$2,308,100. The 638 private banks were capitalized at \$13,012,153, with a surplus of \$2,557,302. There were also twenty-two loan and trust companies, with a capital of \$12,430,000 and a surplus of \$6,729,600, making a grand total of 1,094 banking institutions in the State, with a capital of \$72,580,740 and a surplus of \$26,800,714. As compared with 1890, an increase is shown in each of these items of nearly 200 per cent.

The railroad interests of Illinois are in keeping with its other industrial progress. Chiefly on account of the abundant supplies of bituminous coal throughout the State, mining, manufacturing and railroads have developed together. According to the Report of the Railway and Warehouse Commission for 1905, the total mileage of main lines of steam railroads amounted to 11,641.50, not including 8,428.65 miles of side, industrial and yard tracks—which increased the total trackage to 20,070.15 miles. The total capitalization of these lines was \$4,503,611,469, amounting to an average of \$60,271 per mile. During the same year the number of employes on the Illinois railroads was 115,407, receiving wages amounting to \$72,078,397.24. The tons of freight carried aggregated 123,584,087, and the number of passengers, 53,547,290—the receipts from the former amounting to \$88,004,280, and from the latter, \$31,861,461—making a total from these sources of \$119,865,741. During the decade the earnings had increased 100 per cent. According to the same report the mileage of electric lines for the same year was 762.79, and is being rapidly extended.

A great expansion of the resources and energies of the State is now progressing in the line of manufactures. In the amount of capi-

tal invested in this department of industries Illinois ranks fourth among the States, the figures being \$776,828,598 in 1900, as against \$140,652,966 in 1880. In the number of wage earners dependent upon the manufactories, the State also ranks fourth, with a total of 395,110 employes, and earnings of \$191,510,962. The cost of materials used was \$739,754,414, and the per capita production of manufactured goods exceeded \$250. During the last six years the aggregate in these departments has been greatly increased. Illinois ranks first among the States in the manufacture of agricultural implements, bicycles, steam railroad cars, glucose, distilled liquors and watches, and second in the manufacture of factory furniture, men's clothing and soaps—as well as in the printing industries, in the lines of both book and job work. As to the agricultural implements of the country, 41½ per cent. of the total output is produced in the ninety-four plants of Illinois, which employ 22,394 men. The importance of the slaughtering and meat industry is illustrated by the facts that the sixty-four plants of the State employ 27,864 men, turn out products to the value of \$287,922,277, and otherwise go far toward making Chicago the second manufacturing city in the world.

In the production of iron and steel there are twenty-six plants in Illinois having a capital of \$43,356,239, employing 16,642 men, paying \$9,640,716 in wages, and turning out a product valued at \$60,303,144. Besides these larger industries there are numerous carriage and wagon factories, ship-building yards, locomotive works, paper mills, flour mills, canning and clothing factories and malt-liquor establishments, which, in 1900, turned out products to the value of \$19,733,821. In the State of Illinois there are 1,755 regular publications, having an aggregate circulation, per issue, of 10,429,368 and an average circulation of 6,737 copies.

From the above brief statistics it is seen that Illinois, with its 56,000 square miles of territory and its 6,000,000 of inhabitants, is blessed with truly imperial resources, all of which combine to establish for her a proud position in the sisterhood of States.

(For a more extended reference to various subjects touched upon in this chapter, see the "Encyclopedia," Part I. of this work, under proper topical headings).

CHAPTER II.

 McDONOUGH COUNTY ORGANIZED.

THE MILITARY TRACT—ITS BOUNDARIES AND THE TERRITORY EMBRACED WITHIN ITS LIMITS—TROUBLE OVER LAND TITLES—BOUNDARIES AND AREA OF McDONOUGH COUNTY — GROWTH IN LAND VALUES—SOIL AND STREAMS—FIRST SETTLERS—ORDER OF COURT ORGANIZING THE COUNTY—FIRST ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS CHOSEN—FIRST SESSION OF COURT—GRAND AND PETIT JURORS—THE TAX QUESTION.

In the spring of 1812 the United States was on the verge of war with Great Britain. In order to place the army on a war footing by securing enlistments in the military and naval service, the Government of the United States offered to every soldier and sailor, who would enlist and serve for a period of nine months, a bounty of 160 acres of land. To make this offer good, by act of Congress, passed May 6, 1812, the Government set aside certain lands for the soldiers of the War of 1812, including the territory now embraced in Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Adams, Schuyler, Brown, Pike and Calhoun Counties, and parts of Henry, Bureau, Putnam and Marshall Counties, more particularly described as bounded by Townships 15 North to 13 South of the Base Line, and from 9 West to 9 East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

The Government allotted 160 acres to each private who had served a specified time, and 320 acres to the officers, as well as to those who had re-enlisted. In 1818 deeds, or "patents," were issued to such soldiers, describing the lands without reference to location, quality, or anything else which would convey definite information; for the country thus parceled out was a "terra incognita" to all. Therefore, but few of the soldiers actually occupied their allotments; indeed, many were not aware that they had such lands patented to them. In course of time, as emigration began moving west, this large body of land became valuable, and its fertile prairies were looked upon

with longing eyes by the home-seeker. But the great difficulty standing in the way of those who would settle upon them was the obtaining of titles. Sometimes the owners could not be found and, to make confusion worse confounded, various land syndicates in New York and Philadelphia often held tax-titles to the property. Those who had the hardihood to squat, either under a tax-title or other claim, were in constant fear of the appearance of other claimants. This state of affairs led to the great fight between the holders of tax-titles and patent (or soldiers') titles, which in 1848-49 resulted in judicial decisions largely in favor of the latter.

Tax sales, it seems, had for many years been most irregular; but after such decisive action by the courts, the land agents throughout this section of the country ransacked the files of the General Land Office at Washington for the particulars of soldier claimants. For over forty years, and until every tract of land was thus investigated, did this careful examination of the patent title claims continue. It was found that, in a large majority of cases, tax and patent titles were merged, and the statutes of limitation and possession at last cleared up the complication. When the farmer and homestead seeker felt safe in making investments in land, this fertile section of country, known as the Military Tract, was settled rapidly, until now there is no portion of Illinois—and that means, no region in the world—which exceeds it in the combined qualities of fertility, beauty and the display of substantial homesteads.

The Military Tract, being dedicated for the use of soldiers who had served in the War of 1812, was, as will be observed, divided into counties, many which were named after the noted officers of the army and navy, or distinguished statesmen of the Revolutionary War period. McDonough County was christened in honor of Commodore McDonough, of Lake Champlain fame, and Macomb, the county-seat, for General Macomb. By reference to the records of later wars, it will be seen that the military spirit continued to permeate the inhabitants of McDonough County.

Geographically, McDonough County is one of the most symmetrical counties in the State, embracing an area twenty-four miles square, or sixteen congressional townships, forming an

exact square, and consisting largely of prairie land, with the exception of strips of timber along the streams preserved for pasture and wood lands, all under a high state of cultivation. In round numbers, it includes 368,640 acres, which, at the low estimate of \$40 per acre (not including city and town lots), represents a value of \$147,456,000. As lands for farming purposes alone have been selling at the rate of \$140 per acre, including city and town lots, the average price per acre could safely be placed at \$60, which represents the sum of \$231,984,000. The General Government valued the virgin land at \$1.25 per acre, or a total of \$460,800, indicating an increase in value of \$227,376,000; and this, too, in a little over half a century. This wonderful growth in land values goes to make up, to a great extent, the enormous increase in material wealth of the imperial State of Illinois.

Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State in 1818, and what is now known as McDonough County was then a part of Madison County. By legislative act of June 30, 1821, it was assigned within the bounds of Pike County, and the act of February 10, 1826, fixed its present boundaries, and, for judicial and recording purposes, attached it to Schuyler County.

In the early pioneer times McDonough County was nearly equally divided between timber and prairie lands. During the past eighty years of its settlement a very large portion of the timber land has been cleared for farm purposes, so that at this date more than three-fourths of the county is under a high state of cultivation, with improvements of dwellings, barns and other out-buildings second to none in the State.

McDonough County is well supplied with running streams, Crooked Creek being the largest. That stream enters the county near the northeast corner and, meandering in a southwesterly direction, affords excellent drainage until it passes over the western line. Spring Creek, which empties into Crooked Creek, adds to the value of the farming and live-stock advantages of the county. Troublesome Creek is so named on account of the sudden overflows to which it is subject, when, because of its high banks and alluvial soil, it is exceedingly troublesome and dangerous to cross. Grindstone Creek derives its name from

the excellent quality of sandstone found along its course, which is suitable for grindstones and whetstones. These two creeks, running from east to west about six miles apart, also empty into Crooked Creek. The considerable stream, called Camp Creek, is supposed to be so named because of a large Indian encampment upon its banks. Killjordan, a small creek which passes through Macomb in a westerly direction, is believed to have, somewhere along its course, the grave of an Indian (named Jordan) who was killed and buried on its shores. These streams, all tributary to the Illinois River, have tended to make McDonough County one of the richest districts in the State. The county is bounded on the north by Henderson and Warren, on the east by Fulton, on the south by Schuyler and on the west by Hancock County. The Territory embraced includes congressional townships 4 to 7 North and 1 to 4 West of the Third Principal Meridian.

As far as can be ascertained, William Carter and Riggs Pennington were the first settlers of McDonough County, about 1826 locating a mile southeast of the present town of Industry, on the Macomb & Western Illinois Railway. In the following year William Job and brother, with John Vance and others, settled near the present town of Blandinsville, the place being known for many years afterward as "Job's Settlement." William Pennington located at the extreme end of the timber in 1827, and gave the name Pennington's Point to the locality. Afterward he moved to Spring Creek, in the northwest part of the county. In 1830, James Clarke, David Clarke, William Pringle, Resin Naylor and others settled in the vicinity of Macomb. (The above items of information are given, by way of consecutive order of settlement, but in the township histories, presented in succeeding pages, will be found the details of the pioneer life of the county.)

ORGANIZATION OF McDONOUGH COUNTY.—A sufficient number of inhabitants having settled within the boundaries of McDonough County, a petition was prepared setting forth that fact as a requirement for its political organization, and, on June 14, 1830, it was presented to Hon. Richard M. Young, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, then holding court

at Rushville, the county-seat of Schuyler County; whereupon, the Court issued the following order:

"To the People of the State of Illinois, to all who shall see these presents, greeting:

"WHEREAS, By the ninth and eleventh sections of the act, entitled 'an act forming new counties out of the counties of Pike and Fulton and the attached parts thereof,' approved January 13, 1825, it is made the duty of the Presiding Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois, whenever it shall be made to appear to his satisfaction that either of the counties of Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henry, Putnam or Knox contains 350 inhabitants, to proceed to organize the same and to grant an order for the election of county officers preparatory thereto; and

"WHEREAS, By virtue of an act, entitled 'an act forming new counties out of the counties of Pike and Fulton and the attached parts thereof,' approved January 25, 1826, a new county was created to be called the County of McDonough, with the express provision therein contained that the inhabitants of said county should possess all the rights and privileges granted to the inhabitants of the several counties created by the first recited act, and to which said last mentioned act is a supplement; and

"WHEREAS, It has been made to appear to my satisfaction that the said County of McDonough contains 350 inhabitants and upwards, and inasmuch as the greater part of the qualified voters of said county have requested, by petition, that the same should be organized with as little delay as possible;

"I do, therefore, in pursuance of the power vested in me by virtue of the provisions contained in the above recited acts, order and direct that an election in and for the said County of McDonough be held at the house of Elias McFadden, on Saturday, the third day of July, next, for the election of three County Commissioners, one Sheriff and one Coroner, to serve, when elected and qualified, until they shall be superseded by the persons who may be elected at the general election to be held on the first Monday in August, next ensuing the date hereof; and for the purpose of having this order carried into execution, I do hereby appoint Ephraim Perkins, William McDonald and John Rogers of said county, judges of said

election, whose duty it shall be to set up written or printed advertisements, or notices, of said election in at least six of the most public places in said county, inclusive of the place at which said election is hereby directed to be held, having due regard to the situation and population of the different settlements, at least ten days immediately preceding said election, to the end that all persons concerned may have timely notice thereof; the election to be *viva voce*, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and conducted in all respects, as near as may be practicable, in conformity with the act entitled 'an act regulating elections,' approved January 10, 1829; and, lastly, the said judges are to certify the result of the said election to the office of the Secretary of State as soon thereafter as may be convenient, in order that the persons who may be elected and entitled to commissions may qualify with as little delay as possible; and after the said election of said county officers shall have taken place, in pursuance of this order, I do hereby declare the said County of McDonough to be organized and entitled to the same rights and privileges as other counties in this State.

"Given under my hand and seal, at Rushville, the fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1830, and of the independence of the United States, the Fifty-fourth.

"RICHARD M. YOUNG,

"Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois."

At the election held by virtue of the above order, James Vance and John Hardisty were chosen County Commissioners, William Southward, Sheriff, and Peter Hale, Coroner. On the date of the election the Commissioners inaugurated the official business of the county by their written affirmation that the order of Judge Young had been duly executed. Michael Stinson was appointed Clerk *pro tem*. The Commissioners then located the seat of justice at the house of John Baker, on the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 6 North, Range 2 West, now known as Macomb Township, and named the place Washington. Their final act, before adjournment, was to appoint Ephraim Perkins, William McDonald and George Dowell judges of election—the same to be held at Washington (now Macomb) on



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the first Monday in August; after which they adjourned until the fifth of July next ensuing.

Upon the date mentioned the Commissioners met at the residence of James Clarke and proceeded to divide the county into three magistrates' districts, and provided for the election of Justices of the Peace and Constables in each district. These districts were made eight miles wide, extending east and west the entire width of the county, No. 1 being the northern division, No. 2, the middle, and No. 3, the southern.

An election was called for the First District at the house of James Vance, on the first Saturday in August, 1830, for two Justices of the Peace and two Constables; the judges of election being George Dowell, William S. Moore and William Garrett. At the same date, in the Second District an election was held at the residence of John Baker for four Justices and four Constables, with Elias McFadden, Peter Hale and David Troxwell as judges of election. In the Third District the election, on the same date, was for two Justices of the Peace and two Constables—William Deakins, John Wyatt and Isaac Bartlett being judges of election. The election in the several districts, which fell on August 7th, resulted as follows: No. 1—James Vance, Sr., and John Bellew elected Justices of the Peace, and James Lee and James B. Tomberlin, Constables; No. 2—James Clarke, William McDonald, Robert Cook and Samuel Bogart chosen Justices of the Peace, and John Wilson, Oliver C. Rice, Thomas J. Pennington and John Harris, Constables; No. 3—Ephraim Perkins and Caswell Russell, Justices of the Peace, and Francis Reading and Jacob Coffman, Constables.

At the general election held in 1830—the first in the history of the county—James Vance, John Hardisty and James Clarke were elected County Commissioners; William Southward, Sheriff; Peter Hale, Coroner; and James Bartlett, County Surveyor. The election was held at the residence of John Baker, which was simply a hut built of poles and plastered with ordinary mud. This structure was used as a tavern, the Court House and Clerk's office, until the erection of the old log Court House in 1831. The latter building stood on the northeast corner of the square, where *The Eagle* newspaper office is now located.

The third meeting of the first regular term

of the County Commissioners' Court was held on the first Monday in September, 1830, when its members selected grand and petit jurors for the October term of the Circuit Court, which was then to sit for the first time in the judicial annals of the county. The following names were selected for grand jurymen: William Osborne, Joseph Osborne, William Garrett, Roland Lee, George Grace, William Hendery, William Stephens, Elias McFadden, John Barber, David Troxwell, Peter Hale, Nathan A. McFadden, John Carmack, John Wyatt, Sr., John Woodside, William Deakins, Wright Riggin, Elijah Bristow, Caswell Russell, Abraham Gassett and John Vance. The petit jurymen chosen were Charles Shannon, William Shannon, John Wilson, James Vance, Jr., John Bridges, Thomas Bridges, Thomas Phillips, Nimrod Smith, Eli Osborne, Nicholas Campbell, John Massingill, Ephraim Mitchell, Enoch Cyrus, Nathan Bartlett, Russell Duncan, Reuben Harris, Jr., Ephraim Perkins, George Shell, William Job, Nathan Hume, Noble Owsley and Larkin Osborne. The foregoing jurors constituted about two-thirds of the entire legal voters of the county.

At the meeting of the County Commissioners, mentioned above, John Baker was appointed Clerk *pro tem.*, in place of M. L. Stinson, resigned. It may be parenthetically remarked that no resignation of a county officer has since occurred in McDonough. To continue the record of appointments—James Vance was chosen Commissioner of School Lands; Isaac Bartlett, Surveyor, and John Huston, Treasurer. The bond of the last named official was fixed at \$800.

On the 17th of October, 1830, was held the first term of the Circuit Court, Hon. Richard M. Young, presiding, with John Baker as Clerk *pro tem.*, and William Southward, Sheriff. Thomas Ford, the State's Attorney (afterward Governor), being absent, James M. Strode was appointed temporarily to that position. Court was held at the house of John Baker, in the town of Washington, the temporary county-seat of McDonough. The term lasted one day, but little business being transacted. The jurymen were called and dismissed from further attendance; the order of Judge Young calling an election for the organization of McDonough County was ordered spread upon the records; and the bonds of Isaac Bartlett, Coroner, and William Southward, Sheriff, were formally

approved by the court—this being the extent of the business. Thus McDonough became fully organized, and every department, which was then declared in working order, has been continued to the present time.

Previous to the organization of the county, the taxes for the territory within the limits of McDonough County were assessed and collected by Schuyler County officials. One of the early acts of the County Commissioners was a request that the authorities of that county furnish the officials of McDonough County with a list of taxes assessed for the ensuing year, which request was promptly complied with. (For a fuller history of Macomb City see Chapter X. on "Cities, Towns and Villages.")

CHAPTER III.

ANIMAL AND BIRD LIFE.

PRIMITIVE CONDITIONS OF ANIMAL LIFE—TIMBER, GRAY AND PRAIRIE WOLVES—A WOLF HUNT—GENEROUS BOUNTIES FOR WOLF SCALPS—THE COMMON RED DEER — FOXES, SQUIRRELS AND OTHER SMALLER ANIMALS — REPTILES — THE DEADLY RATTLE-SNAKE—NUMEROUS SPECIES OF LAND AND WATER FOWL—WILD GEESE, TURKEYS AND PRAIRIE CHICKENS — THE SMALLER BIRD SPECIES — FEATHERED SONGSTERS — THE GRAY AND BALD EAGLE, THE HAWK AND OTHER CARNIVOROUS BIRDS—THE VALUE OF GAME BIRDS TO EARLY SETTLERS.

McDonough County was noted for the abundance of wild animals, when the first white settlers reached its territory. Both timber and prairie wolves were especially numerous and ravenous, being seen at all hours of the day, but especially at early dawn. It was not unusual, at break of day, to see a large hungry gray wolf cautiously and earnestly looking into the sheep pens or pastures; then, after silently selecting his prey, bound in among the flock and make off with a lamb or sheep. The hungry thief was usually accompanied by a mate—sometimes by several of them—and

when the first leap was made, the entire pack followed and the carnage ensued. The flock would stampede in wild disorder, and the trembling victims which were not torn to pieces would die of fright. It is probable that an attack at that particular place would not be made again for several months. In those days, the howling of the old wolves and the yelping of the young ones were the most common of nightly sounds.

Wolf dens were frequently found; raids against the animals were organized by the men and boys of the vicinity, and terrible was the revenge if Mr. and Mrs. Wolf, with the family, were found at home. The county authorities offered as high as \$5 each for wolf scalps; so that, in the early days, hunting for them became quite remunerative, and every boy big enough to carry a gun—say ten years of age—spent much of his time in scouring the woods with his fire arms and dog.

Extensive wolf hunts were sometimes organized by the settlers of this and adjoining counties. In the middle of an extensive prairie, and miles from the timber, was planted a flag-staff, or pole, the spot selected being the highest ground in the district to be beaten up, and the staff, which was to be the objective point of all the hunters, was called the Wolf Pole. A day was appointed and captains selected from each settlement to meet at a convenient place. The men, armed with Hickory clubs and carrying horns, which they used for the purpose of arousing the animals, were assigned their stations, a few hundred feet apart, and a cordon was thus drawn around the entire section of country intended to be covered by the hunt. At the appointed hour the signal to advance was passed around the little army, and all made, in a bee-line, for the Wolf Pole. With shouts, blasts upon their horns and other din, they pressed forward at a walk, driving before them all wild animals within the radius of their operations and concentrating them toward their goal. Soon a rabbit, a coon, or even a deer, would be started from cover; but, if they so desired, such animals were generally allowed to break through the lines. The eyes of each man were for the real game; and woe be to the wolf that tried to break through! As the circle of hunters contracted around the pole, which could be seen for miles, the area within became animat-

ed with animals of all kinds, and with the nearness of their approach the excitement became more and more intense. To reach a wolf was now the grand desire, and toward the last the clubbing and yelling transformed the scene into a regular bedlam. Occasionally a deer was caught in the circle, and, if in good condition, was brought to a selected spot, cooked and made the feature of a jolly barbecue. The wolves killed were taken as trophies to show the folks at home, and their scalps afterward presented to the proper county authorities with a claim for the legal bounty. The consequence of this continuous slaughter was that the number of the sheep murderers became "smaller by degrees and beautifully less." Occasionally a panther would be found in the denser timber sections, but so seldom as to be considered neither a menace nor a nuisance.

Prairie wolves were also very numerous. In size they were between the timber wolf and the coyote, and a full grown animal of this species was usually a match for an ordinary dog. They usually fought with rapid snaps, and as their jaws were powerful, their sharp teeth cut like knives. They were sneaking and cowardly, yet crafty and persistent, and when hungry and emboldened by numbers, or when cornered and desperate, they were formidable fighters.

The common red deer were very abundant, and were often seen in herds of from ten to a dozen. Many of the early settlers not only relied on venison for the table, but made their winters profitable by hunting the animals for the market. Rabbits swarmed in the timber and the openings, and raccoons and fox squirrels were common. Foxes were not numerous, although some of the old settlers from Tennessee and Kentucky, who had learned to enjoy hunting them, still kept their hounds after coming to McDonough County. They would quite frequently organize hunts here, but rather for sport than for gain. A few wild-cats roamed the denser woods, but nothing serious came of their presence. None of the water courses bore indications of the presence of beaver at any time, but now and then an otter was captured. Muskrats were very numerous, and their houses may still occasionally be seen along the streams. Minks, weasels and skunks were common, and as destructive to fowls then

as now. A large gray gopher and innumerable specimens of a little striped species were found in the county, as at present being quite destructive to the newly planted grain. There are still plenty of chipmunks; also fox-squirrels, flying-squirrels and a large number of the black and gray varieties. Woodchucks, house-rats and mice came with civilization; but moles and field mice were here when the settlers first came. The turning up of the virgin soil by the plow destroyed their snug burrows, and they were finally driven from the country with the thorough improvement of the land.

Many varieties of small innocuous snakes were found in great abundance, such as the common milk-snake, water-snake (garter) and the green snake. Scores of the mottled water-snakes could be seen on any quiet summer day sunning themselves in the warm light.

The rattle-snakes, of a brownish speckled color, were numerous and deadly, and unless their bite (so-called) was quickly attended to, it was likely to result seriously, if not fatally. Horses and cattle avoided them with terror. The writer was plowing in a wheat field in September, a time when the rattler is most poisonous. The horse in the furrow was struck—that is the proper word, as the reptile strikes from the coil and its long sharp and hollow fangs (not teeth) enter the body of the victim and deposit the death-dealing fluid, after which the rattler stretches out on the ground. The horse, so far as the writer could see, did not act in an unusual manner, as if in terror. The snake, however, made itself known in the usual manner and was at once killed. The plowing continued, but within an hour the horse seemed to be lame. Upon careful examination the animal's leg was found to be much swollen, and two slight scratches were found, with a small drop of blood adhering to the hairs just above the hoof. The horse was at once unharnessed and taken to a veterinary surgeon of experience, who pronounced the case as dangerous. The swelling of the limb soon extended to the body, and within six hours after the stroke the poor beast died in great agony. After this experience the writer had a great dread of rattle-snakes, and, moreover, registered a vow of vengeance against the rattler, on account of the death of poor Jack. It may be added that

he had the satisfaction, later, of killing scores and scores of the venomous reptiles.

Hogs, far from manifesting fear of rattle-snakes, often sought them for food. When found, the hog would greedily seize the snake with its teeth, put its front foot upon it, tear it to pieces and devour it. A courageous dog would sometimes seize ore near the head and shake its life out; but if he received a stroke the poison seemed to produce intense agony for several days. After that the dog left the rattlers alone.

The rattle-snake was a dull, slow-moving, stupid creature, apparently incapable of fear, but it had two very quick movements. Upon the slightest disturbance it slid into a coil, its head at the center and raised two or three inches above the ground, and its rattle-equipped tail, on the outer periphery of the coil, sounded its warning with a quivering movement so rapid as to be almost invisible. Upon near attack it struck with widely extended jaws and a quick action of the head, projecting its strike about one-third of the length of its body; but, fortunately, it was not rapid in recovering its position for another stroke. These reptiles were usually equipped with from three to twelve rattles, or buttons, and as each rattle was supposed to represent a year's life, some had existed altogether too long for any good they ever did in the world. It was held as a paramount duty on the part of all to relentlessly destroy them, and its faithful performance accounts for their virtual extinction.

In pioneer days, snake dens were numerous throughout the country. Ledges of rock situated along the creeks or streams were selected by every variety of snake for winter quarters, and these haunts were known as snake dens. In the early spring, when the reptiles were weak and listless, it was no uncommon occurrence for the settlers to kill over one hundred in a morning's hunt. Then, as now, snakes were the aversion of all and were killed on sight.

There were many vicious-snapping turtles, while the common land and water tortoises were abundant. The numerous embankments of clay were the homes of the little crabs, or crawfish, and it was said they always went down until they found water.

Innumerable land- and water-fowl made McDonough County their migratory home. With the melting snows in early spring, the brant, goose and duck made their appearance. The geese, especially, flew in great wedge shaped flocks, steadily following their tireless leaders, and, during the migratory season, their loud "honk" was heard in the sky at all hours of the day and night—ever northward in the spring and southward in the fall. The few now seen are as nothing compared with the thousands of the early days. All along the creeks, streams, rivers and reedy ponds, they then nested and raised their broods. Their flesh and eggs were common and healthful food; besides, the children of the early settlers used to place the eggs in the nests of setting hens and so raise young wild geese. Both ducks and geese were easily domesticated, although frequently one that had apparently been contented with civilization would listen to the call of a passing flock, take wings, join the choir and soar away never to return.

Wild turkeys were also very abundant in the timber lands, and afforded great sport and profit to the hunters; but since the country has become densely settled they are seldom seen in their old haunts.

Prairie-chickens literally swarmed over the prairies, and numberless coveys of quails whistled both on prairie and woodland. In the early spring the drumming of the male bird was sweet music to the hunter. The whirr of the prairie chicken and partridge and the beautiful quail was æolian music to the early settler, as it was the promise of abundant feasting for the winter; in fact, the country could produce no finer game than a good fat prairie chicken. Now, they are not only scarce but are protected by stringent laws.

In the summer the sand-hill cranes, flying at great height and without order, would come down in small numbers upon the prairies. They were exceedingly wary, and at the warning cry of any member of the flock, all would take flight at once, rarely returning to the place of alarm for hours afterward. Their preparations for migration southward were very peculiar and interesting. In the late autumn they could be heard uttering a loud call, and soon began to assemble in pairs and groups at some chosen spot. There, for some



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days, their antics were most astonishing, as in an apparent frenzy of excitement they joined in a sort of pow-wow, leaping, dancing and screaming, wildly and ceaselessly. At length, when all appeared to have arrived at the rendezvous, the leader took wing and, uttering a loud cry, began his circling, upward flight. He was quickly followed by each member, in rapid succession, until the entire assembly was in mid-air, sailing in a sweeping, enlarging circle, ever upward and upward, frequently uttering that singular cry, until at length they became specks in the sky and finally disappeared wholly from vision. Even then that far call still came down to earth, ever passing southward until it, too, was lost to the ear.

There were also many blue herons along the streams, and frequently the snow-white variety appeared. A species of bittern, called by the children "Thunder pumps," and inhabiting marshy places, snipes of various kinds and plover and woodcock were numerous in the prairies and lowlands, and occasionally a snow-white swan would be observed floating in the air, or majestically sailing over the still water places. In their season, immense flocks of wild-pigeons literally darkened the sky, passing along like the sound of a mighty wind. Myriads moved in a northward direction, while detachments of them tarried to roost in some favorite clump of trees or grove. They broke down the branches with their weight, and thousands upon thousands were netted, shot, or even killed with clubs. It is said the species is now extinct—at least, they have not been seen in this county for years.

The "brown thrasher," robin, lark, bobolink, cat-bird, whip-poor-will, and many other song-birds filled the air with their delightful notes. Neither were birds of brilliant plumage wanting. The humming-bird, the Baltimore oriole and the scarlet tanager flashed amid the foliage; the red-headed, golden-winged and spotted wood-peckers winged their rapid flight from cover to cover; the gaudy, jaunty blue-jay followed one with his impudent scolding, and the little blue-bird delighted you with its soft color and modest song. In the long, twi-

light, summer evenings, many night-hawks sailed through the sky on tireless wings, ever and anon darting downward almost to earth, and then gracefully sweeping upward to the heights. And their opposites, the tiny but pug-nacious wrens, were abundant.

The county was also a favorite abode of the carnivorous birds. The historic bald-eagle and the great gray-eagle were frequently seen sailing at heights scarcely to be reached by the naked eye, to say nothing of the rifle. The smaller varieties of raptors were very abundant, from the large hen-hawk down to the bee-eating king-bird and the little shrike, or soldier-bird, which waged relentless warfare upon each other. Then there was the butcher-bird—well named—whose habits seemed founded on pure cussedness, killing small birds, mice and worms by impaling them on thorns; also, the turkey-buzzard, which lived on dead animals and other carrion; the bee-bird, hanging around the hives for his meals, and certain ravens which had a peculiar note.

There were four or five varieties of owls: The great horned, the large gray-owl and the little barn screech-owl—the last named being the most numerous. Crows were plentiful as now, as were the large black-birds, with their rich plumage, and the brilliant red-winged starlings. The little tame, brown cow-birds (black-birds) were very abundant, and their habit of familiar attendance upon the cattle was pleasant and interesting.

So it was that a kind Providence was prolific in furnishing the early settlers with an abundance of nutritious food through the plentiful wild game, both feathered and furred. The emigrant, also, was blessed with the melodious songster and the bird of rich and brilliant plumage, thus appealing to his higher nature, humanizing and civilizing him and richly endowing him with all that heart could desire or human taste enjoy. The pioneers were by no means without food for both mind and body, and were refreshed morning, noon and night by the contemplation of their wonderful natural surroundings.

CHAPTER IV.

TOPOGRAPHY AND FLORA.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE MILITARY TRACT REGION —
 WATER COURSES—TIMBER LANDS AND THE VALUE
 OF THEIR PRODUCTS TO THE EARLY SETTLERS—
 PRAIRIE LANDS AND GRASSES — INDIGENOUS
 PLANTS, FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

The Military Tract, so-called, is bounded on the west by the Mississippi River and on the east by the Illinois, beginning on the north at the south line of Rock Island County and running south, with said boundaries, to the junction of the Illinois River with the Mississippi, a short distance above Grafton, about twenty miles north of Alton. The territory is well watered by the streams emptying into these rivers, the principal water courses being Spoon River, Lamoine River (better known as Crooked Creek), and Camp, Grindstone and Rock Creeks. There are a number of smaller streams which water the district, the general direction of these being southwest into the larger tributaries, by which their waters ultimately reach the Illinois.

In McDonough County the principal creeks, or water courses, are Camp, Crooked (formerly Lamoine River), Grindstone and Troublesome Creeks. The timber lands were chiefly along the banks of these streams and, in the southwestern part of the county, some miles from the streams. They were covered with a splendid growth of oaks, maples and black walnut, whose massive boles would square over two feet, rising to a height of thirty or forty feet to the fine spreading branches which formed their lofty crowns. The limbs would often produce logs from ten to twelve feet in length that could be split into rails. For many years these timber lands produced large quantities of hewed and sawed building material—ties, planks and boards for building log-huts and more pretentious dwellings, for constructing mill-dams and bridges, furnishing rails, stakes and posts for fencing, and fuel for the household. These timber lands were providentially scattered over the country for the shelter and

comfort of the first settlers; but when the railroads were built, they were not so necessary, as, thereafter, lumber, fuel and wirefencing were transported from other points.

The timber lands of McDonough County, as elsewhere, covered a strong and fruitful soil, and they were so profitably cleared that over one-half of the area covered by them was converted into fruitful fields.

Besides these trees of larger growth were found the smaller varieties, such as iron-wood, willow, wild cherry, crab-apple, thorn-apple, wild-plum, etc., in abundance. Hazel, blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry and black currant bushes grew everywhere in profusion, while the wild grape-vines flourished along the borders of the streams. The nuts, mast and wild fruits of the forest furnished, in early times, abundant, palatable and wholesome food for man, beast and bird.

The open prairies were thickly covered with heavy verdure, from the nutritious upland grass to the coarse wire and broad-leaved grasses. And how delightful to recall even the fleeting visions and memories of those primitive days; the rushes and lilies of the sloughs and ponds; the delicious wild strawberries; the yellow ground-cherries and other wild fruits that bloomed and ripened in the rolling prairies of this favored land! The tall sun-flower, the rosin-weed, golden-rod, innumerable daisies and asters, wood anemone, mandrake or May apple, and the beautiful blue prairie-bell, were among the countless varieties of wild flowers that profusely decked and perfumed this home of the early settlers. Truly, what a flower garden and orchard this prairie country was, not excelled by the modern creations of horticulture and floriculture!

A more detailed enumeration of the flowers to be found in quiet nooks, still undisturbed by cultivation, embraces the following: Blood-root, rue, wood anemone, star flower, spring beauty, Dutchman's breeches, white trillium, wild sarsaparilla, Solomon's seal, dog-wood, red-bud, red-berried elder, white and yellow wood sorrel, poison ivy, Virginia creeper, ox-eyed daisy, Sarvie's berry, prickly ash, Indian pipe, field chick-weed, white and yellow water-lily, poke-weed, wild carrot, yarrow, quaking asp, American aspen, white blue and purple asters, boneset, marsh marigold, dog-tooth; yellow, white and purple violets; sumach (four

varieties), hop-tree, celandine, yellow and white lady-slipper; meadow, wood and pond lilies; yellow star-grass, butter and eggs, St. John's wort, mulein, jewel weed, jimsen (Jamestown) weed, cockle-burr, burdocks (two varieties), black-eyed Susan, elecampane, stick-tight, tansy, milk-weed, box-elder, sycamore, bouncing Bet, fire-weed, scouring root, columbine, evening primrose, wake-robin, painted cup cardinal flower, honey-suckle, liverwort, phlox, blue-eyed grass, blue flag, spider wort, Indian tobacco, white and blue gentian, fringed gentian, skunk cabbage, Jack-in-the-pulpit, wild hyacinth, pussy-willows, butter-cups, wild roses, leeks, cat-tail, Wahoo-tree berry, red-root, etc. If the botanical names were applied to this profusion of flowers, they would sound quite learned, and the specimens would be preserved in pots and carefully placed in green-houses; but, although the names given by the early settlers were homely, they were easily understood and characteristics of form, color and often of locality.

CHAPTER V.

GEOLOGY—MINERAL DEPOSITS.

GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS IN McDONOUGH COUNTY—
COAL AND CLAY DEPOSITS—DRIFT-CLAYS IN THE
VICINITY OF COLCHESTER—COAL MEASURES—THE
COLCHESTER MINES — LIME AND SANDSTONE—
FIRE CLAY — TILE AND FIRE-BRICK PRODUCT —
IRON ORE—BUILDING STONE.

Most of the following information regarding the geology of McDonough County is obtained from the report of former State Geologist A. H. Worthen; in fact, no man was more thoroughly conversant with the matter, or better qualified to treat the subject which he had so carefully investigated, and no history of the county would be complete without it.

The geological formations appearing at the surface in this county comprise the Quaternary, including the loess and drift; the lower portions of the Coal Measures, including the

three lowest seams of coal, and the St. Louis and-Keokuk Divisions of the Lower Carboniferous Limestones. The entire area of the county, except the valleys and streams, is covered with beds of the Quaternary Age, ranging from thirty to one hundred feet, or more, in thickness, and presenting the same general features which have been given as characteristics of this formation in the reports of adjoining counties. Good natural exposures of these are rarely found here, and the observer is compelled to rely mainly on such information as can be obtained from well-diggers and others engaged in surface excavations, as to their thickness and general character.

In the railroad cut on the north bank of Crooked Creek, just below Colmar, the following section of Quaternary beds were seen: Soil, 1 to 2 feet; ash colored, marly clay (loess), 8 to 10 feet; reddish brown clay, 5 feet; sand and gravel (partially stratified), 15 to 20 feet. This exposure is considerably below the general level of the prairie, and the beds seem to have been subjected to some shifting process since the original deposition, presenting the general characteristics of Modified Drift.

In the shafts of Colchester the drift-clays generally range from thirty-five to forty feet in thickness, and consist of buff or brown clays, with gravel and boulders, passing downward at some points into blue clays or hardpan. Boulders of metamorphic rocks of various kinds, and of all sizes up to a diameter of two or three feet, are scattered in considerable numbers in all the gulches and streams which cut through the drift beds, being most abundant in the lower part of the drift deposits.

No indications of the presence of an ancient soil underneath either the loess or drift were seen at any of the points examined in this county. The wells are seldom sunk to the bottom of the drift, and hence afford no conclusive indications of what may underlie the boulder clays. At Bushnell a boring for coal passed through 112 feet of these Quaternary deposits before reaching the bed rocks, in the following order: (1) Soil, 2 feet; (2) yellow clay, 12 feet; (3) sand, 2 feet; (4) blue boulder clay, 61 feet; (5) blue and yellow sand, 35 feet.

Two wells driven in the city park at Ma-

comb—one 1,630 feet and the other 1,360 feet—passed through approximately the same strata before reaching bed rocks; then, for several hundred feet, penetrated what is termed St. Peter's sandstone. These wells were sunk for a two-fold purpose: First, to ascertain if there were coal-beds of workable size; second, to obtain overflow artesian wells. Neither of these objects was realized. The water in these wells stands within fifty feet of the surface, powerful pumps being required to force it into the stand-pipe and large adjacent reservoir; further, although the supply seems to be inexhaustible, the water is impregnated with sulphur and is not suitable for either culinary or steam purposes.

COAL MEASURES.—All the uplands in the county are underlain by the Coal Measures, except a limited area on Crooked Creek. In the southwestern corner of the county, embracing nearly the whole of Township 4 North, Range 4 West (Lamoine), and the southwestern portion of Township 5 North, Range 4 West (Tennessee), the beds composing the lower portions of the Coal Measures, as they are developed in this county, give the following sections: (1) Sandstone and sandy shales, partly ferruginous, 20 to 30 feet; (2) Band of calcareous shale, with cuticular masses of dark blue limestone containing *Cardiomorpha Missouriensis*, 2 to 3 feet; (3) Coal No. 3, 2 to 3 feet; (4) Sandy shale and soft sandstone, 35 to 40 feet; (5) Bluish clay shale filled with fossil ferns, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet; (6) Coal No. 2, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; (7) Bituminous fire clay, 2 feet; (8) Gray clay shale, 6 feet; (9) Septaria limestone, 3 feet; (10) Variegated shales—purple, yellow and blue—18 to 20 feet; (11) Sandstone passing locally into shale, 10 to 15 feet; (12) Coal No. 1, sometimes replaced with slate or blue shale, 1 to 3 feet; (13) Fire clay, sometimes replaced by sandy shale, 2 to 3 feet; (14) Quartzose sandstone, conglomerate, 5 to 20 feet.

These beds have a maximum thickness of about 150 feet; consequently, a boring anywhere in the county, carried down to a depth of 200 feet from the surface, would pass entirely through the Coal Measures and determine the amount of coal that could be found at that point. No coal seam is worked at the present time, except No. 2, or the Colchester

coal, and it seems probable that neither No. 1 nor No. 3 can be developed in the county so as to be of much value to the industrial interests of its people. In the vicinity of Colchester limestone and calcareous shale, usually found above coal bed No. 3, outcrops in the ravines west of the town; but no indications of the actual presence of coal are seen. It is quite probable that in the southeastern portion of the county, coal No. 3 may be found sufficiently developed to be worked to advantage. The shale and sandstone above coal No. 1, of the foregoing section, are found only in the vicinity of Colchester, where about ten feet of sandy ferruginous shales overlie the limestone concretion above described. No. 4, of the above mentioned section, is well exposed on the ravines leading into the east fork of Crooked Creek, west of Colchester, but it is everywhere a sandy shale of no material economical value. No. 5 of this section forms the roof of the Colchester coal, being a true clay shale at the bottom and locally quite bituminous. Higher up it becomes sandy, and gradually passes into the sandy shales of No. 4. It also contains ironstone concretions similar to those at Mazon Creek and Murphysboro, although not so perfectly formed, the latter showing fossil ferns of the same species as those found at the localities mentioned. In the shales, also, are seen numerous beautiful ferns in a remarkably fine state of preservation. This locality may be reckoned as one of the best in the State for collecting these beautiful and remarkable relics of an ancient vegetable growth.

In the vicinity of Macomb the Colchester coal seam is not of sufficient thickness to be worked to advantage, as the borings for the artesian wells in that city have fully demonstrated. The borings in that vicinity at a depth of 1,700 feet were still in the St. Peter's sandstone. About a mile and a half southwest of the town a thin stratum of coal outcrops above the sandstone quarries of Mr. Rowley, which probably belongs to the Colchester seam, though here only about a foot in thickness. This may, however, be an outcrop of the lower seam No. 1; but from the appearance of the sandstone it is more likely to belong to No. 2, thinned out here to about one-half its usual thickness.

In the vicinity of Colchester a very good



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sandstone is found below the coal, from ten to fifteen feet in thickness. It is No. 11, of the foregoing section, and is believed to be the equivalent of the sandstone in the McLean and Stewart quarries near Macomb. A section of the bed exposed in the vicinity of these quarries shows this succession of strata: Thin coal, 1 foot; Shaly clay, 2 feet; Thin bedded sandstone, 1 to 6 feet; Massive sandstone, 10 to 12 feet; Bituminous shale (coal No. 1), 4 feet; Carbonate of iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot; Fire clay, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot; Bituminous slate, or shale, 2-3 foot; Shale, 5 feet.

In the Colchester region, at most of the outcrops examined, the same horizon was represented by dark blue shales (No. 12 of the section previously given), containing nodules of iron ore inclosing crystals of zinc blende. On the southwest quarter of Section 24, Township 5 North, Range 4 West (Tennessee), the following beds were found exposed in connection with coal No. 1: Shaly sandstone, 4 feet; Coal No. 1, 2 feet; Fire clay (not exposed); Shaly sandstone, 16 feet; St. Louis limestone, 6 feet.

Although the lower coal was not found developed at any of the exposures examined in the vicinity of Colchester, it was found by Mr. Horrocks at his tile and fire-brick kiln, not more than a mile from the town, and was struck in one of the pits sunk for fire clay. It was discovered about forty-five feet below coal No. 2, being a foot in thickness and associated with an excellent fire clay.

As early as 1853 a coal seam was opened on Section 24, Township 5 North, Range 4 West, on land then owned by Mr. Lowrey. The coal was from eighteen inches to two feet in thickness, overlaid by a few feet of shaly sandstone. Below the bed of coal about sixteen feet of sandstone was exposed, and a short distance up the creek a concretionary limestone underlies the sandstone. This is doubtless the lower coal (No. 1) and probably exists at many points in the county, ranging from one to three feet in thickness. At the same time (1853) coal was also dug on Mr. Thompson's place, on the northeast quarter of Section 16, Township 4 North, Range 3 West (Bethel). At this point the seam was thirty inches thick, but was only exposed in the bed of the creek, with no outcrop of the associate beds. This is, without doubt, the lower seam,

as the concretionary member of the St. Louis limestone was found outcropping on the creek a short distance below where the coal was discovered. On the northwest quarter of Section 33 (Bethel) a coal seam was opened and worked in 1858, on land then owned by J. Stouching. The coal was worked by "stripping" in the bed of a small creek, the deposit ranging from eighteen to twenty inches in thickness and being overlaid by about two feet of gray shale.

These two lower seams also outcrop on Job's Creek near Ilandinsville, and have been worked from the first settlement of the county. They appear also on nearly all the tributaries on the east fork of Crooked Creek, and probably underlie at least seven-eighths of the entire area of the county. In this portion of the State, however, they seldom attain a thickness of three feet; but they are nowhere more than 175 feet below the surface of the generally level prairie. No. 3, if developed anywhere in the county, will probably be found in the eastern range of townships, and would probably be the first seam reached in sinking a shaft, or boring from the prairie level.

At Bushnell a boring for coal passed through the following beds, as reported by those in charge of the work: (1) Soil, 2 feet; (2) Yellow clay, 12 feet; (3) Sand, 2 feet; (4) Blue clay, with boulders, 61 feet; (5) Blue and yellow sand, 35 feet; (6) Sandstone, 5 feet; (7) Clay shale, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; (8) Black shale, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; (9) Gray shale, $\frac{3}{4}$ foot; (10) Limestone, 9 feet; (11) Shale, 1 foot. The beds Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, belong to the drift, and show an aggregate thickness of 112 feet, indicating the existence of an old valley here, in which the Coal Measures have been cut down to a point below the horizon of the Colchester seam, and which was subsequently filled with drift deposits. Consequently, that coal which should have been found at this point at a depth of fifty to seventy feet below the surface, was not discovered at all. The limestone (No. 10 of the above section) is probably the bed overlaying the Seaville coal.

At Prairie City a boring was carried down to a depth of 227 feet, passing through the following beds, as reported by Mr. T. L. Magee: (1) Soil and drift clays, 36 feet; (2) Clay shale, or soapstone, 16 feet; (3) Black shale, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot; (4) Coal No. 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; (5)

Fire clay, 4 feet; (6) Shale and sandstone, 12 feet; (7) Clay shale, 38 feet; (8) Hard rock (limestone), 11 feet; (9) Shale, 4 feet; (10) White flint, 1 foot; (11) Shale, 10 feet; (12) Coal No. 1, 3 feet; (13) Fire clay, 6½ feet; (14) Hard rock, 5 feet; (15) Clay shale, 8 feet; (16) Sandstone, 4 feet; (17) Dark gray shale, 8 feet; (18) Clay shale (light colored), 14 feet; (19) Limestone (St. Louis bed), 44½ feet.

In the foregoing sections the beds numbered from 2 to 18, inclusive, belong to the Coal Measures and include the two lower coal strata. No. 19 is undoubtedly the St. Louis limestone, which outcrops on Spoon River, just below Seaville, eight miles east of Prairie City. At Lawrence's Mound near that city, at an elevation considerably above the surface where the above boring was made, a coal seam three feet in thickness was found (probably No. 3). It was probably an outlier left by the denuding forces which swept it away from the surrounding region, as it lay immediately below the drift with no roof but gravel, and covered but a limited area of ground.

LIMESTONE BEDS.—This division of the Lower Carboniferous series is probably nowhere in the county more than fifty feet in thickness, and consists (first) of a bed of light gray concretionary or brecciated limestone, lying immediately below the lower sandstone of the Coal Measures; and (secondly) of a magnesian limestone and some blue shales or calcareous sandstones, constituting what is sometimes called the "Warsaw limestone." On the east fork of Crooked Creek, a little north of west from Colchester, the following sections of these limestones may be seen: (1) Brecciated light gray limestone, 5 to 20 feet; (2) Calcareous sandstone in regular beds, 12 feet; (3) Bluish shale, 3 feet. The magnesian bed, which usually forms the base of the group, is below the surface here and generally ranges from eight to ten feet in thickness. The brecciated (composed of angular fragments cemented together) of limestone is very unevenly developed, and, in a short distance, often varies in thickness from five to twenty-five feet, or even more.

The Keokuk limestone is the lowest rock exposed in the county, and is only found along the bluffs of Crooked Creek, in Townships 4

and 5, Range 4 West (Lamoine and Tennessee). The upper part of this formation is usually a bluish calcareo-argillaceous shale, containing siliceous geodes, either filled with a mass of crystalline quartz, or hollow and lined within with quartz crystals, mammillary, chalcedony, calcite and dolomite. Below this geode bed there is usually from thirty to forty feet of gray limestone, the strata varying in thickness from a few inches to more than two feet and separated by partings of shale. The limestone beds consist mainly of the remains of organic beings—corals, crinoids and mollusca—that swarmed the primeval ocean; and the old quarries of limestone afford a rich field for the student to become acquainted with the varied and peculiar organic forms of this geological period. South of Colmar the grade of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad cuts into the upper part of this limestone to the depth of several feet, and from the excavated material were obtained many characteristic fossils of this period in an excellent state of preservation.

A complete section of all the limestone below the Coal Measures in this county would show the following order of succession and thickness: Light gray brecciated limestone, 5 to 10 feet; Calcareous sandstone, 12 feet; Magnesian limestone and shale, 10 to 12 feet; Geodiferous shales of the Keokuk bed, 20 to 30 feet; Light gray cherty limestone, 30 to 40 feet.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.—As may be seen from a perusal of the foregoing pages, a large portion of this county is underlaid with coal, and although the seams that have been discovered are much thinner than those that outcrop in Schuyler and Fulton Counties, they have not only furnished an abundant supply of fuel for home consumption, but for many years thousands of tons have annually been shipped to adjoining counties. From Colchester alone the yearly shipments have for a long period amounted to about 500,000 tons, and, until within a few years past, the output equalled the shipments.

The Colchester coal is of an excellent quality, if taken out at some distance from the outcrop, where it has been exposed to atmospheric influences. It is hard, bright and comparatively free from pyrites, breaking freely

into cubic blocks when mined. As reported by Henry Pratten, in Dr. Norwood's "Analysis of Illinois Coals," the specific gravity of Colchester coal is 1.290. It loses 41.2 per cent. in coking, the complete analysis being as follows: Moisture, 5.4; volatile matters, 35.8; carbon coke, 56.8; ashes (light gray), 2.0. The coal consists of 60.10 per cent. of carbon.

The analysis shows it to be one of the best grades of coal in the State, and its freedom from pyrites has always made it a favorite with blacksmiths. The coal from the lower seam is usually harder than that from the Colchester vein, and less uniform in quality. No. 3, if found at all in this county, would be met with in the uppermost layers of the bed rock and immediately underneath the boulder clays, except at a few points where it might be overlaid by a few feet of sandstone or sandy shale. A boring carried down to a depth of two hundred feet would probably pass entirely through the Coal Measures in any portion of the county, and in the western part the subordinate limestone would be reached at a depth of 150 feet, or less. When the light gray brecciated limestone of the St. Louis group is reached, it is useless to bore further in search of coal. This limestone is so different in its appearance from any of the limestones in the lower part of the coal measures that an expert would find no difficulty in identifying it, even by the smallest fragments taken up by the sand pump; hence it forms a reliable guide, both where it outcrops and where it may be reached by the drill, and determines the point below which no coal may be found.

The following, taken from the report of J. A. Kavanaugh, Mine Inspector, for the year 1905, indicates the state of the coal-mining industry in McDonough County: Number of mines in operation, 72; miners employed, 299; total number of days operated, 10,986; bushels of coal mined, 1,076,461; average price and value of coal at mines, 8½ cents per bushel; total value of coal mined during the year 1905, \$92,519.18. The report shows a decrease of 378,659 bushels, as compared with 1904. Only one accident occurred during the year, and that not fatal. The foregoing represents coal mined at Colchester, Tennessee, Birmingham, Blandinsville, La Harpe, Bushnell, Vermont, Industry and Macomb. In the entire county

there are sixty-nine operators and dealers. The report also stated that each mine had been inspected and found in good working condition. During the year 1905 a large mine owned by a corporation of which W. A. Compton was President, was opened at Littleton, on the Macomb & Western Illinois Railroad, and possesses all the latest facilities for mining.

FIRE CLAY.—The fire clay found in McDonough County is plentiful and of first class quality. While manufacturing drain tile at an early day, Mr. Horrocks found an excellent quality of clay near Colchester by sinking a shallow shaft down to the lower, or No. 1 coal, which at his works is about forty-five feet below the Colchester vein. The horizon of the lower coal furnishes an excellent article of fire and potter's clay in various portions of the State and county. In 1868 Messrs. Horrocks and Stevens Brothers erected tile-works just outside the limits of Bardolph, and for a quarter of a century increased their output of tile sewer-pipe and fire clay, with bricks of all dimensions, the entire manufacture being of most excellent quality. The fire clay was noted throughout the country for its purity and fire-resisting qualities. The raw material has been found all along the north side of Crooked Creek from Bardolph to Tennessee, but the shipment of the manufactured product ceased with the destruction of the Bardolph Fire Clay Works, some years ago.

IRON ORE.—There is a band of iron ore very generally developed in connection with coal No. 1, and indications of its existence have been observed at other points in the county, though nowhere has it been found in workable quantities. On the creek below Colchester Tile Works, a bed of very pure ore occurs about six inches thick, and it is quite probable that it may somewhere be found in the county of sufficient thickness to be of some economical value. In the adjoining county of Schuyler there are several bands of ore associated with the same coal, attaining an aggregate thickness of about two feet and yielding an analysis of about fifty-two per cent. of protoxide of iron. The ore is argillaceous—rich in carbonate of iron—and compares favorably in quality with the best Pennsylvania ores, but is not found in sufficient quantities to justify mining.

In Mound Township a deposit of bog iron-ore of good quality has been found and reported to be several feet in thickness, but the area covered has not been ascertained. Should it prove sufficiently extensive and pure as the samples indicate, it may be a valuable deposit; but to this date no person has been sufficiently interested to further investigate.

BUILDING STONE.—The central and western portions of the county have an abundant supply of freestone from the sandstone bed intervening between coals Nos. 1 and 2. This is usually from ten to twelve feet in thickness (as worked), in the upper part the beds being from three to twenty inches in thickness, and capable of being quarried out in thin, even slabs, suitable for flagging pavements. The lower part of the seam of sandstone is quite massive, and splits evenly. At the McLean, Rowley and Stewart quarries, two miles west of Macomb, there is an exposure of about twelve feet of stone in the face of the quarry. The stone is rather coarse-grained sandstone, nearly white in color, and furnishes a very durable material for foundation walls, curbing and culverts.

At the Hector-McLean quarries, half a mile west of the Rowley place, the sandstone is more regularly bedded, the layers varying from four to more than twelve inches in thickness and the stone being of better quality. Mr. McLean manufactures grindstones, whetstones, grave-stones and milk troughs, from the best portions of the quarry, and several of the veins were equal to any freestone in the county for color, regularity of grain and durability. Mr. Rowley invested a considerable amount of money in erecting the necessary buildings and machinery for the manufacture of grindstones, but it did not prove a remunerative investment and, within a few years, was abandoned.

The sandstone is equivalent to that on the railroad west of Seaville, in Fulton County. The magnesian and arenaceous beds of the St. Louis group will afford excellent material for culverts and bridge abutments—in fact, as good as can be found in the State, since they are scarcely affected by changes in temperature or climatic conditions. Good limestone for burning into quick-lime may be obtained on most of the tributaries of Crooked Creek, and on the east fork as far north as Colchester,

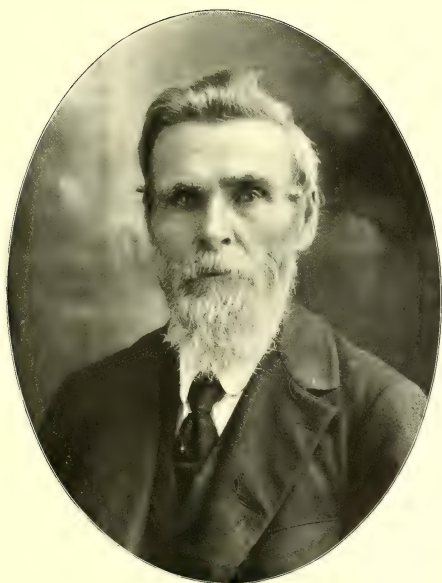
but not in sufficient quantities to justify the erection of kilns and other expensive apparatus. At an early day, before railroad facilities were available, a kiln or two had been erected and the product used by the early settlers, but never in sufficient quantities to encourage its manufacture to any great extent; and to-day there is not a kiln in the county.

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY SETTLERS—THEIR HARDSHIPS.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY PIONEERS AND PROBLEMS THEY HAD TO MEET—HARDSHIPS OF THE EMIGRANTS' JOURNEY—REMINISCENCES OF A PIONEER—BUILDING AND FURNISHING A PIONEER HOME—BREAKING THE PRAIRIE SOD—THE COLD WINTER AND DEEP SNOW OF 1830-31—SUDDEN FREEZE OF 1832—FOOD AND CLOTHING PROBLEMS—BLACK HAWK WAR—EXPERIENCE OF A CALIFORNIA GOLD-SEEKER—CHILLS AND FEVER TROUBLES—CROPS AND BUSINESS METHODS—"WILD-CAT" CURRENCY AND PRODUCE PRICES—AVERAGE LOG HOUSE AND ITS DOMESTIC LIFE—AMUSEMENTS—WAGES—LIVESTOCK PRICES—ABSENCE OF LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY—CONTRAST PRESENTED BY PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The McDonough County pioneers, as well as those in other parts of the State, had many difficulties to contend with, beginning with their journeys from civilization to their prairie homes. For many weary miles their routes lay through a rough country; swamps, marshes, creeks and larger streams were crossed with much hardship and dangerous labor. Their teams were often stalled in fords deep with mud, being obliged to unload the numerous members of the family and their worldly goods. At night they were obliged to camp on the open prairie, subject to storms of rain accompanied with terrific thunder and vivid lightning. It was enough to strike dismay to the hearts of these strangers in a strange land when the rain came down in sheets of water, penetrating the canvas of the covered wagon and sometimes upsetting them, with the camp



Wm. B. Atherton

tents, while the horses and cattle would be stampeded—such misfortunes causing the hardy emigrant many hours of anxious search before the family was ready to proceed. Sometimes the streams would suddenly swell in volume, making it hazardous to cross them. The only alternative was to camp on the banks until the angry stream had subsided. Such experiences upon the road were often continued for months; but, through them all, the eyes of the settler were ever turned westward. The wife and children, full of energy and pluck, ably seconded the efforts of the worthy sire to secure a home and haven of rest for those he loved. The boy of twelve to eighteen years, and the girl of equal age, proved ready assistants, early assuming the duties of helpmates to their parents and finally being placed in charge of the household and the farm.

What a contrast between the Then and Now! Today, we travel royally on the railroad, having our comfortable beds, excellent tables set with the best the land affords, bath-rooms, barber shops, reading-rooms, writing desks and stationery; in a word, there is no comfort found in our private dwellings which is not duplicated on the railroad or steamboat. And yet one often hears complaints made by the modern traveler, on the ground of fatigue or a short delay. A little pioneering would do the grumbler good.

Well, the settler at length arrives at his destination. Soon the anxious father and family proceed with their own hands to erect some kind of a habitation; and thus pioneer life begins.

REMINISCENCES OF A PIONEER.—In order to give what would be termed Personal Experience in pioneering, the following account (with some slight changes in verbiage) is presented as related by Ira C. Bridges, of Industry, one of the oldest settlers in the county:

"I (Mr. Bridges) was born in Morgan County, Ill., August 20, 1825, my parents coming hither from the State of Tennessee in 1823. There (in Morgan County) they resided until November, 1829, when they located in McDonough County, at that time composing a part of Schuyler County. With my maternal grandfather, James Vance, the Bridges family located in the south part of the county, Mr. Vance having removed to that locality in 1823.

Mr. Vance was a Justice of the Peace from 1825 until the county was organized in 1830. He was one of the first County Commissioners, was the first Postmaster in his section of the county, and assisted in naming and laying out the city of Macomb. Mrs. Bridges' father had located on eighty acres of prairie land adjoining the timber, and there built a small log house. In its construction not a nail was used; half of the floor was laid with linn-wood puncheons—that is, split logs; mother earth furnished the other half, and contributed to the construction of the hearth, fire-place back and jambs, surmounted by a stick chimney—that is, made up of small sticks plastered over with mortar made of common clay. The door was made of clapboards (split timber), with wooden latch and hinges. Bedsteads were made by boring two-inch auger holes in the logs, constituting the walls, erecting posts at a suitable distance for the width of a bed, and then stretching poles between them and the wall. Clapboards were laid on the poles for a bottom, and on top of this was placed a tick filled with prairie hay, surmounted finally by a feather bed, stuffed with the soft down which the mother had plucked from her geese. A most excellent bed was the result. We had two such in our small room, and the family enjoyed themselves and came out all right in the spring of 1830.

Grandfather Vance erected a small horse-mill, which ground the corn-meal for the entire county. My parents had fifteen children, and all were raised on corn bread and bacon. The father broke up ten acres of prairie, and cutting the overturned sod with an ax, planted the first crop of corn therein (sod corn). Watermelons and pumpkins were produced abundantly; and, altogether, the family lived on the fat of the land. In the summer it was necessary to add another room to our palace; and we felt quite comfortable and were no longer crowded.

"The plow used for breaking prairie was called the barshare; its mold-board was of wood, the bar and shoe (or point) of steel, and with six yoke of oxen attached, it cut a furrow from sixteen to eighteen inches in width. It took a stout man to hold the plow, while the bare-footed boy did the driving. Often, on finishing a land, there would be a snake-killing, as the reptiles were very numerous in the early days.

"The winter of 1830-31 proved to be very severe, on account of an unusually heavy fall of snow which continued on the ground for several months, causing much suffering. The little corn that was raised could be reached only after much digging and great labor, and both the deer and turkeys died for want of food. As we could not go to mill, we made graters for the manufacture of meal and for the supply of our daily bread, mush and hominy. The cold was intense, to add to our sufferings. We would cut down a tree, haul it to the house door, roll on big backlogs and fill in along the front; and then the family would sit around the roaring fire and sing all day long—there were no pianos then.

"In 1831-32 the Indians were quite numerous and troublesome. The Governor called out troops, and, after some parleying, the Black Hawk War ended by the Indians agreeing to leave the State. Only a few remained to steal stock and otherwise make nuisances of themselves. Among those caught in thefts was Black Hawk himself, and Thomas Bridges, a cousin of mine, had the honor of giving him a cow-hiding—after which all the Indians left. (The Black Hawk War occurred in 1832, though there had been much disturbance during the previous year.—Ed.)

"Our churches were few and far between. There were a few Hard-Shell Baptists, but the Missionary Baptists, under Elder John Logan, organized a church among the neighbors and preached from house to house. Although the preacher stood behind a chair for a pulpit the people showed themselves eager to hear the Gospel—much more, it seems to me, than they do now. This church organization continued for some years. Mr. Logan then removed to Macomb, and the congregation recognized that place as their church home.

"In the pioneer days we were much pestered with wolves, as they made sad havoc with our calves, pigs and sheep. Father made a wolf trap, and caught quite a number. He received \$5 for each scalp, which proved quite useful to pay taxes with, money being then very scarce. We continued to break a few acres of land each year. In 1832 emigration became quite extensive.

"There being many ponds throughout the county, and the vegetation dense, malaria, with chills and fever, became quite prevalent; in

fact, hardly any person was exempt. The few doctors in the county did what they could with calomel, and quinine and bleeding, when the case became serious. The fever would leave the patient very weak and listless, with skin of yellowish hue, and with an anxious, far-away look, which would cling to him for years, or until the disease was completely worn out by time and better sanitary conditions by way of drainage.

"Crops of all kinds were abundant, the soil producing luxuriantly, but the prices obtained, on account of distance from market and imperfect means of transportation, were at a low ebb compared with those of today. Pork sold at \$1.25 per hundred pounds, dressed; corn, to emigrants going west, at 8 to 10 cents per bushel; and wheat (which had to be hauled to Beardstown) at 25 to 30 cents per bushel. Sales of produce were made on the principle of barter or exchange—that is, exchanged for store goods. Cattle were very cheap, buyers coming from Jacksonville and elsewhere south of McDonough, getting them at their own prices.

"Our wheat was threshed on the ground by horses tramping on the sheaves. The separating was done with wooden forks; there was not a steel fork, or an iron shovel or scoop in the county. The first threshing separator machine was built and introduced into the county by Dallamand & Imes, the builders, in 1852. This changed our entire method of preparing grain for the market, and to us it was a most wonderful improvement.

"In 1850 the California fever struck our neighborhood, and, with many others, I started for the Golden West. We left McDonough County on the 20th of March, of that year, and arrived at Hangtown, in California, on the 12th of August, after five months of weary pilgrimage spent in crossing the great plains and deserts of the West. We saw numerous bands of Indians, large herds of buffaloes, deer, prairie dogs, antelopes, rattlesnakes and many other animals—not a few of which were welcomed to our camp kettles. Our route was by way of Fort Kearney, up the South Platte River to Ash Hollow, where it was crossed, thence by way of the Black Hills, to Fort Laramie, Sweet Water and Devil's Gate, and through the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains and down the Humboldt River to 'the Sink,' where it enters



Amelia Atherton

the ground; then across a grassless, waterless desert of fifty miles to the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and over the mountains to Hangtown. This was an old mining town, which received its name from the hanging there of two notorious thieves. There I remained and worked over two years. I had the usual success of these early miners—made little money, but gained great experience and saw much of the world. I returned by way of Panama, by steamer, to New York, and thence home."

Mr. Bridges furnishes much more of his valuable and interesting history, but as this covers the early period of his life in connection with the first settling of McDonough County, other portions of his narrative will be reserved for later pages.

DEEP SNOW OF 1830-31.—One of the most notable events in the memory of the early settlers of McDonough County, as it was with those of the same period in other portions of Illinois, was the "Deep Snow" of the winter of 1830-31. Clarke's "History of McDonough County" (1878), referring to this event, says:

"The snow began to fall the night of the twenty-ninth of December (1830), and continued to fall for three days and nights, until it reached an average depth of about four feet, drifting in places as high as eighteen or twenty feet. Great suffering was experienced in consequence. The settlers relied for their daily food upon the Indian corn which they were enabled to raise, together with the wild game, which was abundant at that time. Plenty of the former was raised to supply the wants of all until the next season's crop; but when the snow fell, but little had been gathered. Game could not be had. The great depth of the snow was a barrier to all travel, and it may well be imagined the sufferings of the people were great indeed. In a letter, published in the March (1876) number of 'Clarke's Monthly,' Hon. James Clarke thus graphically described the situation:

"The snow fell to an average depth of about four feet, and remained on the ground for about three months. Before the snow fell the deer were as fat as could be, and before it passed away they were so poor they were not fit to eat. Wild turkeys would fall from

the limbs of trees. The morning after the snow my wife was about three hours shoveling it from our cabin. We then lived about one hundred yards from the house lately occupied by Isaac Haines, a little southwest of Macomb. I did not have my corn gathered, and had a good-sized family to feed, and had five horses and some cattle. As soon as possible I sent John Wilson, the young man afterward murdered by McFadden, with the horses to Morgan County to have them kept through the winter. Each day we would have to go out to the field, and where we could see a stalk of corn standing above the snow, reach down until we came to the ear, pull it off, gathering enough for the day. There were no mills in the country, and each family would, with a mortar and pestle, pound their corn so as to make bread. A few were fortunate enough to have a large grater with which they would grate up the corn. The first thing done each morning would be to build the fire and put on a big pot of water in which the corn would be thrown and boiled a while, then taken out and grated and made into good, wholesome bread. This, with what game we could get, was what we had to live on during the long winter.

"Several families came to the county that fall, and, of course, had no corn. All things were then held more in common. Those that had none were welcome to help themselves from their more fortunate neighbors, all that was required of them being that they should gather it themselves. Resin Naylor, better known as "Boss" Naylor, was one of that class, and it was a little amusing to see him go out to the fields, walking for a time on top of the snow, on which a crust was formed, but now and then going through, getting his corn, and come in blowing like a porpoise and sweating dreadfully. But we all managed to live, and had good cause to be thankful it was no worse. The young men and women of this day have little knowledge of what a pioneer life consisted. Away out upon an almost boundless prairie, far from home and kindred, with an opportunity of hearing from them only every few months, it was dreary indeed, but how different it is now! However far the distance, they can be communicated with in a few moments' time."

THE SUDDEN FREEZE OF 1832.—Another memorable event, of a character somewhat similar to that just described, occurred in the latter part of the winter of 1832—the year after the “Deep Snow”—when, within a space of fifteen minutes, the weather changed from a mild thaw to a severe freeze, causing much suffering throughout the State, especially in the northern and western portions, accompanied by much loss of life. This incident is mentioned in most of the local histories. Clarke’s “History” gives the following brief account of the experiences of some of the early settlers of McDonough County in connection with that event:

“On the sixteenth day of March, 1832, David Clarke and William Carter were returning from Frederick to Macomb, each with a wagonload of goods. On the morning of this day they left the residence of a man living near Dodds-ville, and proceeded about a mile when it became so cold they could go no farther. Unhitching their oxen from the wagons, they broke for the nearest house, barely reaching it alive. On this same day two men left Blandinsville for Fort Madison, the weather at starting being comparatively pleasant. They had gone but a short distance when they discovered they were freezing. One of the party hurried off for help, which was obtained, and, on going back, the other party was found, but a short distance from where he was left, frozen to death. Again, on the morning of the same day, a man left Macomb for his home near Blandinsville, or Job’s Settlement, and had reached the prairie on the north, when the change in the weather occurred. Unhitching his oxen, he started them toward the timber, at the same time catching hold and holding on to their tails. The oxen brought up at a house not very far distant, and the men endeavored to loosen his hands, but was unable to do so, and the inmates of the cabin were compelled to pull him loose, the entire skin of his hands coming off in doing so.”

FOOD AND CLOTHING PROBLEMS.—DOMESTIC LIFE—During the first few years of their settlement in the county the early pioneers were compelled to make strenuous efforts to procure food and clothing for the most pressing wants of their families. The first small crops were frequently threshed with flails of their own making, and the grain trampled out by colts

on a closely cut sod. The grain was carefully swept up and winnowed in the breeze by pouring it from some elevation upon a sheet spread on the ground. The first threshing machine was a “terror;” it was called a “chaff piler.” The mechanism consisted simply of a concave wooden cylinder, set with iron teeth not always firmly fastened; and, as when they broke loose they flew out with fearful velocity, many accidents happened from this defect. The straw, dirt, chaff and grain were hurled from it in masses; grains of wheat came flying from the cloud of stuff and rattled around like bird shot—the entire process begriming the threshers with smut and dirt, which necessitated a scrubbing with soft soap and an abundance of water.

There were, of course, no granaries or barns in those days, and the threshed grain was usually stored at the place of threshing in cribs, the latter constructed of common rails so laid that the thin edges were toward the outer side. The crib was made to flare outwardly toward the top, thus protecting the contents from the rain. The bottom was also made of flat rails laid closely together and raised a foot or more from the ground, the whole being lined with straw, which prevented the grain from escaping through the crevices between the rails. When the crib was filled it was roofed over with rails, straw and prairie hay. This covering would keep out rain, but the ravages of rats and mice were very destructive. When the wheat or oats was needed for the market or domestic use, what was called a wind-mill was used to clean the grain—the forerunner of the separator of today. This proved hard work for the boys, and much grain was lost by these primitive methods; but within a few years all was changed, and the excellent threshing machines of the present day save grain, labor and expense. Corn was snapped and put in piles, when the neighbors were invited to help shuck it, or it was husked in the field and cribbed the same as wheat, excepting the straw was not needed.

As there were no cellars, the potatoes were kept in good order over the winter by smoothing a circle, some six or eight feet in diameter, on some dry place in the patch, piling the freshly dug potatoes upon it, in pyramidal form, then covering them with a layer of straw like a thatch and shoveling on this a thin banking of earth. At the foot of the mound a shallow

ditch was dug, encircling it for drainage, and the hole was covered with coarse prairie grass to shed the rain. As winter approached more covering was put on to exclude the frost, but with care not to have it too warm, and in the spring the potatoes were as fresh as when first dug.

The money of the country was scarce, barter being the principal means of exchange up to late in the 'fifties. True, coin alone was a legal tender, but there was not enough of it in circulation here to transact one-tenth of the necessary business. So paper money, of all descriptions and denominations, was issued under such euphonious names as "red-dog," "wild-cat," "stump-tail" and "shin plasters." This crude stuff freely circulated as currency and counterfeits abounded. The bills of the same denominations issued by different banks had as many values, which fluctuated from day to day. At every payment of money the *Bank Note Reporter* was always consulted, and the current value of each bill computed. It would be impossible to exaggerate the bewildering and worthless variety of bills and tokens which were in circulation in this Western country.

These conditions naturally caused barter to be the usual method of exchange. In the early days every store had a general assortment of articles needed by the settler, and would take from him in trade almost any product of his farm. The parties to the transaction would mutually agree on the price of the articles, which would be charged up to the account of the farmer, and every six or twelve months the merchant would foot up the balances and take the farmer's note drawing interest at ten per cent. per annum. He would accept dressed pork at \$1.25; potatoes at 10 to 12½ cents per bushel; chickens at 6 to 10 cents apiece; eggs at 4 to 8 cents per dozen, and butter at from 7 to 12 cents per pound. He would charge the farmer for calico 25 to 35 cents per yard, for sugar 10 to 15 cents per pound, and 25 cents for loaf. Every artisan and professional man took "store pay" for part of his bill, and wood, a cow, a pig, or "farm truck" for a goodly portion of the balance. How the settler's wife managed to endure the hardships and inconveniences of those times and make her family comfortable is a marvel.

The average log house was about 14x16 feet in size, and had a low loft for beds, which was

reached by a ladder, or an open, steep, narrow stairway away in one corner. After the saw-mills were started a "lean-to" for a sort of summer kitchen, and perhaps another for a bed-room, were added. The water was hard, and the housewife had to soften it with ashes. She made her own soap, and at first she dipped and molded her own candles. She dried her own wild fruit as she could get it; often milked the cows (out of doors), and always cared for the milk, cream and butter; spun, wove and made the children's clothes; did the daily cooking, and also saw that the hens were performing their daily duties, as her pin money depended much on the efforts of hendom.

Matches were almost unknown. The flint and steel, with tinder or punk, were often used, and some fortunate householders had sun glasses. Fire was carefully buried in the ashes and kept over night, and if, unfortunately, it went out, it was the wife who had to borrow some live coals from a neighbor. The house was so small, and the presence of so many men were required to do the farm work, that the wife had neither place nor time for privacy or rest; and yet how gracefully and bravely she adapted herself to the necessary surroundings, and, with the "men folks," toiled contentedly and happily to found these pioneer homes.

All the slaughtering and the dressing, as well as the preserving of the pork and beef, was done on the farm, and the farmer's wife "tried out" the lard and tallow, and made the sausage and head cheese. Whenever an animal was butchered a portion of the meat was distributed among the neighbors, who, in turn, reciprocated the favor. The scarcity of fruit was felt for a number of years, until the orchards began to bear. The wild fruits, it is true, were abundant during the short season, and were carefully preserved by the ever busy housewives. Dried pumpkin was a common table fruit, and the magnificent pies, over an inch thick, that were such welcome visitors at every farmer's table. Pumpkin "sass," bread, pancakes, salt pork and potatoes, and milk gravy, were the regular and monotonous daily diet.

Game and fish were abundant, but usually the men were too busy to secure their capture or prepare them for food. In winter the children caught numbers of prairie chickens and quails in the old-fashioned "figure-4 traps."

Fishing excursions, turkey-shoots and wolf hunts were the larger sports of the men; while tea parties and quiltings interested the women, and dancing parties, singing schools, spelling matches, corn-huskings and pumpkin parings were the entertainments of the young people. Oxen usually did the greater part of the team work, and often hauled merry parties of young folks to these frolics.

Hired men, working by the year, received about \$8 or \$9 per month, and their board and washing; the hired girl had from \$1 to \$2 per week. A fairly good cow was worth from \$7 to \$10; an ordinary yoke of oxen from \$35 to \$60, and a horse about the same. There were very few cash sales at any price, as barter was the rule, and the people in the county, as compared with their present condition, were financially very poor.

But such men and women were made of the stuff which builds nations. They had no pianos, organs, sewing machines or other species of labor-saving machinery; in fact, simple and primitive as were the implements of their labor, they made the great majority of them. Their agricultural implements, save only the breaking plow, they fashioned themselves; all the harrows, corn-plows and such other aids and helps as were of wooden construction, were made by the handy farmer. A ten-year-old boy may now sit upon a buggy-seat with a surrey top, and break up twice as much ground as a stalwart farmer in the strenuous pioneer period. The girls even, of the long ago, would drop the corn, and, when a poor stand was obtained, would replant the crop with a hoe. In haying season they would rake up the hay, and in threshing time would ride the horses that hauled the straw from the threshing machine; they would carry lunch and water to the harvest hands, and do all cheerfully and with dispatch. In a word, the young women were healthy and splendid specimens of womanhood, and as the young men were of the same fiber, the generation which now constitute the middle-aged residents of the county, upon whose shoulders rests the main responsibility for the well-being and advancement of its communities, have inherited the stalwartness of their pioneer ancestors as a guarantee that the imposed trusts will not only be successfully borne, but increased in value a hundred-fold. Thus will the impress of the hardy,

honest and able founders of McDonough County be made upon unnumbered generations, and the Christian tenor of their noble lives be indefinitely continued, broadened and intensified by modern methods, institutions and individuals.

CHAPTER VII.

POLITICAL.

STATE OFFICERS—LIST OF GOVERNORS WITH TERMS OF OFFICE—LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS AND SECRETARIES OF STATE—UNITED STATES SENATORS—CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF WHICH McDONOUGH COUNTY HAS FORMED A PART—LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR SAME DISTRICTS IN CONGRESS—LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENTS AND LIST OF STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

There have been twenty-three gubernatorial elections since the organization of the State of Illinois. Governor Bissell died while in office, and Reynolds, Oglesby and Cullom resigned to accept places in the Congress of the United States—Reynolds as Representative, and Oglesby and Cullom as Senators. In consequence of these vacancies, four Lieutenant-Governors have succeeded to the Governorship. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Governor was not eligible to immediate re-election for a second term, but the Constitution of 1848 removed this prohibition, and Governor French, who was in office at the time of adoption of the latter, became his own successor. Oglesby was three times elected to the office, French twice and Cullom twice; so that with twenty-three elections but nineteen men have been chosen to the office; but as four Lieutenant-Governors have filled the office for fractional terms as successors to those formally elected Governors, there have been as many different Governors as elections, viz., twenty-three.

Of the twenty-three persons who have held the office of Governor but two (the last two to be elected) have been natives of the State, though the others all came to Illinois early in life, and were closely identified with its in-



Joseph W. B. Bacon

terests at the time of their election; seven were born in Kentucky, four in New York, two in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, two in Virginia and two in Illinois, and one each in New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana and Prussia. The following is a list of Governors from the organization of the State Government in 1818, to the present time, with politics, date of inauguration and place (or county) of residence:

Shadrach Bond (Dem.), Oct. 6, 1818; St. Clair.

Edward Coles (Dem.), Dec. 5, 1822; Madison.

Ninian Edwards (Dem.), Dec. 16, 1826; Madison.

John Reynolds (Dem.), Dec. 6, 1830; St. Clair, (Resigned Nov. 17, 1834).

William L. D. Ewing (Dem.), Nov. 17, 1834; Fayette, (Vice Reynolds).

Joseph Duncan (Dem.), Dec. 3, 1834; Morgan.

Thomas Carlin (Dem.), Dec. 7, 1838; Greene.

Thomas Ford (Dem.), Dec. 8, 1842; Ogle.

Augustus C. French (Dem.), Jan. 9, 1846; Crawford, (Re-elected under constitution of 1848.)

Joel A. Matteson (Dem.), Jan. 10, 1853; Will.

William H. Bissell (Rep.), Jan. 12, 1857; Monroe, (Died March 15, 1860.)

John Wood (Rep.), March 21, 1860; Adams, (Lieutenant-Governor; succeeded Bissell.)

Richard Yates (Rep.), Jan. 14, 1861; Morgan.

Richard J. Oglesby (Rep.), Jan. 16, 1865; Macon.

John M. Palmer (Rep.), Jan. 11, 1869; Macon.

Richard J. Oglesby (Rep.), Jan. 13, 1873; Macon, (Resigned Jan. 23, 1873; elected United States Senator.)

John L. Beveridge (Rep.), Jan. 23, 1873; Cook, (Vice Oglesby.)

Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.), Jan. 8, 1877; Sangamon.

Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.), Jan. 10, 1881; Sangamon, (Resigned Feb. 6, 1883; elected United States Senator.)

John M. Hamilton (Rep.), Feb. 6, 1883; McLean. (Vice Cullom, resigned.)

Richard J. Oglesby (Rep.), Jan. 30, 1885; Macon.

Joseph W. Fifer (Rep.), Jan. 14, 1889; McLean.

John P. Altgeld (Dem.), Jan. 9, 1893; Cook.
John R. Tanner (Rep.), Jan. 11, 1897; Clay.
Richard Yates, Jr., (Rep.), Jan. 14, 1901; Morgan.

Charles S. Deneen (Rep.), Jan., 1905; Cook.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.—Following is a list of the Lieutenant-Governors of the State covering the same period as the preceding one:

Pierre Menard (Dem.), Oct. 6, 1818; Randolph.

Adolphus T. Hubbard (Dem.), Dec. 5, 1822; Gallatin.

William Kinney (Dem.), Dec. 6, 1826; St. Clair.

Zadok Casey (Dem.), Dec. 9, 1830; Jefferson, (Resigned March 1, 1833.)

William L. D. Ewing (Dem.), March 1, 1833; Fayette, (President *pro tem.* of Senate—Acting Lieutenant-Governor.)

Alex. M. Jenkins (Dem.), Dec. 5, 1834; Jackson, (Resigned.)

William H. Davidson (Dem.), Dec. 9, 1836; White, (President of Senate—Acting Lieutenant-Governor.)

Stinson H. Anderson (Dem.), Dec. 7, 1838; Jefferson.

John Moore (Dem.), Dec. 8, 1842; McLean.

Joseph B. Wells (Dem.), Dec. 9, 1846; Rock Island.

William McMurtry (Dem.), Jan. 8, 1849; Knox.

Gustavus Koernor (Dem.), Jan. 10, 1853; St. Clair.

John Wood (Rep.), Jan. 12, 1857; Adams, (Succeeded Governor Bissell, deceased.)

Thomas A. Marshall (Dem.), Jan. 7, 1861; Coles, (President *pro tem.* of Senate, and Acting Lieutenant-Governor.)

Francis A. Hoffman (Rep.), Jan. 14, 1861; Cook.

William Bross (Rep.), Jan. 16, 1865; Cook.

John Dougherty (Rep.), Jan. 11, 1869; Union.

John L. Beveridge (Rep.), Jan. 13, 1873; Cook, (Succeeded Oglesby as Governor.)

John Early (Rep.), Jan. 23, 1873; Winnebago, (President *pro tem.* of Senate and Acting Lieutenant-Governor.)

Archibald A. Glenn (Dem.), Jan. 8, 1875; Brown, (President *pro tem.* of Senate, and Acting Lieutenant-Governor.)

Andrew Shuman (Rep.), Jan. 8, 1877; Cook.

John M. Hamilton (Rep.), Jan. 10, 1881; McLean. (Succeeded Cullom as Governor on election of latter to U. S. Senate.)

William J. Campbell (Rep.), Feb. 6, 1883; Cook. (President of Senate, and Acting Lieutenant-Governor.)

John C. Smith (Rep.), Jan. 30, 1885; Cook. Lyman B. Ray (Rep.), Jan. 14, 1889; Grundy.

Joseph B. Gill (Dem.), Jan. 9, 1893; Jackson.

William A. Northcott (Rep.), Jan. 11, 1897; Bond.

William A. Northcott (Rep.), Jan. 14, 1901; Bond.

Lawrence Y. Sherman (Rep.), January, 1905; McDonough.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.—Following are the Secretaries of State up to date:

Elias Kent Kane (Dem.), Oct. 8, 1818; Kaskaskia. (Resigned Dec. 16, 1822. Elected to U. S. Senate.)

Samuel D. Lockwood (Dem.), Dec. 18, 1822; Madison. (Resigned April 2, 1823.)

David Blackwell (Dem.), April 2, 1823; St. Clair. (Resigned Oct. 15, 1824.)

Morris Birkbeck (Dem.), Oct. 15, 1824; Edwards. (Resigned Jan. 15, 1825.)

George Forquer (Dem.), Jan. 15, 1825; Sangamon. (Resigned Dec. 31, 1828.)

Alex. P. Field (Dem.), Jan. 23, 1829; Union. (Removed Nov. 30, 1840.)

Stephen A. Douglas (Dem.), Nov. 30, 1840; Morgan. (Resigned Feb. 27, 1841.)

Lyman Trumbull (Dem.), March 1, 1841; St. Clair. (Removed March 4, 1843.)

Thompson Campbell (Dem.), March 6, 1843; Jo Daviess. (Resigned Dec. 23, 1846.)

Horace S. Cooley (Dem.), Jan. 8, 1849; Adams. (Appointed by Governor French.)

Horace S. Cooley (Dem.), Jan. 8, 1849; Adams. (Elected under Constitution of 1848; died April 2, 1850.)

David L. Gregg (Dem.), April 2, 1850; Cook.

Alex. Starne (Dem.), Jan. 10, 1853; Pike.

Ozias M. Hatch (Rep.), Jan. 12, 1857; Pike.

Ozias M. Hatch (Rep.), Jan. 14, 1861; Pike.

Sharon Tyndale (Rep.), Jan. 16, 1865; St. Clair.

Edward Rummel (Rep.), Jan. 11, 1869; Peoria.

George H. Harlow (Rep.), Jan. 13, 1873; Tazewell.

George H. Harlow (Rep.), Jan. 8, 1877; Tazewell.

Henry D. Dement (Rep.), Jan. 17, 1881; Lee.

Henry D. Dement (Rep.), Jan. 30, 1885; Lee.

Isaac N. Pearson (Rep.), Jan. 14, 1889; McDonough.

William H. Hinrichsen (Dem.), Jan. 9, 1893; Morgan.

James A. Rose (Rep.), Jan. 11, 1897; Pope, re-elected in 1900 and 1904, now (1907) serving third term.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—Following is a list of United States Senators from Illinois, since the organization of the State, with the period of incumbency and place of residence:

Ninian Edwards (Dem.), 1818-19; Kaskaskia.

Jesse B. Thomas (Dem.), 1818-23, Kaskaskia.

Ninian Edwards (Dem.), 1819-24, Edwardsville.

Jesse B. Thomas (Dem.), 1823-29, Edwardsville.

John McLean (Dem.), 1824-25, Shawneetown. (Vice Edwards, resigned.)

Elias Kent Kane (Dem.), 1825-31, Kaskaskia. (Succeeded McLean.)

John McLean (Dem.), 1829-30; Shawneetown. (Died October 14, 1830.)

David J. Baker (Dem.), Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1830, Kaskaskia. (Appointed to succeed McLean.)

John M. Robinson (Dem.), 1830-31, Carmi. (Successor of Baker.)

Elias Kent Kane (Dem.), 1831-35, Kaskaskia. (Died December 12, 1835.)

John M. Robinson (Dem.), 1835-41, Carmi. (Own successor.)

William L. D. Ewing (Dem.), 1835-37, Vandalia. (Vice Kane, deceased.)

Richard M. Young (Dem.), 1837-43, Jonesboro. (Successor to Ewing.)

Samuel McRoberts (Dem.), 1841-43, Waterloo. (Died March 22, 1843.)

Sidney Breese (Dem.), 1843-49, Carlyle. (Succeeded Young.)

James Semple (Dem.), 1843-47, Alton. (Vice McRoberts, deceased.)

Stephen A. Douglas (Dem.), 1847-53, Quincy. (Succeeded Semple.)

James Shields (Dem.), 1849-55, Springfield. (Succeeded Breese.)

Stephen A. Douglas (Dem.), 1853-59, Chicago. (Own successor.)



LaBeley

Lyman Trumbull (Rep.), 1855-61, Belleville, (Succeeded Shields.)

Stephen A. Douglas (Dem.), 1859-61, Chicago, (Died June 3, 1861.)

Lyman Trumbull (Rep.), 1861-67, Chicago, (Own successor.)

Orville H. Browning (Rep.), 1861-63, Quincy, (Vice Douglas, deceased, June 26, 1861.)

William A. Richardson (Dem.), 1863-65, Quincy, (Succeeded Browning.)

Richard Yates (Rep.), 1865-71, Jacksonville, (Succeeded Richardson.)

Lyman Trumbull (Rep.), 1867-73, Chicago, (Own successor.)

John A. Logan (Rep.), 1871-77, Chicago, (Succeeded Yates.)

Richard J. Oglesby (Rep.), 1873-79, Decatur, (Succeeded Trumbull.)

David Davis (Ind.), 1877-83, Bloomington, (Succeeded Logan.)

John A. Logan (Rep.), 1879-85, Chicago, (Succeeded Oglesby.)

Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.), 1883-89, Springfield, (Succeeded Davis.)

John A. Logan (Rep.), 1885-86, Chicago, (Died Dec. 26, 1886.)

Charles B. Farwell (Rep.), 1887-91, Chicago, (Vice Logan, deceased.)

Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.), 1895-1901, Springfield, (Own successor.)

John M. Palmer (Dem.), 1891-97, Springfield, (Succeeded Farwell.)

Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.), 1895-1901, Springfield, (Own successor.)

William E. Mason (Rep.), 1897-1903, Chicago, (Succeeded Palmer.)

Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.), 1901-07, Springfield, (Own successor.)

Albert J. Hopkins (Rep.), 1903-09, Aurora, (Succeeded Mason.)

Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.), 1907-13, Springfield, (Re-elected Jan. 22, 1907, for fifth term.)

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS. — Shadrach Bond was the first Delegate from the Territory, serving in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses. He took his seat at the second session of the Twelfth Congress, December 3, 1812, and served until October 3, 1814, when he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys. Benjamin Stephenson succeeded Bond, and took his seat at the third session of the Thirteenth and the first session of the Fourteenth Congress,

when he also was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys, April 29, 1816. Nathaniel Pope was elected the successor of Stephenson, and entered Congress at the second session of the Fourteenth Congress, December 2, 1816, and served during that session and the first session of the Fifteenth Congress, being the Delegate at the time of the admission of the Territory as a State.

John McLean was the first Representative in Congress from the State, taking his seat in the second session of the Fifteenth Congress. He was followed by Daniel P. Cook, December, 1819, in the Sixteenth Congress. Cook continued to represent the State in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, for a period of nearly nine years, from December, 1819, to March, 1827. Joseph Duncan (Dem.) succeeded Daniel P. Cook, taking his seat in 1827 at the first session of the Twentieth Congress and representing the State in the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses, from 1827 to 1833.

Under the apportionment of 1831 McDonough County was assigned as a part of the Third District for congressional purposes, and continued in this relation until the apportionment of 1843, when it was assigned to District No. 6. It remained a portion of the latter district until the passage of the act of 1852 assigning it to District No. 5, and so continued until by the Apportionment Act of 1861 it was incorporated into the Ninth District. The county became a part of District No. 10 by the act of 1872; District No. 11, by act of 1882; District No. 15 in 1893, and District No. 14 (as at present) in 1901.

The following is a list of those who have successively represented the District of which McDonough County formed a part, beginning with the Twenty-third Congress (1833), when the county was first incorporated in a Congressional District:

1833-35—Twenty-third Congress—Joseph Duncan (Dem.), of Jacksonville.

1835-39—Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses—William L. May (Dem.), Springfield.

1839-43—Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses—John T. Stuart (Whig), Springfield.

1843-47—Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses—Joseph P. Hoge (Dem.), Galena.

1847-49—Thirtieth Congress—Thomas J. Turner (Dem.), Freeport.

1849-51—Thirty-first Congress—Edward D. Baker (Whig), Galena.

1851-53—Thirty-second Congress—Thompson Campbell (Dem.), Galena.

1853-55—Thirty-third Congress and First Session Thirty-fourth Congress—William A. Richardson (Dem.), Quincy, resigned to become candidate for Governor.

1856-57—Thirty-fourth Congress (last session), successor to Richardson.

1857-61—Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses—Isaac N. Morris (Dem.), Quincy.

1861-63—Thirty-seventh Congress—William A. Richardson (Dem.), Quincy.

1863-69—Thirty-eighth to Fortieth Congress (inclusive), Lewis W. Ross (Dem.), Lewis town.

1869-73—Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses—Thompson W. McNeely (Dem.), Petersburg.

1873-75—Forty-third Congress—William H. Ray (Rep.), Rushville.

1875-77—Forty-fourth Congress—John C. Bagby (Dem.), Rushville.

1877-83—Forty-fifth to Forty-seventh Congress—Benjamin F. Marsh (Rep.), Warsaw.

1883-87—Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses—William H. Neece (Dem.), Macomb.

1887-91—Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses—William H. Gest (Rep.), Rock Island.

1891-93—Fifty-second Congress—Ben. T. Cable (Dem.), Rock Island.

1893-1901—Fifty-third to Fifty-sixth Congress—Benjamin F. Marsh (Rep.), Warsaw.

1901-03—Fifty-seventh Congress—J. Ross Mickey (Dem.), Macomb.

1903-05—Fifty-eighth Congress—Benjamin F. Marsh (died in office.)

1905-09—Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth Congress—James McKinney (Rep.), Aledo, filled Marsh's unexpired term and twice re-elected.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.—The General Assembly of Illinois consists (1907) of 204 members—51 Senators and 153 Representatives. It is the duty of the General Assembly to redistrict the State once in every ten years, making (as near as practicable) the ratio of representation in the Senate the quotient obtained from dividing by the number 51 the total population of the State as returned by the last Federal census.

To be eligible to membership in the General Assembly the candidate must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the State five years and of the district from which elected for the two years next preceding his election; must be at least twenty-five years of age, if a Senator, and not less than twenty-one if a Representative. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, the State of Illinois, or any foreign government, is eligible to the General Assembly; but appointments in the militia, and the offices of Notary Public and Justice of the Peace are not considered lucrative offices: nor may any member receive any civil appointment within the State during the term for which he is elected. Members are allowed by statute \$1,000 for each regular biennial session, \$50 for stationery, and 10 cents per mile for the actual distance between the State capital and their respective homes, with \$5 per day for special sessions.

There is no constitutional or statutory limitation on the length of the legislative session. The Governor may convene the Assembly by proclamation on extraordinary occasions, but at special sessions no business shall be entered upon except for the purpose named in the proclamation.

All members are elected at the regular election held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in even numbered years—Representatives for a term of two years and Senators for four years. Senators from even-numbered districts are elected at the same time as Presidential Electors, and from the odd-numbered districts, two years later, at the same time as the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In all elections for Representative (under the minority representation system) each elector may cast as many votes as there are representatives to be elected, giving all the votes to one candidate, or distributing the number, or equal parts thereof, among the various candidates. This system of cumulative voting usually results in the election of two Representatives from the dominant party and one from the minority party of each district.

The General Assembly is prohibited from passing special laws for the granting of divorces, for changing the names of persons or places, for establishing roads and highways, for vacating roads, streets, alleys, etc., for granting special privileges to persons or corporations, and for other purposes specially

enumerated in the constitution; besides which, there is a general provision that in "all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted." The General Assembly meets biennially on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January of all odd-numbered years.

Under the Constitution of 1848 McDonough County was incorporated into the Sixteenth Senatorial District and Representative District No. 38; by the apportionment of February 27, 1854, in the Tenth Senatorial and the Thirty-eighth Representative District; by act of January 31, 1864, into the Fourteenth Senatorial and the Twenty-ninth Representative District; on January 4, 1871, into the Fourteenth Senatorial and the Fifty-ninth Representative District; on March 1, 1872, (under the Constitution adopted in 1870), into Senatorial District No. Twenty-three, each district being entitled to one Senator and three Representatives, with Warren and McDonough counties both incorporated in the district; by act of May 6, 1882, into District No. 27, comprising the same counties; by act of June 15, 1893, into District No. 28, consisting of Hancock, McDonough and Warren counties; and on May 10, 1902 (as at present) into District No. 32, embracing the three counties named.

McDonough County first sent a Representative to the Tenth General Assembly, its entire representation to date being as follows: 1836-40—William Edmonston, Representative; Thomas H. Owen, Senator; 1840-42—William W. Bailey, Representative; Sidney H. Little, Senator; 1842-44—Hugh Irwin, Representative; Sidney H. Little, Senator; 1844-48—William H. Randolph, Representative; William McMillan, Senator; 1848-50—Josiah Harrison, Representative; 1848-52—John P. Richmond, Senator; 1850-52—John Huston, Representative; 1852-54—James M. Randolph, Representative; 1852-56—James M. Campbell, Senator; 1854-56—Louis H. Waters, Representative; 1856-58—George Hire, Representative; 1856-60—William C. Goudy, Senator; 1858-60—William Berry, Representative; 1860-62—S. H. McCandless, Representative; 1860-64—William Berry, Sena-

tor; 1862-64—Lewis G. Reid, Representative; 1864-66—William H. Neece, Representative; 1864-68—James Strain, Senator; 1866-68—Amaziah Hanson, Representative; 1868-70—Humphrey Horrabin, Representative; Thomas A. Boyd, Senator; 1870-72—James Manly, Representative; Benjamin R. Hampton, Senator; 1872-74—William A. Grant, John E. Jackson and E. K. Westfall, Representatives; Benjamin R. Hampton, Senator; 1874-76—Isaac L. Christie, C. W. Boydston and A. W. King, Representatives; John T. Morgan, Senator; 1876-78—C. W. Boydston, E. K. Westfall and Charles H. Whitaker, Representatives; John T. Morgan, Senator; 1878-80—Henry M. Lewis, Henry Black and Edwin W. Allen, Representatives; William H. Neece, Senator; 1882-84—Isaac N. Pearson, C. M. Rogers and Isaac Pratt, Representatives; Henry Tubbs, Senator; 1884-86—Calvin M. Rogers, W. H. McCord and William H. Weir, Representatives; Henry Tubbs, Senator; 1886-88—James P. Firoved, Henry W. Allen and Richard G. Breeden, Representatives; Isaac N. Pearson, Senator; 1888-90—Richard G. Breeden, Horatio R. Bartleson and Henry W. Allen, Representatives; William J. Frisbee, Senator; 1890-92—Eli Dixon, Charles V. Chandler and Dominick G. Graham, Representatives; O. F. Berry, Senator; 1892-94—Thomas J. Sparks, Louis Kaiser and D. C. Hanna, Representatives; O. F. Berry, Senator; 1894-96—U. A. Wilson, Louis Kaiser and James A. Teel, Representatives; O. F. Berry, Senator; 1896-98—Lawrence Y. Sherman, Ulysses A. Wilson and William A. Compton, Representatives; O. F. Berry, Senator; 1898-1900—Lawrence Y. Sherman, James A. Anderson and George M. Black, Representatives; O. F. Berry, Senator; 1900-02—Lawrence Y. Sherman, S. J. Grigsby, Jr., and J. E. Wyand, Representatives; William T. Harris, Senator; 1902-04—Lawrence Y. Sherman, Everett C. Hardin and William McKinley, Representatives; O. F. Berry, Senator; 1904-06—Everett C. Hardin, Edward Harris and William McKinley, Representatives; O. F. Berry, Senator; 1905-07 (Forty-fifth General Assembly), John E. Harris, H. L. Jewell and John A. Calif, Representatives; O. F. Berry, Senator.

CHAPTER VIII.

COURT AND BAR OF McDONOUGH COUNTY.

JUDGES WHO HAVE PRESIDED IN M'DONOUGH CIRCUIT COURTS—PERSONAL HISTORY OF PROMINENT JUSTICES — RICHARD M. YOUNG, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, PINCKNEY M. WALKER, CHAUNCEY L. HIGBEE AND OTHERS—LIST OF STATE'S ATTORNEYS—CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS—SHERIFFS—PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY BAR—SKETCH OF CYRUS WALKER—OTHER NOTABLE LAWYERS OF AN EARLY PERIOD.

The legal records of McDonough County will compare very favorably with those of any other section of the State with regard to the legal ability and personal worth of the members of its Bar, and it is therefore with pleasure that the editor here offers the careers of members of the learned profession who have administered and expounded the law.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.—McDonough is now in the ninth Judicial Circuit, but at the organization of the county, and until 1873, it was included in the Fifth Circuit—except for a short time after 1853 by special act of the Legislature it was attached to the Fifteenth, then embracing the neighboring counties of Adams and Hancock. Originally the circuit included all that part of the State known as the Military Tract, and extended across the northern part of Illinois, including the counties of Cook and Jo Daviess and the intervening territory.

The first Judge of this circuit was the Hon. Richard M. Young, who was commissioned January, 1829, having previously served two years as Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit. After his appointment in 1829 he made his residence at Galena. In 1833 he resided in Quincy, and remained in office until January, 1837, when he resigned to enter upon his six years' term as United States Senator, to which office he had been elected by the Legislature of that year. After the expiration of his term as United States Senator, he served more than five years (1843-48) as Associate Justice of

the Supreme Court, as successor to Judge Theophilus W. Smith.

Judge Young was a native of Kentucky, and was one of the early settlers of Illinois, first locating at Jonesboro, where he was admitted to the bar in 1817. He ranked high in his profession, and his decisions did much to shape the judicial policy of the State. He possessed a liberal endowment of intellectual ability, in literary as well as legal acquirements, which combination admirably fitted him for the important posts he was called upon to fill. His course and labors as United States Senator brought him into general notice, so that after the expiration of his Senatorial term President Polk appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington. He also discharged the duties of other offices at Washington, where he died in 1853.

The Hon. James H. Ralston, also a native of Kentucky, was elected by the Legislature, in 1837, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Young; but in August, 1839, Mr. Ralston resigned, on account of ill health, and removed to Texas. He soon returned to Quincy, where he resumed the practice of law. In 1840 he was elected State Senator, and in 1846 President Polk appointed him Assistant Quarter-Master of the Army, with orders to report for duty in Mexico. After the war he returned to his home in Quincy, but subsequently emigrated to California.

Hon. Peter Lott, a native of New York, was elected the successor of Judge Ralston, continuing in office until January, 1841; was a member of the Fourteenth General Assembly (1844-46) from the Adams County District, and in 1848 was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court. He served in this position until 1852, when he became a resident of California, holding the office of Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco under President Pierce; but was removed from office by President Buchanan, and spent the last years of his life in Kansas in humble circumstances—is said to have died in Mexico while serving as United States Consul at Tehuantepec.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court by the Legislature of 1841,—the Judges of the Supreme Court from that period until the reorganization of the courts under the Constitution of 1848 doing circuit court duty. Judge Douglas continued in



MARIA LEWIS BENNETT



MATILDA BROWN BENNETT

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office until August, 1843, when he resigned to enter upon his career as a member of Congress from the Quincy District. Upon assuming his judicial duties he found the docket very large, the former incumbent having fallen much behind in the discharge of judicial business, allowing the docket to become "loaded with unfinished cases." Judge Douglas, however, was equal to the task imposed upon him, and "cleaned up the docket" with his usual ability and dispatch. As a Judge he created a favorable impression on lawyers and clients alike, and his subsequent great career proved that their confidence in him was not misplaced. On account of his small physical stature and his great intellectual power, he was commonly designated as "the Little Giant," and became the acknowledged leader of the political party of which he was a member. In 1847 he was elected to the United States Senate, was re-elected in 1853 and again in 1859. In 1860 he received the nomination for the presidency, but was beaten by Abraham Lincoln, his former competitor for United States Senator. On the inauguration of the Republican President, the subsequent withdrawal of the Southern States from the Union and their declaration of war, Senator Douglas proved his patriotism by upholding the officers of the United States Government and the cause of the Union, declaring that henceforth there could be only two parties in the country—"patriots and traitors." On the 3d of June, 1861, the great and patriotic statesman died at his home in Illinois, and, perhaps with the exception of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, no public character of the United States was ever more sincerely or widely mourned. The familiar signature of the historic statesman may be seen in the records of the Circuit Court of McDonough County, subscribed to many of its documents while he labored faithfully and efficiently on the bench.

Hon. Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., (a nephew of a former United States Senator by the same name) was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in August, 1843, and continued in office until 1845, when he resigned. That he was a most excellent Judge was proven by his subsequent transfer to another circuit. His death occurred soon afterward.

Hon. Norman H. Purple, of Peoria, was elected in 1845, serving until his resignation in May, 1849. As he was distinguished for high legal

abilities and much executive talent, his retirement was considered a distinct loss to the bench and the public service. Both Thomas and Purple, though elected Judges of the Supreme Court, discharged their duties on the circuit bench.

Hon. William A. Minshall, of Rushville, was elected Circuit Judge in May, 1849, this being the first election of Circuit Judges by popular vote under the Constitution of 1848. He remained in office until his death on November 5, 1852. Judge Minshall was born in Tennessee, came to Illinois in early life, and previous to his elevation to the bench, was a member of the Constitutional Convention and of the Legislature. He was an active and successful lawyer, as well as an able Judge.

By the transfer of McDonough County in 1853 from the Fifth to the Fifteenth Circuit, of which it formed a part for four years, Judge Onias C. Skinner became the presiding Justice for a time, being succeeded in 1855 by Judge Joseph Sibley. Judge Skinner was promoted to the Supreme Bench in 1855, and was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70 from Adams County, dying in Quincy in 1877. McDonough County was returned to the Fifth Circuit in 1857.

Those who presided over the McDonough circuit courts, previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, besides those already named, included Pinckney S. Walker, 1855 to 1858, when he was elected to the Supreme Bench; John S. Bailey, 1858 to 1861; and Chauncey L. Higbee, of Pittsfield. Mr. Higbee had a long record as a jurist, serving under various changes from 1861 until his death in 1885. Under an act passed in 1873 after the adoption of the present Constitution, the State outside of Cook County was divided into twenty-six circuits, with McDonough County as part of the Tenth Circuit, Judge Joseph Sibley, of Quincy, being the presiding Justice. In 1877 by the consolidation of adjacent circuits, the total number was reduced to thirteen, McDonough County becoming a part of the Sixth Circuit. This act brought two Judges into each circuit, and under authority of an additional provision of the same act a third Judge was elected in each circuit during the same year. Those who served in the Sixth Circuit under this act were Chauncey L. Higbee, 1877 to 1885; Simeon P. Shope, 1877 to 1879; John H.

Williams, Quincy; Asa C. Matthews, Pittsfield (as successor to Judge Higbee, 1885); William Marsh, Quincy; Charles J. Schofield, Carthage; Jefferson Orr, Pittsfield; Oscar P. Bonney, of Quincy, and John J. Glenn, of Monmouth. The present occupants of the bench in the Ninth Judicial Circuit, of which McDonough County now forms a part, are: Robert G. Grier, of Monmouth; George W. Thompson, of Galesburg, and John A. Gray, of Canton. William S. Brown is the present Circuit Clerk; Clarence S. Townley, State's Attorney; Eugene L. Hampton, Master in Chancery, and Charles W. Taylor, Sheriff.

PROBATE JUDGES.—The Probate Judges of this county, with their terms of service, have been as follows: Peachy Gilmore, 1837; James Clarke, 1839-47; William S. Hail, 1847; James Clarke, 1849-53; Thompson Chandler, 1853-69; J. B. Nickle, 1869-73; James Irwin, 1873-77; J. H. Baker, 1878-91 (died in office); R. Breedren (successor of Judge Baker, deceased), 1892-94; C. F. Wheat, 1894-98 (died in office); W. W. Malone (succeeded Judge Wheat, deceased), 1898; J. Ross Mickey, 1898-1902 (resigned, upon election to Congress); W. J. Franklin, 1901-06.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.—The first incumbent of this office in McDonough County was Hon. Thomas Ford, who served from the organization of the county until January, 1835; in 1839 became Judge of the Northern District, two years later was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, retiring in 1842 to become a successful candidate for Governor of the State, and holding the latter office during the famous Mormon War. His "History of Illinois" is regarded as a valuable and interesting record of the State.

Hon. William A. Richardson served from 1835 to 1837. He served first as Captain and later as Major of the First Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. John J. Hardin's) during the Mexican War, and on his return to his home in Illinois was elected to Congress for six consecutive terms. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1856, later was appointed Governor of Nebraska by President Buchanan, but after holding the office a year resigned and returned to his former home at Quincy, where he died in 1875.

Hon. William Elliott served as State's Attorney from January, 1839, to January, 1848. He served in the Black Hawk War and subsequently was Quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment during the Mexican War. Returning to his home in Lewistown, he died soon afterward.

Hon. Robert S. Blackwell served from 1848 to 1852. He was one of the leading lawyers in the State, and the author of "Blackwell on Tax-Titles." This being then the most important subject of common concern brought him into great prominence, especially as his work was considered authority. He lived at Rushville until after he ceased to be State's Attorney, removing thence to Chicago, where he died in 1863.

Hon. Calvin A. Warren, of Quincy, served from May, 1852, until August, 1853, being an able and eloquent lawyer. He died, at his home in Quincy, February 22, 1881.

Hon. John S. Bailey served from 1853 until September, 1858, when he resigned to take a seat on the circuit bench.

Hon. L. H. Waters, of Macomb, was appointed by the Governor to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. Bailey, or until 1860. In the following year Mr. Waters became Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Regiment. Colonel Waters made an excellent soldier and commanding officer, being present at every engagement in which his regiment participated. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Macomb to resume the practice of his profitable profession. Four years afterward he removed to Missouri, became United States Attorney with his residence at Jefferson City, and still later went to Kansas City, where he now lives. Mr. Waters was particularly noted as a stump speaker, and while a resident of Illinois, always took an active and a leading part in politics.

Hon. Thomas E. Morgan was elected in 1860. He was highly educated, a lawyer of fine qualities and altogether the equal of any at the bar. He died on the 22d of July, 1867. L. H. Waters, named above, being appointed to the vacancy.

Hon. L. W. James served from 1868 to 1872. His residence was Lewistown, and at this writing he is still living.

Prosecuting (or State's) attorneys were first elected by counties in 1852; previous to this



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time a Prosecuting Attorney was elected, or appointed, with jurisdiction throughout the circuit. From 1852 to the present time the incumbents of the office have been as follows: D. H. Gilmer, 1852; Thomas E. Morgan, 1860-68; L. W. James, 1868-76; Crosby F. Wheat, 1876-78; William Prentiss, 1878-84; H. C. Agnew, 1884-88; George D. Tunnickliff (succeeding Mr. Agnew, at the death of the latter), 1888-92; T. B. Switzer, 1896-1900; Thomas B. Camp, 1900-02 (resigned); R. W. Pontious, 1904; C. S. Townley, 1904 (present incumbent.)

CIRCUIT CLERKS.—The incumbents of this office have been as below: James M. Campbell, 1835-48; William H. Randolph, 1848-56; William T. Head, 1856-60; John B. Cummings, 1860-64; John H. Hungate, 1864-68; Benjamin T. Pinckney, 1868-72; Isaac N. Pearson, 1872-80; J. E. Wyne, 1880-84; C. S. Churchill, 1884-1904; and William S. Brown from 1904 to date.

SHERIFFS.—The Sheriffs of McDonough County, since its organization, have been: William Southward, 1830-38; William H. Randolph, 1838-44; David Lamson, 1844-50; William T. Head, 1850-52; Sydnor H. Hogan, 1852-56; George A. Taylor, 1856-58; F. D. Lipe, 1858-60; Silas J. Hopper, 1860-62; Amos Dixon, 1862-64; G. L. Farwell, 1864-66; Samuel Wilson, 1866-68; J. E. Lane, 1868-70; Thomas Murray, 1870-72; Samuel Frost, 1872-74; J. B. Venard, 1874-76; Charles C. Hayes, 1876-78; W. H. Taylor, 1878-80; Frederick Newland, 1880-88; Theodore Huston, 1888-92; Robert Thomas, 1896-1900; M. F. Bruner, 1900-04; and C. W. Taylor, from 1904 to date.

THE BAR OF McDONOUGH COUNTY.—The present bar of McDonough County will compare very favorably, as to ability and integrity, with that of any other county in the State of substantially the same size and population. The names of the leading members, with their residences, are given below, a more extended notice of a number of these learned gentlemen being elsewhere given: Lawrence Y. Sherman (present Lieutenant-Governor), Tunnickliff & Gumbert, Ralph W. Pontious, Neece & Elting, Ira O'Harra, Charles W. Flack, J. Ross Mickey, Thomas McClure, Vose & Creel, W. A. Compton, H. E. Billings, Eugene I. Hampton, D. P. Pennywift, Switzer & Miller, J. C. Thompson, H. M. Tabler, W. J. Franklin, Frank B. Wetzel,

Clarence S. Townley & H. H. Harris, Cyrus A. Lantz, Dean Franklin, George A. Falder, of Macomb; T. J. Sparks, George S. Doughty, W. M. Crosswait, David Chambers, Solon Banfill, Bushnell; and George A. Falder, Colchester.

Among the members of the early bar the most prominent was Hon. Cyrus Walker. Born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 14, 1791, while an infant he was taken to Kentucky. He resided in that State until 1833, when he removed to Macomb, Ill., living there until his death, on the 1st of December, 1875. The following sketch, prepared by Hon. Hawkins Taylor, of Washington City, first appeared in the *Carthage (Ill.) Gazette*:

"The father of Cyrus Walker and my mother were brother and sister, and we grew up in the same county (Adair) of Kentucky. When the settlers first went from Virginia to Kentucky, they had to assist each other in house-raising and log-rolling, and for three years the father of Cyrus acted as a ranger, watching the movements of the Indians and warning settlers of approaching trouble. His circuit embraced several hundred miles of wild, unsettled country, and he was compelled to live almost entirely on game and camp out at night. Several of the uncles of Cyrus Walker were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. The old stocks were both Irish Presbyterians—all of them learned in the Scriptures and of stern, unyielding wills. Cyrus was mainly self-taught, there being no schools in that section of the country at that day, and from his admission to the bar he took high position as a lawyer.

"When Mr. Walker made a profession of religion, for a time he contemplated quitting the law and turning his attention to the ministry. He was educated to believe that slavery was a sin, and when he joined the church he freed all his negroes and paid their passage to Liberia. Among their number was a sprightly boy who has since risen to distinction in the African republic. This boy had a young and handsome wife, who was the property of the pastor of the Presbyterian Church to which Mr. Walker belonged. When Mr. Walker set his slaves free he urged the minister to free the wife of the boy he had liberated; but the pastor refused, saying he was not able to lose the value of the woman, although he had himself got her by marriage. Mr. Walker sent off his freed people, fully believing that the minis-

ter would not separate the man and wife when the time for separation came; but he still refused, and Mr. Walker bought and paid him for her and sent her on after her husband to Louisville.

"Mr. Walker removed to McDonough County in 1833, and, as stated, resided there until his death. Although he did not move to Iowa, he practiced there for several years.

"Mr. Walker had no taste for office. He served two terms in the Kentucky Legislature during the great excitement between the Old Court and the New Court, because he was the most popular man on the Old Court side in the county. He was forced on the ticket by his friends in the contest, and carried the county by a majority of 222, when no other man on his side could have done so.

"After the formation of Congressional Districts in Illinois, based on the census of 1840, the Jo Daviess district was largely Whig, with the Mormon vote, but a debatable district, the Mormon vote going to the Democrats. Nearly all the counties in the district had Whigs who wanted to be candidates, but they were willing to give way to Mr. Walker if he would only consent to be a candidate. Walker was then in Iowa attending the courts, the last one, in Lee County, lasting several weeks. His desk was full of letters from all parts of the district urging him to allow his name to be used as a candidate for Congress. Of these letters at least two were from Joe Smith, and several from George Miller, the Mormon Bishop, but who had formerly lived at Macomb and, while there, was a brother Elder in the Presbyterian Church with Mr. Walker. All these letters urged Mr. Walker to be a candidate, to save the district for the Whigs. In his letters Smith pledged the Mormon vote to Walker, if he would allow his name to be used, but would not agree to vote for any other Whig. Mr. Walker had steadily refused to be a candidate, until he felt that his duty to the Whig party required him to make the sacrifice; but when he finally entered the contest he was terribly in earnest.

"It was well understood by Walker and his friends that the Democracy would not give up the Mormon vote without a struggle. One of the Backenstoses was Sheriff and the other Clerk of Hancock County Circuit Court, and Judge Douglas was a candidate for Congress in

the Adams district. Matters were not working quite satisfactorily in Nauvoo. Mr. Taylor went down to Warsaw to meet Mr. Walker, who was there holding a joint discussion with Mr. Hoge, his opponent. That night Mr. Walker went to Nauvoo. The next morning he called on Joe Smith and told him that he released him from all the pledges made to give him the Mormon vote, but in turn asked honest dealing, telling Smith that if it was necessary for their (the Mormons') safety from arrest by the State authorities, that he should vote for Hoge (see article on "Mormons" for explanation); that he would tell him so, and in that event he would at once go to Galena, and spend the balance of the time before the election in the northern part of the district. Joe said with great vehemence, 'I promised you the support of the church and you shall have it. You stay here and meet Hoge on Thursday.' The joint discussion of the candidates took place, and everything indicated that Walker would get the united vote of the church. On Saturday the voters of the church in city and county were called together in the grove near the Temple, where Hyrum Smith made a speech urging them to vote for Hoge. It was a regular Democratic speech, and appeared to have no influence. He was followed by Wilson Law, in a bold, telling Whig speech in favor of Walker, and from the commencement to the end he was cheered by the entire Mormon audience. Hyrum arose, black and furious, stretching himself to his full height, and extending his arm at full length said: 'Thus saith the Lord: If this people vote against Hoge for Congress, on Monday, a greater curse will befall them than befell them in Missouri. When God speaks, let men obey!' and immediately left the stand, the whole audience dispersing in silence.

"When Walker heard of Hyrum's speech he was indignant, and was for leaving Joe's house; but Joe stopped him, professing to be furiously mad at Hyrum, saying that he himself would make a speech to the people on Sunday morning; and he again repeated the pledge that Mr. Walker should have the Mormon vote. The next morning Joe did speak to the people just one hour, and no speech had closer attention. In that speech Joe passed the highest eulogy upon Mr. Walker. He denounced politicians, declaring that Walker was not a politician, but an honest and a true man; that he



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had been forced to be a candidate against his will. He denounced, in the most bitter terms, any member of the church who would consult the Lord about whom they should vote for; and declared if anyone should do it, he should be cut off from salvation; said that he would vote for Cyrus Walker, and commanded all to vote for the man of their choice without reference to what anyone said. Yet in his hour's speech in praise of Walker and in denunciation of anyone who would consult the Lord about whom he should vote for, he said: 'Brother Hyrum is the elder brother. Brother Hyrum never has deceived his people. When the Lord commands, the people must obey,' etc. The next day Joe did vote for Walker, and the balance of the Mormons voted for Hoge, as the Lord had commanded.

"This is the real history of the campaign, so far as Walker was concerned. It was to him a campaign of mortification from the beginning. He was forced into it contrary to his wishes, largely to get the Mormon votes; but after entering into the contest he was denounced by the Whigs all over the district for trying to secure them, and really lost more Whig votes in the district than in all probability would have elected him, simply because it was supposed that he could get the Mormon vote."

So ended Mr. Walker's connection with politicians. As before stated, he had no desire to hold office of any kind, as he was acknowledged to be at the head of the bar of Illinois and Iowa—which to him was more congenial and the most honorable position an American citizen could occupy.

There were other prominent members of the McDonough County bar; but only a few names are mentioned at this point, to keep them in remembrance. O. H. Browning, of Quincy, served as Secretary of the Interior under President Johnson and earlier as United States Senator. Archibald Williams, of the same city, was an eminent lawyer who made a specialty of titles to lands in the Military Tract. He successfully established the rights of the soldiers of 1812 and their heirs, to their lands in Illinois, and was the leader of the Republican party in the old Fifth Congressional District, of which McDonough then formed a part. There were also W. C. Goudy, S. Corning Judd, W. H. Mannierre and B. T. Schofield. T. Lyle Dickey, for many

years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, began his legal career in Macomb, as well as Judge Pinckney H. Walker, who was Judge of the Supreme Court for a quarter of a century, and Judge D. G. Tunnichliff, who succeeded Judge Walker in that high office. Other leaders of the bar might be mentioned, but these are especially brought forward that their names may be held in proud remembrance.

CHAPTER IX.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION IN 1857—ORIGINAL LIST OF TOWNSHIPS AND SUBSEQUENT ADDITIONS—INDIVIDUAL TOWNSHIP HISTORY—EARLY SETTLERS AND DATE OF SETTLEMENT—CHARACTERISTICS OF SOIL AND AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS—EARLY MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS—EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—PRESENT CONDITIONS AND EVIDENCE OF THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY'S GROWTH.

McDonough County was organized into townships under the General Township Organization Act in 1857, in accordance with a popular vote taken at an election a few months previous. At first the number of townships was sixteen with the boundaries identical with the congressional townships, each township consisting of thirty-six sections, or 23,040 acres of land. The names of the townships as first organized (beginning in the southeastern corner of the county) were as follows: Eldorado (T. 4 N., R. 1 W.); Industry (4 N., 2 W.); Eagle Town (4 N., 3 W.); Lamoine (4 N., 4 W.); New Salem (5 N., 1 W.); Scotland (5 N., 2 W.); Erin (5 N., 3 W.); Tennessee (5 N., 4 W.); Mound (6 N., 1 W.); Macomb (6 N., 2 W.); Spring Creek (6 N., 3 W.); Rock Creek (6 N., 4 W.); Prairie City (7 N., 1 W.); Walnut Grove (7 N., 2 W.); Sciota (7 N., 3 W.); and Blandinsville (7 N., 4 W.). The first election of township officers was held in April, 1857, and the Board of Supervisors chosen at that election held their first meeting on May 11th follow-

ing. At that meeting, the name of Eagle Town was changed to Bethel, Erin to Chalmers, Spring Creek to Emmet and Rock Creek to Hires—the new names being still retained. Later as will be seen by the history of the several townships, Prairie City Township was divided into two equal parts, the north half retaining the name Prairie City, while the south half received the name of Bushnell Township; nine sections from the western portion of Chalmers and an equal area from the eastern part of Tennessee Township were cut off and united to create the new township of Colchester; while the city of Macomb, situated in the central part of the county, and originally including the southwest corner of Macomb Township, the northwest corner of Scotland, the northeast corner of Chalmers and the southeast corner of Emmet Township, constitutes a separate township with boundaries identical with the city limits. These changes increased the number of townships to nineteen, of which Macomb City, by virtue of its population exceeding 4,000 and less than 6,500, was entitled to two members in the Board of Supervisors and the others to one member each—making the total membership of the County Board 20.

In the following pages the history of each township is treated separately, beginning with Eldorado Township in the southeastern corner of the county:

ELDORADO TOWNSHIP (4 N., 1 W.)—This township lies in the extreme southeastern part of the county and was first settled in 1831. Arthur J. Foster erected the first house on Section 2, the location becoming known as Foster's Point. Some of the old settlers, however, claim that Anson Mathews erected a cabin at this point, in 1827 or 1828, and afterward sold out to Foster.

About one-fourth of the township consists of timber land, the remainder being beautiful prairie. The timber land all lies in the southern part, excepting about 700 acres in the northeast portion, including all of Section 1 and part of Section 2. Altogether there are 21,292 acres of improved land. In the southeastern part of the township building (or sand) stone is found in large quantities. Sugar Creek, with its tributaries, is the principal water course in this section, furnishing an abundance of living water for stock and other purposes.

To continue the record of settlement, which may be termed temporary, William Moore, a Georgian, made a settlement in 1828 north of where the Hushan farm now is, but the following year returned to his old home. George Dowell settled in the township in 1829, put up a cabin, and, like many of the pioneers, soon removed elsewhere. Joshua David settled here early in 1830 and, being pleased with the country, was soon followed by his father, Abraham, and the rest of the family. The father, who was a native of Hardin County, Ky., died in 1863, and his wife in 1878.

As already stated, Arthur J. Foster located on Section 2, residing there until his death in 1843. James Harris settled on Section 1, at an early day. He was a native of New York. John Hushan, who located in the township in April, 1832, came from Indiana. After 1833 quite a number settled in the township, improved farms and the development of this section progressed as other portions of the county. The township had a population in 1900 of 880.

The first marriage in the township took place at the residence of Father Harris, in 1839. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Aaron Kinney, a Universalist preacher, the contracting parties being Cleon Reddick and Lucy Harris. In the fall of 1831 occurred the first birth, that of Samuel J. Foster. Lucy Harris, mentioned above, taught the first school in 1837.

Descendants of the above still occupy farms in Eldorado and adjoining townships. Among the many successful and wealthy farmers now resident in this township may be mentioned A. J. Berry, Henry Bogue, Caleb B. Cox, August Horwedel, J. R. Harris, Samuel Kee, H. S. Leighty, M. D. Leighty, J. N. Lawyer, Frank Moore, Dilworth C. Mershon, Stephen Mershon, George W. Standard, Charles Sweeney and W. E. Snowden. (More extended notices of the above and others mentioned in this preliminary history will be found in the biographical department.)

NEW SALEM TOWNSHIP, the most easterly of the second tier of townships north of the southern border of the county, consists of Congressional Township 5 N., R. 1 W. For the most part the land of this township is level, or gently undulating prairie, with the exception of a thirty-eight-acre tract of timber known as Pennington's Point, and small belts in the northeast and southeast corners of the town-

ship. It is therefore considered one of the best townships of land in the county for productiveness.

William R. Pennington was the first settler in this section, erecting his cabin, in January, 1828, at what is now known as Pennington's Point—so named in his honor by Cyrus Walker. The early settlers located on the timber land, in order to secure fuel and fencing material, the prairie lands remaining uncultivated for some years thereafter. Among the other pioneers of the township were Stewart Pennington, Major Stephen Yocum, J. E. D. Hammer, Salem Woods and William Moore.

Salem Woods came from Erie, Pa., in 1828. He had purchased land the year before, and traveled on foot from his eastern home to examine the tract he had bought; but finding the country so sparsely settled, he returned to Pennsylvania. In 1829 he again came to McDonough County and located on Section 30, in what is now New Salem Township, where he resided until his death, September 27, 1879. Mr. Woods brought the first stove ever seen in the county. This was a great wonder to the old settlers of that period, the old "spider" being then the common utensil for baking bread. It is a tradition that some of the good thrifty housewives came several miles with their dough to have the privilege of baking in Mr. Woods' stove. His descendants, as well as those of others of the early settlers mentioned, occupy the old homestead and their names are household words in that vicinity.

The first marriage in the township was that of Morgan Jones and Elizabeth Osborne, in February, 1834. The first birth was that of Perry, the son of William Pennington, in the year 1828, and the first death, that of J. J. Pennington, son of Stewart Pennington, on September 10, 1838. In 1834 Father Harris preached the first sermon at the house of William Osborne, and the first school was taught at Pennington's Point by Miss Martha Campbell, who afterward married Major John M. Walker. Gideon Waters was the teacher of the first public school opened in the township.

Adair is the only village in New Salem Township. It is situated on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It was laid out in August, 1870, by John Reedy and Jacob Grimm, and was originally known as Reedyville. In

that year an old house was moved onto the town-site—the first building to be occupied. Thomas Elwell erected the first dwelling there during the same year. The first store was built and occupied by Strickler & Bennett, who placed on sale a stock of general merchandise. William G. Wilkins shipped the first carloads of corn and rye from the village. Some of the prominent and prosperous farmers in the township of the present day are Edward Waters, J. B. Woods, A. Warner, E. Joy Seaburn, Lewis Pickle, Jonas W. Everly and Stephen Blackstone. The population according to the census of 1900 was 1,168.

MOUND TOWNSHIP (6 N., 1 W.).—The southern portion of Mound Township is flat but the soil is rich, and, as it has been thoroughly underdrained and improved, is very productive. On Section 14 is a high mound, known as Dyer's Mound, from the summit of which a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained. Kipple Creek enters Mound Township in a semicircle, about midway on the west side, flows easterly to the center of the township, where, turning north and west, it runs along and under the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at which point there is a pond and water-tank. This is also the scene of the first accident on that road. During a night of high water the bridge at this point was swept away, and an engine plunged into the gap, killing the engineer and seriously injuring a number of the passengers. Just below this locality the creek forms a junction with another branch at what is known as Drowning Fork, and after flowing west it unites with the north fork of Crooked Creek. The headwaters of Shaw Fork pass eastwardly from a little north of the center of the township, and the headwaters of Camp Creek are in the southern edge.

The first settlement in Mound Township was made in 1832 by Joseph Smith, who erected his house on Section 18 and occupied it with his family. It was an old-fashioned log house, and as the head of the family was quite a hunter and of a restless disposition, he did not occupy it long, but soon removed to Missouri. A son-in-law of Smith, named Osborne, came shortly afterward, but left about the time his father-in-law moved away. Albert Cox located on the northwest quarter of Section 20, improved his

property and sold it to Jacob Kepple in 1833, removing then to Fulton County. John Snapp, a son-in-law of Jacob Kepple, located on the southwest quarter of Section 30, in 1833, and there built a cabin. He continued to reside there until 1840, when he removed to Macomb Township and, in 1856, to Missouri. In 1833 Durham Creel located on Section 18, improved a farm and died in 1867. When, during the same year, Jacob Kepple settled on the farm already improved by Abner Cox, he took possession of a double log house and several acres broken up. There he resided for several years, after which he removed to Bardolph, where he died. From this time quite a number of settlers came in and improved farms in the township, among whom were Silas Creel, James Chandler, Thompson Chandler, Elias Culp, Rev. William H. Jackson, the Crawfords and Mr. McCandless.

Edward Dyer and Jane Kepple were the first couple married in Mound Township, the ceremony occurring April 17, 1838, with Rev. John Richmond officiating. This gentleman was a Methodist and organized the pioneer church, although the first preaching in the township was by Rev. E. Thompson at the house of Jacob Kepple. The first birth was that of Peter Kulp in 1834, and the first to die was Emily Miller, daughter of George and Mary E. Miller, in 1832. In 1838 S. H. McCandless taught the first school in the pioneer cabin of the township.

Mound Township comprises 22,238 acres of improved land, and it is noted as a fine stock country. Among those most interested and successful in this line may be mentioned the Porters, the Creels, the Manleys and the Works.

New Philadelphia Village, situated on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, in this township, was laid out by Lloyd Thomas October 21, 1858 (Samuel Hunt, surveyor.) It is situated on the south half of Section 23, Township 6 North, Range 1 West. About a mile north of the first survey, J. H. and B. B. Wilson platted a town in 1868, and called it Grant. The postoffice was named New Philadelphia, and thus the town was named. Although the plat of Grant is still on record, its site has been for years under cultivation. Mr. Thomas built the first store-house, and, together with his son John, carried on a dry-goods store and grocery during 1859. The first lots were pur-

chased by Samuel Kost, who erected two store buildings, in one of which Jacob Walter opened the first store. The first marriage in the town was that of Isom B. Shaw and Mary J., daughter of J. H. Wilson, which occurred in 1873. The first death was that of Mrs. J. A. L. Master, daughter of George Sheets, on March 15, 1875. (For the leading farmers in this township, see biographies in another chapter.) Population (1900), 1,014.

BUSHNELL TOWNSHIP (north half of T. 7 N., R. 1 W.), consists of eighteen sections, embracing the southern half of Congressional Township 7 N. and 1 W., and is nearly all prairie. The land is excellent for agricultural purposes, and after the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the country rapidly increased in population.

In the fall of 1836 the first settlement within the limits of the township was made by Matthew B. Robinson, who located on Section 30, erecting thereon a house and improving a farm. For several years he was almost alone, when a few settlers came to his neighborhood. It was sparsely settled even when the city of Bushnell was laid out, August 29, 1854; so that the growth of the township was almost identical with the development of that city. (See history of the city of Bushnell in chapter on "Cities, Towns and Villages.")

In the fall of 1837 occurred the first birth in the township—that of Missouri E., daughter of M. B. Robinson; the first death was that of John W. Clarke, in September, 1847, and the first marriage that of Perminium Hamilton to Elizabeth A. Robinson. David Robinson taught the first school in 1838, and about the same time the first religious services were held by Rev. William K. Stewart, of Macomb, at the residence of M. B. Robinson.

But little was done by way of settlement until after the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, when every quarter-section was soon occupied; and inasmuch as the details of the growth of the township was closely identified with the city of Bushnell, the reader is referred to the article in this history on "Cities, Towns and Villages." Population (1900) 2,865.

"TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM," of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., is one of the most interesting places in the State for admirers of



Andrew Birnie

high-bred stallions to visit, and it has also proved a very profitable visiting point for a large number of progressive farmers, who have thereby become possessed of the sires of some of the best blooded draft horses to be found in a large extent of territory. The fame of the enterprise is not merely local, nor is it confined to the State where it originated, but has extended to all parts of the country. Its first location was at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, where it was founded in 1878 by J. H. Truman, who, although no longer a resident of the United States, is still one of the owners of the farm. The venture was undertaken for the purpose of perfecting the breeding of Shire horses in the United States, and the process never attained a high degree of success in this country until Mr. Truman identified himself with it. When the establishment was transferred from Chicago to Bushnell, McDonough County, thus giving it the benefit of an environment by one of the best farming regions of the State, its facilities were largely multiplied. Some time after it had entered upon a course of full operation in the new locality, J. G. Truman assumed entire personal charge of the local operation, and J. H. Truman, who had previously confined himself to periodical trips across the Atlantic in the interest of the enterprise, became a resident of Whittlesea, England, from which point he has selected and forwarded to the Bushnell farm the best Shire stallions obtainable in Great Britain. These include Percherons, Belgians, Suffolks and Hackneys. The various specimens of these breeds, which may be found at the Pioneer Stud Farm, are of admirable quality, and in their abundant scale, conformation and style of action, they meet the essential requirements of the most serviceable and desirable modern draft or coach horse. The pavilion which houses these splendid animals is 40 by 140 feet in dimensions, containing 20 large box-stalls, each 12 by 12 feet in size, and the entire establishment is equipped in the most perfect manner, the arrangements being especially well calculated to keep the horses in prime condition, and to conduce to the convenience and efficiency of the grooms in charge. In all respects, the enterprise is a credit to its immediate locality and to McDonough County. Mr. J. G. Truman, who directs the operation of the concern on this side of the Atlantic, is a thorough horseman and wide-

ly popular; and both he and his partner J. H. have been engaged in the business of handling select grade horses for nearly thirty years. A suitable illustration of the "Pioneer Stud Farm" accompanies this sketch.

PRAIRIE CITY TOWNSHIP lies in the extreme northeastern corner of the county (the north half of Town 7 N., R. 1 W.) and consists of eighteen sections of beautiful rolling prairie, which in fertility of soil is not surpassed by any section in the State of Illinois. The entire township is composed of the finest and best improved farms in the county. Like the Bushnell section, little was done toward the development of this township until the completion of the railroad, after which, within a very few years, it was entirely settled and improved.

Prairie City Township was organized in 1857, and its first election was held April 7th of that year, at which time William H. Oglesby and J. R. Parker were elected Justices of the Peace and Leonard Neff, Constable. R. H. McFarland was the first Police Magistrate and ex-officio Justice of the Peace, elected January 15, 1858. At the time of the organization, Prairie City was a full Congressional Township, but has since been divided and the present township of Bushnell created. Although this part of the township had scattering settlers at an early day its growth was slow; in fact, a large proportion of the other townships had been settled before Prairie City; but when the wonderful productiveness of its soil became known, its growth was both rapid and substantial, and now no township in the county can boast of a better class of farms and residences.

Of the pioneers most worthy of mention are Henry Brink, located on Section 2, in 1835, and John Griffin, on the same section, and part of the present site of the corporation of Prairie City. Edward Goldsmith and Henry Thompson were settlers as early as 1836, the latter building his cabin on Section 13. (As the history of the Township is largely identical with that of the town of Prairie City, further details will be given in the chapter on "Cities, Towns and Villages.")

Addie Hamilton, daughter of J. M. Hamilton, was the first child native to the township, being born September 6, 1855. The first class of the Methodist Church was organized in 1856, the Free Will Baptist Church was founded in

September of that year, and the Presbyterian Church in 1841, at the residence of George Kreider, in Fulton County. From the organization last named the church in Prairie City was instituted. Township population (1900) 1,142.

INDUSTRY TOWNSHIP (4 N., 2 W.)—In the spring of 1826 William Carter and Riggs Pennington settled in this township, about one mile southeast of where the town of Industry now stands. Like all the early settlers, they commenced clearing their land of timber, not dreaming that the untimbered prairie would ever be used, to any extent, for farming purposes; as was expressed by the pioneers, "the prairie would be good for cattle ranges." The locality noted above was known as Carter's Settlement; but the original settlers remained only a few years, when they left the county. Stephen Osborne likewise improved a farm in 1826, and disappeared after a short residence. In the fall of 1827 William Stephens erected a cabin on Section 24, and located as a permanent inhabitant. It was in his log house that Rev. John Logan delivered the first sermon in the county.

In the winter of 1828 Rev. John Logan, a Baptist minister, resided in the old log fort, but within a year thereafter removed to the cabin built by Stephen Osborne, where, as stated, he preached the pioneer sermon of the county. In the fall he settled in Schuyler County, later returning to Hire Township.

Industry Township, one of the southern tier of townships in McDonough County, and immediately west of Eldorado Township, was organized April 7, 1857, when R. L. Dark and William Shannon were elected Justices of the Peace, and William B. Peak and John Carroll, Constables. The first postoffice was established at Doddsville. The first marriage in the township and the county occurred October 30, 1828, the contracting parties being John Wilson and Martha R., daughter of James Vance. Rev. John Logan was the officiating clergyman.

Mr. Logan also organized the first Sunday-school in the county at the "Old Fort," near what is now called the Cross Roads, about two miles south of the present town of Industry. The oldest Sunday-school in the county was organized in 1833, at the house of John Rogers on Camp Creek, this township. It was desig-

nated as a Union Sunday-school, and was established by Alex. Campbell, who was its first Superintendent. This school was in existence for many years, and was finally merged into the Camp Creek Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. James M. Chase was pastor for many years. Population (1900) 1,504.

SCOTLAND TOWNSHIP (5 N., 2 W.), immediately north of Industry and west of New Salem Township, is one of the banner agricultural townships of McDonough County, every acre being under cultivation. Camp Creek, which is in the southern part of the township, passes between Sections 24 and 25, flows in a southwesterly direction through Sections 26, 27, 34, 22 and 32, and thence enters Industry Township. Troublesome Creek rises in Section 1, and passes through Sections 1, 2, 4, 10, 9, 16, 17 and 18. These streams are so situated as to furnish the best watering facilities to the farmer and stock-raiser. There is a narrow strip of excellent timber on the southern edge of the township.

The land not immediately adjoining the streams is level, and in the hands of a class of thrifty and skillful agriculturists has been developed to its fullest capacity, making the township second to none in point of agricultural wealth. The citizens are largely of Scotch birth, or descendants of that industrious, intelligent and hardy people, who take especial pride in the advancement of everything calculated to add to the comfort and attractiveness of their homes. Fine country residences and commodious out-buildings are the rule, and quite a number of artificial groves greet the eye, relieving the monotony of the rich pasture land and large fields of grain.

In the spring of 1828 William Osborne settled in the township, camping during the summer on the banks of the stream which, according to tradition, thus received the name of Camp Creek. The first permanent settlement was made by Joshua Reno and family in the spring of 1831. They located in the southern portion of the township on Camp Creek, near the old Presbyterian church, but after a time Mr. Reno disposed of his property and removed from the county. The next settlers were the Lees—Robert and family, his son John and family, and Alexander and James, unmarried sons of Robert. The latter soon married and



Edgar Belles

located on the farm afterward purchased by Cyrus Walker. About the same time Austin Coker, Berry Stockton, Elhannan Lane, Benjamin Rice and Stephen Harp and family settled along the southern half of the township.

Joseph McCrosky came to the township from Kentucky in 1832, but subsequently removed to Macomb, where he died. In the following year Dr. Charles Hays settled on the southeast quarter of Section 34. As a physician he was favorably known and continued in the practice of his profession at Macomb, where he died some years ago. As stated, Cyrus Walker, a lawyer, whose high reputation extended over the Northwest, settled on the Lee farm. Alexander Lee, of the family mentioned, came to the township in 1831, and erected a cabin on Section 27, which, four years later, was purchased by John Clark, who was the first of the many Scotch settlers who subsequently located in the township.

From 1850 to 1860 the township rapidly increased in population and wealth, many of those who located there coming direct from Scotland, such as the McMillans, Watsons, McLeans, Barclays and Bennies. The farms of these splendid immigrants are still in their possession, or in the hands of their immediate descendants.

John Walker, Hugh McAlary and James E. D. Hammer settled in 1834, and Joseph Sullivan, Sr., and Allen H. Walker, in 1835. Theophilus G. Walker, son of Allen, was one of the original members of the Camp Creek Presbyterian Church. Many of the descendants of those named are still residents of the township or other portions of McDonough County. Among the most prominent and wealthy farmers of Scotland Township at the present time may be instanced John Watson, Joseph Walker, Bentley W. Taylor, Robert C. Pointer, R. A. Pollock, George Patrick, Robert Roberts, R. T. Rexroat, B. D. Herndon, Howard Herndon, W. W. Henderson, William H. Clark, Robert Binnie, Mrs. Sarah Binnie, Josiah McDonald and J. M. Matthews. (Biographical sketches of those just named appear in the Biographical Department.) Population of the township in 1900, 868.

MACOMB TOWNSHIP (6 N., 2 W.) embraces within its limits a fine body of agricultural land, every acre of which is under cultivation. Crooked Creek passes through the entire town-

ship, entering the eastern border at Section 13 and making its exit at Section 30. Drowning Fork, a branch of this stream, receives its name from the following circumstance: In 1827 three soldiers, who had been engaged in fighting Indians, were returning from Wisconsin and, on arriving at this branch of Crooked Creek, found it much swollen by recent rains. In attempting to cross it two were drowned, and the survivor buried the bodies beside the stream. Proceeding to the block-house in Industry Township, he narrated the circumstance to the few settlers who were there, who, on accompanying him to the scene of the accident, found the conditions as he had stated; whereupon they gave the stream the name which it has since borne.

The only timber in the township lies along the banks of Crooked Creek, although the natural deficiency has been largely overcome by the substantial and far-sighted farmers who have planted groves around their homesteads, thereby adding both to their value and attractiveness. As stated, the land is excellent in quality, being chiefly composed of dark loam, with some sections of light clay and vegetable mold. The best quality of fire and potter's clay is found in inexhaustible quantities, and is shipped throughout the United States and Canada, the industry proving to be a great source of wealth to the county.

The first settlement in the township was made by James Fulton in 1830. After remaining on his farm for many years he removed to Macomb, where he died a few years ago. Silas Hamilton located on Section 4, Alexander Harris on Section 22 and George Miller on Section 24, all in the year 1831. In 1832 Abner Walker settled on Section 16 and John Harris on Section 22. In the following year James Creel built a cabin on the site of Bardolph, then known as Wolf Grove, but departed soon afterward and his log house was used for school purposes. Robert Grant, J. P. Updegraff and Ephraim Palmer were settlers of 1834. In the fall of that year, Thomas Brooking came upon the scene, spent the winter in Macomb, and in the spring of 1835 built a double log-cabin on Section 30, where Oakwood Cemetery is now situated.

Mr. Brooking is said to have taught the first school in Macomb during his sojourn, opening this pioneer session in the log court house,

then situated on the corner of the alley at the northeast corner of the Square where the Eagle newspaper office is now located. At that time he resided in a small house across the street from the court house, standing on the present site of the Union National Bank. Major Brookings removed to Macomb in 1856, and for a long time kept the principal hotel on the west side of the Public Square. His death occurred but a few years ago.

John H. Snapp and David M. Crabb settled in 1834 and 1836, respectively. John M. Crabb also located in the township in the latter year. Mr. Crabb was born in Westmoreland County, Va., September 1, 1792, and was the son of Daniel and Frances (Middleton) Crabb. His parents were natives of England, but came to this country prior to the Revolutionary War. Mr. Crabb was therefore of good Revolutionary stock, and when the War of 1812 was declared, being then about twenty years of age, his patriotic instincts were aroused. He was one of the first to enter the military service, and for two years served his country honorably and well, eventually receiving a pension of eight dollars per month and a land warrant as a deserved reward for his soldierly service.

The first election under township organization was held on April 7, 1857, when W. S. Hall and W. I. Hendricks were elected Justices of the Peace. On the 4th of the following May J. O. C. Wilson was elected the first Police Magistrate.

In 1832 George Miller and Abner Walker erected the first grist-mill on Crooked Creek. They operated it for some time, and, after passing through various hands, it was finally purchased by Thomas Rabbit, who converted it into a steam mill, which, in turn, was destroyed. The first Sunday-school in the township was organized at the house of George Miller, in 1837, by Rev. William H. Jackson, assisted by James Harris and M. Vincent. The first brick house was built by a Mr. Lovell, on Section 26, in the year 1836.

Among the prominent citizens of Macomb Township may be mentioned John E. Hendrickson (who, for nearly half a century, has been the station agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad), A. H. Maxwell, O. S. Lester, A. Horrocks and J. H. Cannon, sketches of whom appear elsewhere in this record. (For a history of the city of Macomb see chapter on

"Cities, Towns and Villages.") The total population of Macomb Township, exclusive of Macomb City, in 1900, was 1,186.

WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP (7 N., 2 W.).—This township is on the northern border of the county, adjoining Warren County, and was first settled in 1830. The quality of the land is excellent, but little timbered. Walnut Grove was so named from the fact that walnut timber grew quite abundantly. For many years camp-meetings were annually held in the Grove by the Cumberland Presbyterians and Methodists, the attendance being large, drawn, as it was, from a tract of country many miles in extent. A powerful attraction was the celebrated Peter Cartwright, a pioneer minister of the Methodist Church and well known throughout the State, who, for several years, was the moving spirit in such meetings.

The Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad passes through the township from east to west, and the Rock Island branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad crosses its northeast corner. A portion of the village of Good Hope lies in the township near the southwest corner.

The pioneer settler of this township was Isaac Bartlett, who, in the fall of 1830, located on Section 34, where he erected a log-cabin and engaged in breaking prairie in the vicinity of Spring Creek. During the following winter, which is remembered historically as the "Winter of the Deep Snow," he also engaged in making rails, and while thus employed made several unsuccessful attempts to reach his aged parents, who, as he knew, would be in destitute circumstances. When he finally was able to come to their relief, he found that his father had killed the cow, to which he and his wife had been driven for the purpose of procuring food, and as soon as possible he removed them to his quarters on Spring Creek.

No farther progress was made in settlement of the township until the spring of 1835, when Sydney Geer, who came from Schuyler County, Ill., entered land on Section 14 and there built a cabin. After breaking five acres of land and planting it with corn, he had what might be considered bad luck. While on a visit to relatives in Schuyler County, the wind blew down his fences, the hogs destroyed his corn, and his team ran away, inflicting upon him a heavy

loss. This series of misfortunes induced Mr. Geer to remove permanently to Schuyler, where, it is hoped, his ill-fortune did not pursue him.

J. H. Campbell settled in the township, March 20, 1835, but after a residence of one year removed to Industry and thence to Macomb, where he lived for many years. The next settlers were Gilmer and Quintus Walker, with their families. The latter settled on Section 16, there erecting a log cabin. Gilmer Walker improved Section 34, building the first frame house in the township. Both remained here during their lifetime, and their descendants are among the most prominent families of the township. In 1836 Hugh Ervin occupied a farm, but afterward moved to Macomb, where he died some years ago. Mr. Ervin was a man of prominence, and served one term as Representative in the General Assembly (the Thirteenth—1842-44.) James Hogshett was a settler of 1837; in the spring of the same year Robert Perry located on Section 16, while about the same time Joseph and John Ballance erected cabins for their families on Section 28. The settlers of 1838 were F. Livingston, William Young and William W. Stewart, the last named locating on the Hogshett farm, where he remained until his death a few years ago.

The township organization was effected at the house of Thomas F. Flowers, April 7, 1857. The first court was held by Gilmer Walker, under a large elm tree near his house; at the time (1837) he was acting as Justice of the Peace. The first religious services, in 1836, were held at Mr. Walker's house by Rev. William Frazier, a Presbyterian minister. On February 15, 1838, occurred the first marriage in the township—that of the Rev. Harrison Berry to Mary M. Walker. Walker Findley taught the first school in a log cabin, in 1838. Sidney Geer, whose misfortunes have already been recounted, broke the first prairie sod and planted the first corn, in 1835. The first wheat was sown by Gilmer and Quintus Walker. In the fall of 1837 occurred the first death—that of Martha, daughter of Gilmer Walker.

The township has two villages—Good Hope and Scottsburg—mention of which is made in the chapters on "Cities, Towns and Villages." All in all, the inhabitants of Walnut Grove Township are a thrifty, prosperous and most excellent class of citizens. Population (1900), 948.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP (4 N., 3 W.)—This township is situated on the southern side of the county, adjoining Schuyler County and west of Industry Township. Its southern portion is largely covered with timber of most excellent quality, the land being underlaid with coal and an abundance of sandstone. The northern part of the township is composed for the most part of good prairie land, which is now well improved and settled by prosperous farmers. The township is well watered. Crooked, Camp and Grindstone Creeks pass through its entire length, the latter coming in at the southeast corner of Section 24, while the former enters the township at the northeast quarter of Section 1, the two streams forming a junction on the northeast quarter of Section 31.

A noticeable feature of this township is in Section 30, where is found a group of Indian mounds, which evidently were used for burial purposes by the aborigines of this section. They consist of an irregular row of hillocks from three to six feet in height and from fifteen to twenty-five feet at their base. In all, they probably number twenty and are located in the eastern portion of the section named. Being now covered with large oak and hickory trees, it is evident that they are of ancient date. At different times, the settlers have opened some of those mounds and found various implements of warfare, such as stone hatchets, spears and arrow heads and even bones of the braves who had gone to the happy hunting grounds so many years ago.

The first settlement in the township was made by John Gibson in 1829, who at that time erected its first house. Among the very early pioneers were also Benjamin Mathews, of 1829; James H. Dunsworth, who settled on Section 8 in 1830; John Edmonson and John Venard came in the same year; William Venard became a resident in the following year; Charles Dunsworth settled on Section 17, in 1832, and Malachi Monk on Section 7 during the same year; Martin Fugate on Section 21, and John W. Fugate on Section 30, 1832; James C. Archer came the same year; Thomas F. Shoopman located on Section 29 in 1833—William I. Pace, Bowen Webb, Jesse C. Webb, John and Samuel T. Mathews also coming the same year; M. C. Foster in 1834; William Holton on Section 30, James L. Horrell, John McCormack, John Patrick, James E. Riggs, and Samuel and Russell Riggs all coming into the township in 1835.

Bethel Township was first named Eagle, but in May, 1857, soon after its organization, the Supervisors changed it to Bethel. The organization was effected April 7, 1857, when William Twaddle and John Taylor were elected Justices of the Peace and John Brundage, Constable. For many years the village of Middletown was a busy and enterprising place, but on the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, it fell into decadence, and now but few houses remain. The location is now known as Fandon postoffice.

The first sermon in the township was preached by Benjamin Mathews, a Baptist minister. A church of that denomination was organized and is still in existence. The place of worship was a log house, 18x20 feet, and was in use for many years, the present frame building occupied as a church being erected on the same premises. John Claybaugh taught the first term of school in 1831, and the first marriage took place March 29, 1836, the contracting parties being William Venard and Sarah J. McClure. The first birth was that of Joseph, son of John Gibson, in the year 1832. The first deaths occurred in 1830, four children being buried on the farm of J. H. Dunsworth, on Section 7. In 1860 the first brick residence was erected by John M. Dunsworth, being a large two-story structure. Population (1900) 1,130.

CHALMERS TOWNSHIP (north of Bethel and west of Scotland Township).—This Township was organized in 1857 and remained intact with boundaries identical with Town 5 North, Range 3 West until 1880, when Colchester Township was formed, at which time all of Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 30 and 31 were detached from Chalmers Township and now compose a part of the newly organized township, leaving the original township with an area of twenty-seven square miles. Chalmers is one of the oldest settled townships in the county, this fact being largely accounted for by its plentiful supply of timber—it having contained more wooded land than any other township in the county. It was originally named Erin, but at the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors, in May, 1857, it was changed to Colchester. A portion of the city of Macomb lies in the northeast corner of the township. There are many excellent farms, highly improved and valuable,

owned by small holders—a not unmixed blessing.

It is believed that Elias McFadden was the first to settle in Chalmers Township. In 1828, with his son David, he located in the northeast part of the township, about one mile south of the site of Macomb—St. Francis Hospital being situated on a part of the old farm, which is now owned by Mr. Meadow. The McFaddens were both hanged at Rushville, in May, 1835, for a cold-blooded murder. It seems that they and John Wilson owned adjoining timber lands, over which they had many bitter disputes. In 1834 Mr. Wilson, with Nelson Montgomery, a Constable and Deputy Sheriff, who held an execution for debt against the McFaddens, started to levy upon the premises. Apprehending no danger and arriving at the place, they were met by Elias McFadden, who engaged them in conversation and decoyed them around to the north side of the house. At that point they were in direct range of a window through which David McFadden, the son, shot Wilson down without a word of warning. Montgomery caught the wounded man as he fell, and dragging him to a wood-shed, hurried to Macomb to give the alarm. Soon a crowd of excited citizens proceeded to the scene of the murder, and found Elias McFadden coolly repairing a fence, while near by lay Wilson in a supposed dying condition. McFadden was at once arrested and search made for the then unknown murderer. Entering the house a rifle was found in the corner near the north window, unloaded. A pane of glass had been broken out, a book lay upon the window sill, and both sash and book bore marks of powder. Searching still further, foot-prints were found leading from the house in the direction of the residence of David McFadden, who lived just across the ravine, on the west side. The tracks led to the door of his house, and there the searchers for the murderer found David McFadden at work on a shoemaker's bench, apparently as unconcerned as his father. The two were at once brought to Macomb and placed under guard, to await the result of Mr. Wilson's injuries.

The wounded man lived but a few days, and at his death a preliminary examination of the accused was held before James Clark, Justice of the Peace, the evidence being as narrated. Elias, David and Wylie (another son) were



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committed to the county jail, without bail, to await the session of the Circuit Court, and on the 15th of November, 1834, the grand jury found a true bill against the three McFaddens. A few days thereafter they were arraigned before the court, which granted a change of venue. Wylie McFadden was subsequently discharged, from custody, the evidence against him having been found inconclusive, and in the spring of 1835 Elias and David were taken to Rushville, Schuyler County, for trial. In May, 1835, the case came before Judge Young, of the Circuit Court, Cyrus Walker acting as Prosecuting Attorney and Judge Minshall representing the defendants. The trial lasted several days, but despite a vigorous defense, the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. At the time set by the court the guilty men were hanged upon a scaffold, erected in a hollow near the city of Rushville, thus paying the penalty for their cowardly deed of murder. Thomas Hayden, as Sheriff of the County, erected the scaffold, and his son, acting as Deputy Sheriff, pulled the drop. The bill for hanging the guilty wretches (\$1.50) is still on file in the County Clerk's office at Macomb. The principal witnesses in the case were George Wilson, Alfred Evans, Nelson Montgomery, J. W. Brattle, Moses Henton, William J. Frazier, William Bowen, Daniel Bowen, Perry Keys and James Anderson. Cyrus Walker, who prosecuted the case, regretted, to the last, the part he took in the trial. Never, thereafter, would he prosecute in murder trials, but did defend many such cases to the best of his great ability. Such, in brief, is the history of the second murder which occurred in McDonough County.

Other early settlers in this vicinity were: David Troxwell, who located on the northwest quarter of Section 21 in the summer of 1828; James Edmonston, on Section 32 in 1829, afterward removing to Schuyler County, where he died; William O'Neal located on Section 24 in the same year, later becoming a resident of Iowa; Truman Bowen settled on Section 3, about the same time, and died the following year; John Massingall, who was more noted for his hunting proclivities than for his farming abilities, built a cabin on the northwest quarter of Section 33. In 1829 William I. Pace settled on the farm now owned by A. J. Pace, and William Edmonston on the southwest

quarter of Section 26. Mr. Edmonston served two terms as a member of the State Legislature, being elected in 1836 and 1838 and serving in the same bodies with Abraham Lincoln. Other comers of that period were John Wilson, who came in 1834 and was murdered during the same year by the McFaddens, as heretofore narrated; James McClure and Willis Wayland, settlers of 1832, the latter locating on Section 34, where he died. Other pioneers of the 'thirties were: Reuben Alexander, 1833; William Champ and Wesley Wayland (Section 34), 1834; Israel Camp (Section 3), Alexander Provine (Section 36), William Allison (Section 24), and John McCormick (Section 33)—all in 1835; and Firman B. Camp, on Section 3, November 13, 1836.

Among the prominent and substantial farmers who are still residents of the township are William Andrews, Charles Andrews, T. L. Bowen, Stephen Bagley, Andrew J. Dark, Robert L. Horrell, J. M. Logan, Robert McCutcheon and Fred W. Plassman. (For details of their lives see Biographical Department.) Population of the township in 1900, exclusive of a part of Macomb City, 869.

EMMET TOWNSHIP (6 N. 3 W.).—This township is about equally divided between timber and prairie land, and is well watered. Crooked Creek passes through the southeastern portion, entering on the northwest quarter of Section 25 and leaving on the southwest quarter of Section 34. Spring Creek and some smaller streams also do their part in watering the township. A portion of the city of Macomb is on Section 36 of this township. It contains many good farms, most of its 23,000 acres of land being improved.

In 1830 Peter Hale made the first settlement in Emmet Township, erecting his cabin on land to the west of Macomb, where the old cemetery is now located. About the same time William Pringle located just west of Mr. Hale's place, and in the spring of that year James Clarke and his son, Samuel L., settled on Section 36, and James and Thomas W. Head, on Section 5. In 1832. Richard H. Churchill occupied a farm on Section 14, in the same year; Job Yard settled on Section 30 and Levi Warren, on the same section, in 1833; Benjamin Naylor erected a log cabin on Section 29, in 1833; and in the following year Joshua Simmons settled on

Section 4, while David Hardin came to the township in 1835.

Many others have done their full share in the development of the township, among whose industries must be mentioned the celebrated McLean stone quarries. Among its enterprising and wealthy farmers are: W. A. Murray, C. P. K. Kline, E. Hickman, T. M. Champion, D. H. Clark, I. W. Black, and George M. and E. O. Cole. (For individual records, see biographical sketches.) Population in 1900, exclusive of a part of the city of Macomb, 1,001.

SCIOTA TOWNSHIP (7 N. 3 W.), with the exception of a section in the southwest corner, consists of a fine body of prairie land, every acre of which is under fence and cultivation, and used either for farming or pasturage. Owing to a scarcity of timber, this township was late in being settled. With fuel and building materials scarce, it was a bold act for the early settlers to fix their homes on the bleak prairie; hence, up to 1855 or 1856, but few had the hardihood to try the experiment. But with the advent of the railroads the problem was solved, and a rush was made for the bleak but rich open land. Lumber, fuel and all necessary materials were then easily brought to hand, to enable the settlers to fence their fields, build their barns and maintain comfortable homes. The township is well watered, as Crooked Creek passes through ten or twelve of its sections. Within its boundaries are two villages—Good Hope and Sciota—the latter being first named Clarkesville, in honor of William B. Clarke, who first located at that point. (See chapter in this history, on "Cities, Towns and Villages.")

The first settler of the township was Persley Purdy, who built his log cabin on Section 31. Some time afterward he emigrated to Oregon, where he died not many years ago. In 1834 Victor M. Hardin came and settled on the same section near Mr. Purdy, occupying his farm for many years and afterward removing to Blandinsville, where he spent the last years of his life. John Hainline and family arrived in October, 1836, and settled on Section 31, on the southeast quarter of which Mr. Hainline erected a log-cabin. He resided on this farm until his death June 28, 1861. John W. Hainline, his son, who owns the old family homestead, was born May 10, 1846, and is the oldest

living resident born in the township. In 1838 Benjamin Clarke settled on Section 30, on which he resided until his death in 1854. Harrison Head located on Section 32, in 1834, and lived there until his death in 1881. Thomas W. Head, who became a settler of Emmet Township in 1832, located on Section 32 in Sciota Township, in 1848. After remaining on this place for some years, he removed to the village of Sciota, where he died a few years ago.

The above mentioned comprise the earliest of the pioneers, but as stated, on the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line, settlers rapidly came in and occupied the choice prairie lands. Among this latter class may be mentioned the following: Zachariah Ricketts, who, in 1856, located on Section 25; Louis Woolley, who settled on Section 12, and moved to McLean County, Ill., in 1863; Henry Baldwin, who purchased a farm on Section 11 in 1857, later removed to Warren County, Ill., after which he returned to this township; William and Richard Jones, settlers of the same year, who came in March, 1857, improved a farm on Section 23 and in 1870 removed to the West; Lewis Shaffer, who located on Section 12, in the spring of 1858, but removed to Fulton County in 1862; Robert Bishop, who settled on Section 11 in 1859, and a year later migrated to Kansas; and last, but by no means least, Captain Benjamin A. Griffith, who in July, 1863, was made Captain of a company in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at Vicksburg and at Champion Hills, and after serving to the conclusion of the war, was mustered out of the service August 17, 1865. Upon his return Captain Griffith located on Section 31, where he died a few years ago.

The first marriage in Sciota Township made V. M. Hardin and Nancy Purdy man and wife, on the 16th of April, 1840. The first school house, erected in 1846, was 18x20 feet in dimensions and constructed of native timber. Louis Goddard taught the first term here. Rev. Cyrus Haines preached the first sermon at the residence of John Hainline, in the summer of 1837. The death of Samuel Purdy, in September, 1841, was the first in the township. John H. Hainline was the first child born, his death occurring in infancy. A man named Townsend, who, in the spring of 1836, entered land on Section 31, broke up the first land in the

township. In the following summer he broke seven acres, but did not put in a crop and left the country during the next fall. In the spring of 1837 John Hainline sowed the first wheat and planted the pioneer crop of corn.

Sciota Township was organized in 1856, the first election occurring April 7, 1857. William B. Clarke and James M. Wallin were elected Justices of the Peace, and so officiated for many years. The total population of the township in 1900, including Sciota village and part of Good Hope Village, was 1,304.

LAMOINE TOWNSHIP (4 N., 4 W.), in the southwest corner of the county, contains about 23,000 acres, the most of which consists of timber and broken land. That portion of the township known as Round Prairie, on the border of Hancock and Schuyler Counties, is good soil, and comprises excellent, improved farms. Troublesome and Crooked Creeks pass through the township, the latter entering on Section 18 and flowing diagonally through Sections 17, 21, 22, 27 and the southwest corner of 34. Troublesome Creek enters on Section 21, and passes through Sections 3 and 9, entering Crooked Creek on Section 34.

The settlement of this township was difficult and slow. As it was densely wooded, heroic labor was required to clear the land. It had been the recent home of the Indian, as well as the deer, the wolf and other wild animals, and it required hardy sons of toil to bring the condition of the people up to a state of security and comfort; but after years of hard work and often of suffering, this was accomplished. As stated, the township has now many excellent farms, and the descendants of the pioneers who bore the brunt of the fight for civilization are wealthy, industrious and prominent citizens.

The first settlement in the township was made in the spring of 1830, by Charles Hills and David Fees, who entered land on Section 12 and erected a log cabin on its northeast quarter. Mr. Hills resided for years on Section 1, and was one of the oldest settlers living in the county. John Hills also came in the spring of 1830, settled on Section 12, and was one of the volunteers during the Mormon War. In the spring of 1832 William Jenkins located in the township, as also did Christopher Yates. The latter moved to Nauvoo, Hancock County,

and was subsequently killed in a runaway accident near Quincy. In the same year Arvel Sherrel settled on Section 31, and Elijah Poole and Abel Friend on Section 30. In 1848 the latter moved to Iowa. Abel Friend, Sr., and family also settled on Section 28. In 1832 James King located on Section 3, and James Denton, on Section 18, in 1833. On the 1st of April, 1834, John H. Smith and his brother, Byrd Smith, settled on Section 31, where they built a cabin. Byrd died in 1880, but John still lives in the township, being one of its most prominent and wealthy citizens. He remained on the farm he first occupied until the spring of 1854, when he sold his place and removed to Section 20, where he now resides, highly esteemed as an honest Christian gentleman and citizen. For many years he has been a consistent worker in the Methodist Church, having been class-leader for more than a quarter of a century. In the local public service, as School Director, Trustee and Road Commissioner, he has earned the high esteem and regards of his neighbors and fellow citizens.

Besides John H. Smith and those mentioned above, a number of the pioneers of the 'thirties are worthy of special mention. Isaac G. Smith came in 1834, his location being on Section 31. In May, 1835, came Hugh E. Wear, a settler, who was Justice of the Peace and died in 1873. About the same time Beverly Whittington located on the southwest quarter of Section 28, where he spent the remainder of his life. Andrew Wear, a son of Hugh, came to the township about the same time as his father and remained on his farm many years.

In 1835 William Hooten came from the State of Vermont, traveling the entire distance in a lumber wagon, and settled on Section 30 in Bethel Township, afterward removing to the eastern part of Lamoine. In 1868 he settled at Round Prairie, where he died November 12, 1877. W. H. Hooten, who located in the township in 1836, died in March, 1867.

In the fall of 1836 Samuel F. Morris erected a small shanty with dirt floor. He was one of the volunteers in the Mormon War, and was present at the death of Joe Smith. John Twidwell came with his parents, in 1836, the family first locating on Section 33 and afterward removing to Section 28. In 1838 Avery Huff settled on Section 32, where he lived for a number of years before returning to his native

State, where he spent the remainder of his life. Edward Jarvis settled on Section 4, in 1841, and is largely interested in stock-raising. Johannis C. Becker settled on Section 29. John W. Hendricks, who resides on Section 15, came to the county in 1838, and built the first brick house in the township.

In 1837 the Lamoine Mills were erected by Butler Gates and a Mr. Mathews on Section 21. They have passed through various hands, but are still in operation. The first religious services in the township were held at the house of John Jarvis, by Jesse Chapman, and the first sermons were preached by Father Bradley and Thomas Owen at the house of Elijah Poole, in 1832. Charles Hills and Charlotta David contracted the first marriage, and the first birth was that of Sarah, a daughter of David Fees, in 1830. In that year the above named gentleman built the first log cabin in the township on Section 12. The first frame building was erected by Marcus Rice, in 1840, its location being on Section 11. In 1839 William S. Hendricks taught the first school on Section 11.

At the township meeting held April 7, 1857, John Twidwell and J. S. Halliday were elected the first Justices of the Peace and Robert Dorothy, the first Constable. The village of Colmar is situated within the township of Lamoine. (For sketch see "Cities, Towns and Villages.") Population (1,900), 1,015.

TENNESSEE TOWNSHIP.—The original township was organized April 7, 1857 (then consisting of Congressional Township 5 North, Range 4 West), and remained without territorial change until 1880, when Colchester Township was created, taking a strip a mile and a half wide from its eastern side and reducing its present area to twenty-seven square miles. Nearly one-half of Tennessee Township is composed of timber land, and its surface is underlaid in many places with an excellent body of fire and potter's clay and an almost inexhaustible supply of superior coal. A large portion of the area consists of good farming land, somewhat level in sections, but in course of thorough drainage, and already comprising many first class farms and improvements.

Crooked Creek enters the township on the southwest quarter of Section 1, and flows diagonally through Sections 9, 10, 16, 17 and the northern part of 19, leaving at the southwest

corner of Section 18. At this point it is quite a considerable stream, supplying abundance of water. The village of Tennessee is in this township. (For sketch, see chapter on "Cities, Towns and Villages.")

Daniel Campbell settled in Tennessee Township on December 10, 1829, locating on Section 10. He was a volunteer of the Black Hawk War of 1832, became Sheriff of the county, and died April 9, 1842. His son, Daniel W. Campbell, erected the first business house in the village of Colchester.

Roswell Tyrrell came to the township in 1826. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, enlisting at the age of sixteen years. He remained in the army throughout the period of hostilities, and received for his services a land warrant for 160 acres of land, which he sold and afterwards purchased a quarter of Section 29, in Tennessee Township. This tract he occupied until his death, April 13, 1872. Mr. Tyrrell was a man of great courage, unswerving integrity and esteemed by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. His life was replete with interesting events, well remembered by his old neighbors, but the narrative would be too long to insert in this connection; suffice it to say, that he was an honor to his family and country.

Joshua Hunt located on Section 3 in 1831, and passed the remainder of his life there. His son, Simon W. Hunt, owned large tracts of land, and was noted as a stock-raiser. Hugh McDonough located on Section 31, where he resided for many years, his family being still well known and esteemed in the county. In the spring of 1832 James Fulkerson located on Sections 28 and 29, where he remained until his death, July 3, 1867, aged seventy years. Thomas Fulkerson, his son, proved an unusually bright student, receiving his higher education at McDonough College, at Macomb, and afterward teaching school at Hills' Grove for a number of years. In the fall of 1833 John Waddell entered land in this township, lived on his farm for many years and died there January 9, 1877. There was a large family of Waddills, many of whom are still residents of Tennessee Township. John Kirk settled on Section 34, in the spring of 1834, and in 1856 removed to Blandinsville, where he died in November of that year.

Larkin C. Bacon, a native of Tennessee, be-



MR. AND MRS. EDWARD D. BRINTON

came a resident of the township in March, 1834, settling on Section 34, where he prospered and added continually to his farming interests. He was also an active business man, dealing largely in cattle; and both in his agricultural and his live-stock operations he was entirely successful. Further, for many years, he was a leader in church and Sunday-school work, being superintendent of the latter for a long period. At the age of nineteen years he had joined the Baptist Church, but there being no organization of that denomination in the vicinity of his Illinois home, in 1845 he became a member of the Methodist Church, and continued a faithful adherent to that faith until his death, October 24, 1877. Dr. Bacon, of Macomb, one of the prominent surgeons and physicians of the county, was the founder of St. Francis Hospital, in that city.

In 1835 John Lyon settled on Section 13 of this township, and afterward removed to Section 4, where he resided until shortly before his death, which occurred in Adair County, Ky., September 27, 1840. Michael Lawyer accompanied his mother to this township and settled on Section 34. In the spring of 1837 Lewis B. Mourning came with his parents and located on Section 8, residing there until his death, April 18, 1870. Mr. Mourning was an active man of business, as well as a power for good in all moral and religious movements in his vicinity.

Charles B. Gilchrist became a resident in 1837, purchasing land in Section 32 and establishing there a very comfortable and desirable home. He afterward purchased the old homestead on Section 29, where he resided until his death, June 30, 1882. Both his sons, Charles A. and Van B. Gilchrist, were prominent men in the county, the former becoming a Brigadier-General in the Civil War.

In the fall of 1832 James Jenkins took up land south of Hill's Grove. He is still an active worker in all the religious and moral movements of his locality.

In 1835 Isaac Holton, a graduate of Brown University, moved into the township, and, in a log cabin on Section 29, established what was known as Hills' Grove Seminary. He erected the building himself, it being a rude structure about 20x24 feet, one-and-one-half stories in height; it is now used as a stable. Mr. Holton conducted a school in which all the collegiate branches were taught, and continued in this

line for fifteen years. He then removed to Carthage, Ill., where he taught the high school for a year, returning thence to Hills' Grove with the intention of resuming his educational work there; but his death occurred shortly afterward in the vicinity of the school. Mr. Holton left his impress not only in this township, but his good influence extended throughout the county, and his name will not soon be forgotten.

In 1834 Alexander Ladlock taught a school in a cabin on Section 9. In 1835 the first religious services in the township were held at the residence of Isaac Holton. Mr. Valentine, the minister, also preached the first sermon to the people of Tennessee, in the spring of 1832, at the house of James Fulkerson. O. A. Young built the first steam saw-mill, in 1857, on Section 6. The first marriage was that of Parmenio Jones and Ann Dickson, in the spring of 1836. The first school was taught by James Fulkerson, on his own premises, in the spring of 1832. In July, 1834, occurred the death of a Mrs. Taise, a widow, her demise being the first in the township. As there was no regular cemetery, her remains were interred in the timber on the northwest quarter of Section 4, her coffin of dressed walnut being made by a Mr. Durand.

At the general election in November, 1856, it was decided to organize the county into townships, and no change was made in the limits of Tennessee Township until the spring election of 1880, when it was voted to transfer Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, and the east half of Sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 26 and 35 to the township of Colchester. The first township election was held April 7, 1857, when S. A. Knott was elected Justice of the Peace, and D. W. Campbell and Samuel Gibson, Constables. (For sketch of village of Tennessee, see article under heading, "Cities, Towns and Villages.") Population of township in 1900, 1,033.

COLCHESTER TOWNSHIP, as already explained in connection with the history of Chalmers and Tennessee Townships, was organized in 1880 with an area of eighteen sections, composed of equal parts taken from Chalmers and Tennessee Townships—the northern half of the six-mile strip taken from the western part of Chalmers Township being two miles wide and

the southern half one mile wide, while the six-mile strip taken from the eastern part of Tennessee Township is one and a half miles wide. The early history of the township has already been given in connection with that of the townships of which it constituted a part, while the city of Colchester—an important part of the township from its prominence as a mining region—is treated quite fully in the chapters on "Geology and Mineral Deposits" and "Cities, Towns and Villages." The population of Colchester Township, including the city of Colchester, according to the census of 1900, was 2,389.

HIRE TOWNSHIP (6 N., 4 W.).—The soil of this township is of good quality, and the improved farms are equal to any others in the county. It has an area of over 22,000 acres of improved prairie land and about 800 acres of timber. When the township was organized, in 1857, it was named Rock Creek, but when the Board of Supervisors met they rechristened it Hire, in honor of George Hire, one of the early and prominent farmers of the township.

Richard Dunn was the first settler who improved land in the township. In 1826 he built a cabin, raised four acres of corn and soon afterward left the county. Lewis Walters next settled on the northwest quarter of Section 3, in the year 1829, but left sometime in 1830. In the spring of the latter year Nathaniel Herron improved a farm on the northwest quarter of Section 3, and continued to make it his homestead until 1855, when he removed to Nodaway County, Mo., where he died. James Seybold settled on Section 4, in 1830, removed to Blandinsville in 1860 and died in that village in 1869. William H. Hays, who located in 1832, resided in the township for a long period and died a few years ago. There was a large family connection in this county, including Hillary Hays, Jefferson Hays, Joseph W. Hays and Nathaniel Hays, many of whose descendants still reside in McDonough. William Rudell and family entered land on Section 6, in 1835, and in 1840 removed to Iowa, where he died in 1871.

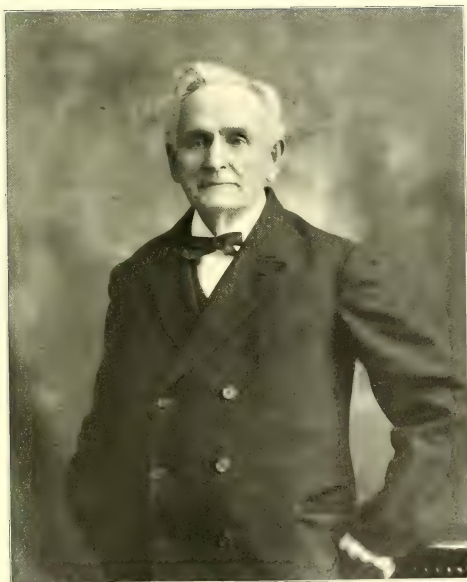
Vandever Banks located on the southwest quarter of Section 30, built the usual log cabin, and proved to be an energetic, industrious, prosperous and remarkably intelligent farmer. He was a Captain in the Mormon War, and in

1856 was a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Banks received a clear majority in the county, which at that time was largely Democratic, but, on a technicality, his opponent, George Hire, secured the seat. The unsuccessful candidate was a Christian gentleman, and had the sincere esteem of his many friends in McDonough County. During the Civil War he was an influential Union man, upholding in every possible way the principles in which he so thoroughly believed. Mr. Banks died a few years ago on the farm upon which he had so long resided.

Major Hungate settled on the southwest quarter of Section 13, but after a few years' residence left the county, accompanied by Jacob Clarke, who had located on the same section. In the spring of 1838 Fitzgerald Woolley and family came overland from the State of New York, and located on the southeast quarter of Section 32. Mr. Woolley lived there until 1847, when he removed to Hancock County, where he died in 1876, aged eighty-nine years. In 1842 Jacob Keithly and family settled on Section 2. He resided there until 1860, lived in Blandinsville from that year until 1870, and then migrated to California, where he died, five years later. Ebenezer N. Hicks settled in the township, in 1842, was a successful stock-raiser and became quite wealthy. Jesse Hire located on Section 32 in 1847, but subsequently purchased a tract on Section 28, upon which he resided until his death.

George Hire, after whom the township was named, settled in McDonough County in 1851. He was a man of ability, practically successful and became a wealthy farmer. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature, serving two years. Mr. Hire claimed that, when a small boy in Virginia, he saw George Washington.

Among other prominent citizens was John H. Hays, a native of McDonough County, who was born on the family homestead on Section 2, April 7, 1836. Oliver P. Courtright settled on Section 16, and was among the first to enlist under the call for 75,000 men at the beginning of the Civil War. He was also quite active in obtaining volunteers. During the war he was a member of the Seventy-eighth Illinois Regiment, and at the close of the rebellion he returned home. Mr. Courtright died August 25, 1878, his remains being interred in the Southern Cemetery, near Blandinsville. In 1854 John



W. J. Brooking

B. Murray settled on a tract in the southeastern part of the township, his family consisting of three daughters and one son. His descendants in this county are numerous and highly respected. In 1841 M. L. Phelps emigrated from the State of New York and became a settler of this township. He was an industrious and successful farmer, amassing quite a fortune. He was killed, January 13, 1872, near the railroad depot at Macomb, by a runaway team, which threw him from his wagon, inflicting fatal injuries. In 1905, shortly before her death, his widow furnished the means to erect the Marietta Phelps Hospital, at Macomb, which is a well deserved monument to her memory and will ever be gratefully remembered by the citizens of the place. (For details, see "Hospitals.")

On April 7, 1857, at an election held under the new township organization, Samuel Logan was elected Justice of the Peace, and Reuben Martin and Thomas Branham, Constables. The first religious service held in the township was at the residence of Vandever Banks. The pioneer school was taught by Captain Charles R. Hume, in 1838, on Section 18. Population (1900), 1,011.

BLANDINSVILLE TOWNSHIP (7 N., 4 W.).—This township, located in the northwest corner of the county, consists principally of an excellent quality of prairie land. Along the streams, in the early days, there was considerable timber; but this has been nearly all cut down, so that now the township is mostly under a high state of cultivation, its elegant and commodious dwellings and barns showing that the people are industrious and prosperous. There are four small streams which run through the township and afford an abundance of water for all purposes. One of these streams passes through Sections 26, 27, 32, and 33; another through Sections 13, 14, 23, 22 and 21, to Section 30; and another through Sections 1, 12, 11, 10, 15, 16, 17 and 18, indicating that a majority of the sections in the township are well supplied with running water.

The "Winter of the Big Snow" (1830-31) discouraged many from coming into the township, as well as the few who were then here; but those who remained through that season of suffering have seen the development of a fine country, and have received the reward of patient endurance and industry.

The earliest settler in the township was William Job, who, with several others from Morgan County, came on a prospecting tour in 1825. In the following spring he brought his family, and for their accommodation built a split log cabin on the southeast quarter of Section 33. This was succeeded by a hewed log building, considered at that time quite an aristocratic edifice. The latter primitive structure is still in existence in the city of Blandinsville. Mr. Job died in 1835 on the place of his labors and improvements. Others soon settled in his vicinity, and for many years the town of Blandinsville was known as Job's settlement; in fact, to this day old settlers recognize it by that name.

Ephraim Perkins and William Southward came with Mr. Job, Mr. Southward settling on Section 9 and living there for several years. He was the first Sheriff of McDonough County, and after his term of office removed to Missouri. In the Spring of 1826 John Vance also settled in the vicinity of Mr. Job, and, after residing on his farm until 1854, removed to Iowa, where he died December 1, 1866. Frank Redden, one of the early pioneers of this period, located on Section 34, but ultimately became a resident of Iowa.

During the years 1828-30 quite a number were added to the settlement. Elijah Bristow located on Section 21, but later, with his family, removed to Oregon. John Woodsides settled on Section 16, where he lived for ten years, and then departed from the county and the State. John Bagley died suddenly a short time after locating on Section 16.

On March 14, 1830, John Huston settled on the northeast quarter of Section 3. He was a man of great energy and intelligence, prospered, and became wealthy. His death occurred July 8, 1854. The deceased was also an able man of affairs and of unquestioned personal integrity. In 1850 he was elected to the State Legislature, and there, as elsewhere, was truly a representative gentleman. Members of his family occupy prominent positions in the affairs of the county and have proved themselves worthy of his honored name. Rigdon Huston, a son of John, occupied a portion of the family homestead, and added many acres to his landed possessions. He was extensively engaged in the importing and raising of blooded cattle, and had an international reputation as the owner of one of the best herds of Short

Horn cattle in the United States. Rigdon Huston was highly esteemed by all his acquaintances and business associates, and his death, which occurred a few years ago, was generally regretted throughout the county.

In 1830 Russell Duncan built his cabin on Section 3 and lived there until his death in the spring of 1840. John Scroggins erected a cabin on Section 32, made some improvements and after a short residence sold his property and moved from the State. John Hardesty settled on Section 9 in 1830, and died in August, 1875. Enoch Cyrus came to the township in the same year, taught the first term of school, and, after a few years, sold his land and went to California, where he died. Joel Duncan located on Section 4, also in 1830, built a cabin, and afterward removed to a farm farther south, where he spent the rest of his life. Jacob Koffman, after living for a number of years on Section 3, removed to Missouri. The Grigsby family came into the township in 1830, and quite a number of the children are still residents of the county. Thomas B. Duncan settled on Section 18, but subsequently removed to Section 8, where he has since resided for years.

Thomas A. Mustain came with his family in 1832, and settled on Section 32; in the same year William D. and John F. Mustain located on Section 16. The Mustains were an industrious people and exercised much good influence in their community, being regarded as honorable and high minded. Harrison Hungate came to the county September 27, 1833, resided eight years on his farm, and then removed to the village of Blandinsville, where he engaged in the grocery business with V. M. Hardin. In 1834 Joseph Duncan entered land on Section 4, where he afterward suddenly died.

After these early settlers had improved their farms, for some years further settlement was at a standstill. From 1850 emigration became more active, until finally the township was fully improved. James Gilfrey, however, settled on the northeast quarter of Section 20. He was a soldier of 1812, and at his death left a large family. Henry F. Gilfrey, a son of Mr. Gilfrey, came with his father to this township, his chief avocation being that of farming, and his occasional occupation that of a carpenter and joiner. He removed to Macomb

in the early 'sixties, dying there a few years ago. Among other prominent citizens of the township are George W. Mustain, George D. Mustain, Martin Spiker, William Martin Miller, Philip W. George, John T. James, James Smith Dodds, William B. Kirkpatrick and William L. Woodside.

Charles A. Blandin, son of Joseph L. Blandin, founder of the village of Blandinsville, settled on a portion of the present site of that place, at first engaging in general mercantile business. In 1855 he entered into the lumber business, cutting logs and floating them down to Oquawka, where he had a saw-mill. Subsequently he built a saw-mill at Burlington, and constructed and ran a steamboat for the transportation of his lumber. In October, 1860, Mr. Blandin returned to Blandinsville and resumed farming, continuing in this business until 1877, when he moved to the village of Sciota, where he built a mill and elevator. After a year's residence at Sciota, he sold his property there and returned to Blandinsville, where for a number of years he was a hotel-keeper and a dealer in grain and live stock. He then retired to the old homestead, where he still resides. As is indicated by this short sketch, Mr. Blandin has been a very active business man, and it should be added that he is a citizen of upright character and has earned universal confidence and esteem.

As to other pioneer events of the township—Frank Redden built the first grist-mill on Section 34, where he had settled. In the spring of 1830 was born the first white child—James, the son of John Vance. The first school building, constructed of logs, was occupied by Enoch Cyrus as a teacher in 1831. Rev. John Logan preached the first sermon in 1830, the building used as a church being the barn of John Hardesty. In 1832 the Baptist and Christian denominations erected a union church building on Section 21, this being the first house of worship in the township. (For further details of Blandinsville, see "Cities, Towns and Villages.") Population (1900), 1,710.

In the above record brief reference has been made to the several townships, chiefly for the purpose of giving the history of their organization and placing in evidence the names of those hardy pioneers who helped to make the wilderness blossom like the rose, making it pos-



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sible for succeeding generations to live in comfort, peace and plenty. To these heroic spirits—men and women alike—it is but just that such a memorial should be erected and their goodly names saved from oblivion.

CHAPTER X.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

CITY OF MACOMB—JOHN BAKER THE FIRST SETTLER—FIRST ELECTION OF COUNTY OFFICERS IN 1830—ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE ESTABLISHING THE COUNTY SEAT—PRESENT AREA AND TERRITORY EMBRACED IN CITY LIMITS—CITY INCORPORATED IN 1856—POPULATION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—SOME EARLY DOCUMENTARY HISTORY—CITIES OF BUSHNELL AND COLCHESTER—VILLAGES OF PRAIRIE CITY, BARDOLPH, INDUSTRY, GOOD HOPE, SCIOTA, BLANDSVILLE, NEW PHILADELPHIA, TENNESSEE AND COLMAR—BUSINESS CONCERNS, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SOME ABANDONED VILLAGES. *

CITY OF MACOMB.—The first permanent settler on the original site of the present city of Macomb was John Baker, although one Elias McFadden appears to have settled in the northeast corner of Chalmers Township, near the present site of Macomb in the fall of 1828 or the spring of 1829. On June 14, 1830, in accordance with an act passed by the State Legislature on January 25, 1826, empowering the citizens residing within the limits of the territory now comprising the county of McDonough, to organize a county government when the population of the new county should amount to 350, the first step was taken to this end by the issue of an order by Hon. Richard M. Young, then Circuit Judge of the District, directing that an election be held at the house of Elias McFadden on the 3d day of July following, for the choice of county officers. (For this order see Chapter II. of this "History of McDonough County.") The County Commissioners then elected adopted a resolution declaring that "The present seat of justice be at

the house of John Baker, and that for the present the same be known as the town of Washington."

In December following James Clarke, who had been elected one of the County Commissioners, went to the city of Springfield, then the location of the Land Office, for the purpose of securing the title to the land selected as the seat of justice for the new county; and about the same time the Legislature, then in session at Vandalia, passed the following act, which was approved by the Governor December 24, 1830:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the county seat of the County of McDonough be, and the same is hereby, permanently established on the southwest quarter of Section 31, in Township 6 North, of Range 2 West, and that the Commissioners of said county are hereby authorized to purchase the said quarter section of land of the United States, as provided by the laws of Congress; and that the name of said County Seat shall be called Macomb."

Although the name was adopted in honor of Gen. Alexander Macomb, an officer of the War of 1812 who had been connected with Commodore McDonough—for whom the county was named—in achieving the victory at the Battle of Plattsburg in 1814, the name of the new town was spelled locally, for a time, as "McComb," probably because of an Irish element in the population.

The first sale of lots occurred in May, 1831, and it is said that eleven sales were had before the tract embraced in the original site was disposed of, realizing \$4,903.55, the sales being conducted at a cost of \$186.88—thereby netting \$4,816.67. The population began to grow in 1831, and since that period various additions have been made, until now, judged by the map, the city covers an area of nearly two square miles, the larger portion being in the original township of Macomb, though additions have been drawn from the townships of Scotland, Chalmers and Emmet. The principal additions bear the names of the Chandler's, Yieser's, Chase's, Holmes' and Peasley's, though others have been made, especially those in the vicinity of the County Fair Grounds.

In 1841 Macomb was incorporated as a vil-

lage with a Board of five Trustees, the area then being one square mile. Its incorporation as a city came in 1856, with a charter similar to that granted the city of Quincy.

According to the census of 1900, the population was 5,375, which is now estimated as approximating 7,000. The city is unsurpassed in agricultural surroundings; has a State Normal School with the finest building of its kind in the State; a good business college; five good public schools; a Carnegie Library; one Church School; fourteen churches; Y. M. C. and Y. W. C. Associations; four weekly and two daily newspapers; seven miles of paved streets; a beautiful City Park; a superior water-system; an excellent sewerage system; a well equipped Fire Department; an electric light and gas plant; a complete telephone system; is on two railroad lines; has a City Commercial Club; three of the largest stone-ware factories in the world; two sewerpipe works; one large iron-foundry; a large brick-yard; three pressed stone factories; two planing-mills; two feed-mills; two plumbing establishments; three large lumber yards; bottling works; sheet-metal works; two marble works; two steam laundries; four commodious hotels; two candy factories; two up-to-date hospitals; one National and three private banks; an opera house and coliseum; six livery barns; free-mail delivery; is the center of seven rural-mail routes; has two green-houses; Fair Grounds, including a half-mile track; Band and orchestra; a population of 600 persons employed in factories—and neither saloons nor loafers.

Visitors accord to the city high praise for its beauty and business appearance. It is regularly incorporated, a Mayor and a Board of eight Aldermen constituting the governing corporation. It has many societies—notably the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Columbus, several Labor Union Lodges, a Court of Honor Lodge, Grand Army Post and Woman's Relief Corps, Order of Red Men, Loyal American lodges, Mutual Protective League, Mystic Workers of the World, Harrison Mutual Burial Association, McDonough County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Macomb Merchants' Club, Macomb Gun Club; Armory of Troop H (First Regiment Cav., I. N. G.);

Woman's Christian Temperance Union (with a large number of members); two public parks (City Park and Lake George Park), and three cemeteries—Oakwood, Old Cemetery and the Catholic Cemetery.

The city is well represented with tasteful, modern church buildings, as follows: African Methodist, Christian, Christian Endeavor (Chapel), Baptist (Colored), Cumberland Presbyterian, First Baptist, First Free Methodist, First Methodist Episcopal, First Presbyterian, St. George's Episcopal, St. Paul's Catholic, Trinity Lutheran and Universalist.

The city of Macomb is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and connected with the Macomb & Western Illinois Railroad. It is 204 miles southwest of Chicago and sixty miles northeast of Quincy.

SOME DOCUMENTARY HISTORY.—The following items taken from the public records of McDonough County, soon after its organization and after the location of the county-seat at the city of Macomb, have been furnished by George D. Tunnick, Esq., an attorney of that city. Having an important bearing upon titles to real-estate in the city of Macomb, it is believed they will have a permanent value to many residents of Macomb and McDonough County; hence, they are deemed worthy of insertion in this connection:

"Tuesday, March 8, 1831.

"Ordered that James Clarke be allowed the sum of Three Dollars for going to Springfield to enter the quarter section of land on which the town of McComb now stands. (In 1830.)

"Ordered that John Baker be and he is hereby allowed and granted the fee simple right to two lots in the town of McComb where his houses now stand, provided the said Town of McComb is or may be laid off on the quarter-section on which the said houses of said Baker now stand, in discharge of payment of account for house-rent for county uses and purposes, as a court-house; and, further, that so soon as the county obtains a deed for said land, that the county agent, or agents, make the said Baker a deed in fee for said town lots.

"Ordered that James Clarke be requested to go to Springfield for the purpose of entering the quarter-section of land on which to locate the town of McComb, and for so doing he is allowed one dollar per day going and returning



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and his expenses, to be borne by the county and refunded him on his return.

"Ordered that the receipt of the Agent of the Land Office be admitted to record, which is done in the words and figures following, to-wit:

SPRINGFIELD, 28 Dec., 1830.

"Received of James Clarke for the County Commissioners of the County of McDonough of the State of Illinois, to be applied to the entry of the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 6 North, of Range 2 West, or returned when called for."

"JOHN TAYLOR."

"Ordered that court adjourn until tomorrow morning, nine o'clock.

"JAMES VANCE,

"JAMES CLARKE,

"JOHN HARDISTY,

"Commissioners."

"Special Term, March, 1831.

"At a special term of the County Commissioners' Court, begun and holden in pursuance to legal notice given, the following orders and proceedings:

"Present, the Honorables James Vance and James Clarke, Commissioners.

"Ordered that the plat of the town of McComb, presented this day and marked 'A,' be filed and adopted as the plat for the Town of McComb, and that the lots be laid off sixty feet front and to extend back one hundred and twenty feet. And it is further ordered that the said plat be acknowledged and recorded in the Recorder's office in and for said county."

"Special Term, April 11, 1831. At a County Commissioners' Court begun and holden in and for the County of McDonough:

"This day was presented for the consideration of this court a petition of sundry citizens asking and praying this court to revoke an order adopting a certain plat for the Town of Macomb, filed and marked 'A,' and annexed to the said petition as a plat of said Town which they (the citizens) request may be adopted, and according to which the town may be surveyed and laid off and established; whereupon, after consideration of the said petition and examination of the said plat by the Court, it is ordered that the said order heretofore made, adopting and filing the said plat, first be, and the same is hereby, revoked and annulled; and it is further ordered, that the said

petition and plat hereto annexed be, and the same is, hereby adopted and established for the plat of the town of McComb and county-seat of McDonough County. And it is further ordered that the said plat be handed to the Recorder of the said county for record.

"April 11, 1831.

"I, James Vance, an acting County Commissioner in and for the County of McDonough, do hereby enter my protest against the adoption of the Plat named in the preceding order.

"JAMES VANCE."

"It is ordered and agreed that if John J. Keaton will, duly and fully (according to the rules and regulations of surveying), survey and run off the lots of the town of McComb, according to the plat to be furnished by the Clerk (which was adopted and filed this day), the said Keaton shall have the sum of thirty-five dollars; that is, for running out and laying off 208 lots, commencing from the public square and laying an equal number of blocks on all sides of said square.

"Ordered, that court adjourn until tomorrow morning, nine o'clock.

"JAMES VANCE,

"JAMES CLARKE,

"JOHN HARDISTY,

"Commissioners."

"Tuesday, April 26, 1831.

"Ordered that William Edmonson be, and he is hereby, appointed Commissioner in and for the county of McDonough, and to have full power as such to sell any lot, or lots, of ground in the town of Macomb, and that he act as crier of said lots on the days of sale, and that he sell at private sale any lot or lots when, in his judgment, the sale is to the advantage of said county, and that the said Edmonson give bond and security, conditioned as required by law, in the penal sum of \$500.

"Monday, June 6, 1831.

"Ordered that the report and account of William Edmonson of the sale of town lots, as agent for said county, be accepted and filed; also the Treasurer's receipt in favor of said Edmonson.

"Monday, June 6, 1831.

"Ordered that the bill of sale of the town lots of Macomb, hanaded in by William Edmonson, Esq., be filed, together with the Treasurer's receipt for \$85.32.

"Tuesday, June 7, 1831.

"Ordered that the conditions of the sale of town lots in the town of Macomb, on the 10th day of June, inst., be made known as follows, to-wit: The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, to the Commissioner for said county, one-half the purchase money to be paid within nine months and the other half within eighteen months from the day of sale.

"Tuesday, March 6, 1832.

"Ordered that the County Surveyor be required to proceed and lay off the whole amount of land belonging to this county, and mark the corners thereof, and then shall proceed to extend and lay off the remainder of said quarter-section in blocks of the size of blocks now established, including the size of the alleys, to-wit, three hundred and sixty feet square; and to extend the streets according to the plat of sixty feet wide, to the out-boundary line of this quarter.

"Ordered that William Edmonson be, and he is appointed, to take the receipt of the Receiver at Springfield, and to draw the sum of two hundred dollars, and when so received, shall be, by said Edmonson, deposited in the Land Office at Quincy for the payment of and for the quarter-section on which the town of McComb is now located, and receive duplicate receipts therefor; that is, for the southwest quarter of Section 31 in Township 6 North, in Range 2 West; and that he hand unto the Clerk's office a receipt for said deposit, and that said Edmonson enter into bond, in the penal sum of four hundred dollars, payable to the County Commissioners for said county, he having undertaken to perform said trip for the sum of thirteen dollars and fifty cents, which service is to be performed on or before the first day of May next.

"March 8, 1832.

"Ordered that the Commissioner offer for sale town-lots in this town, and that he advertise to that effect in the several public places in said county, sale to take place on the second Monday of next month.

"Monday, December 2, 1833.

"Ordered that the Commissioner for the sale of town-lots be, and he is hereby required, to commence suit on all notes in his hands for town lots which are now, or as they become due for lots in the town of Macomb, for all lots which are owned by citizens of other than

this county, and for notes for lots owned by resident citizens of this county, which they have not improved; and that collection be made, or suits brought forthwith.

"It is further ordered that the sales made of all lots from this day, which may be made, shall be for cash in hand and in no case to sell to one individual more than two "small lots" until the first shall be improved, and which improvement this court reserves the right to say and decide on.

"Wednesday, March 5, 1834.

"Ordered that the Commissioner for the sale of town-lots be required to suspend the collection of notes now due the county for lots, until a certificate from the Land Office, vesting the title to the land on which the town of Macomb is located is received.

"Thursday, March 6, 1834.

"Ordered that the County Surveyor, as soon as may be practicable, to take the variation of the streets and lots from the present decree, and that he also place a stake, or a stone, permanently at the corners of each square or block, and that he attach the fraction on the outside of said blocks on the north, south, east and west of said town-quarter to the block annexed thereto, and leave only six feet on each side of said town quarter for a pass way; and that he make a complete report of said survey and lots and blocks so established, the quantity in each fractional block on all sides of said town as so established, etc.

"Thursday, March 6, 1834.

"Ordered that the Commissioner be authorized and required to continue the sale of lots as is ordered at a time previous to that of last court, viz.: To allow a credit, on sales of lots so sold by him or to be sold, for nine and eighteen months thereon, etc., and that said order thereon at the last term of this court be revoked.

"September 1, 1834.

"This day William Edmonson presented his report of his sales of town lots in Macomb, which was accepted and ordered to be filed, and also Treasurer's receipts.

"September 16, 1834.

"Court met pursuant to adjournment, present same as heretofore.

"JAMES CLARKE,

"NATHAN WARD,

"Commissioners."



Log Cabin on the North Line of Emmet Township. Built in 1835 by James Clarke.
Now owned by Eliphalet Hickman



N. E. Corner Public Square. Macomb
About 1873



S. E. Corner Public Square. Macomb
About 1873

"Ordered, that the following be substituted in lieu of the order at the March term, 1834, relative to the survey of the Town of Macomb, to-wit: Ordered that the County Surveyor take the courses and distances of the streets and distances of the streets, alleys, lots and blocks, and that he attach the fractional blocks lying on the north side of said town quarter-section to the tier of blocks next south, which will include such parts of Monroe Street as may intervene and also on the south side of said quarter-section, that he attach the south tier of fractional blocks, including the intervening parts of Clay Street to the tier of blocks next north, and that he leave a space, or alley, six feet in width, on the north and south sides of said town-quarter adjoining its boundary, and that he place at certain given distances and directions from the corner of each block a cedar picket or stake, with distances and bearings to be specified in his notes, and that he make account of said re-survey, accompanied by a plat of the same as is the survey now run and established. And further ordered, James Clark be employed to procure, by himself or otherwise, sixty-five pickets of the dimensions following, viz.: to be delivered in Macomb to James Clark, Esq., for the use of the surveyor as aforesaid—at least two inches square and eighteen inches long, one end sharpened.

"Tuesday, December 2, 1834.

"Ordered that William Edmonson forthwith and without further delay commence suit on all notes due and payable to the county of McDonough and State of Illinois, for lots bought from said county and due from persons living out of this county, in the most remedial way.

"Saturday, January 10, 1835.

"Ordered, that the County Commissioner for the sale of town lots be, and he is hereby required, to issue notices that all persons indebted to this county shall make payment on or before the last day of March term next, and all who are then indebted to said county for lots shall be forthwith sued by said Commissioner.

"Tuesday, March 3, 1835.

"This day came William Edmonson and presented his report of sale of town lots in Macomb as Commissioner for said sales, which was accepted and filed.

"Friday, March 6, 1835.

"This day came James W. Brattle, County Surveyor of said county, who presented a plat and survey, made by him in pursuance to an order made at the September term of this court last; whereupon, it is ordered that Commissioners W. W. Bailey, William P. Richards, Moses Hinton and John Adkinson be requested to take said plat and survey, and suggest from an examination the most legal manner which said plat may be accepted, recorded and established by this court.

"Friday, March 6, 1835.

"And, whereas, the committee appointed to examine a plat submitted to this court by the County Surveyor this day, and this day reported as follows, viz: The undersigned, a committee appointed by the County Commissioners' Court of McDonough County, Illinois, to take into consideration and report to said court their opinion as to the expediency of adopting a new plat of the Town of Macomb in said County, as also their opinion of the best mode of legalizing said plat, obviate all doubts and chances for litigation, report: That, inasmuch as the existing plat was adopted, it should be complied with on the part of the county in the fulfillment of existing contract; but that as serious errors and inaccuracies exist in it, it would be expedient to adopt the plat that has been submitted to our inspection, and that the court should order that in all deeds to be made in fulfillment of bonds given by the acting Commissioners, the corresponding number of blocks in each plat shall be inserted designating the first or original plat No. 1 and the second No. 2; for instance, Block No. 33 of Plat No. 1, being Block No. 5 of Plat No. 2, or Block No. 36 of Plat No. 1, being Block No. 24 of Plat No. 2; the said plat No. 2 being drawn by James W. Brattle, County Surveyor, bearing date December 13, 1834, and having appended to it his certificate that it is a true plat.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"WM. W. BAILEY,

"MOSES HINTON,

"JOHN ADKINSON,

"WILLIAM P. RICHARDS,

"Committee."

"Macomb, March 6, 1835.

"Whereupon, it is ordered that said plat be, and the same is hereby accepted and adopted in lieu of the former plat, and the Commis-

sioner for the sale of town-lots for sales to be complied with on his part as agent for said county, shall designate the number of blocks and lots, first as to plat No. 1 and plat No. 2, as aforesaid reported, and that he make deeds thereof accordingly; and that the Clerk of this court, after same to be acknowledged, have the same filed for record in the County Recorder's office of said County,—together with the field note or plats explanatory thereof, as made by said County Surveyor.

"Friday, March 6, 1835.

"Ordered, that James W. Brattle, County Surveyor of said county, be allowed the sum of \$63.43½, as per bill this day presented, for resurvey of Macomb town-lots, which is allowed and filed. And the sum of six dollars to Aborrah Cannon, as per certificate of County Surveyor, and the sum of \$3.37½ to J. Harrison Head, for certificate of County Surveyor filed. And that John Hinton be allowed the sum of six dollars and twenty-five cents as per certificate of County Surveyor filed, and also the sum of one dollar and fifty cents to James Clark as administrator of Isaac Harvey, deceased, on certificate of the County Surveyor filed, and the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents be allowed to each, James Clark, Cavill Archer and Nathan Ward, and same amount to James M. Campbell, and the sum of five dollars to Daniel Campbell (Sheriff) for services this term of court.

"Ordered that court adjourn until court in course.

"CAVILL ARCHER,

"JAMES CLARKE.

"NATHAN WARD."

"Monday, September 7, 1835.

"This day came William Edmonson, Commissioner for the sale of the county property in the town of Macomb, viz.: County Treasurer receipts for the sum of \$467.51, also for \$152.75, which was ordered to be credited to said Commissioner and charged to said County Treasurer.

"Monday, December 7, 1835.

"Ordered, that the report of the County Treasurer for the sum of \$418.03, given to William Edmonson, Commissioner, etc., and to be charged to said Treasurer and credited to said Commissioner, etc.

"July 11, 1836.

"This day came William Edmonson, Commis-

sioner, etc., for the sale of town-lots in and for the said county and State, and presented the following papers, viz.: A receipt from the County Treasurer for \$300.69, and his report of the debts due from the sale of town-lots in Macomb and leaves a balance due the county of \$1,966.25.

"Monday, November 21, 1836.

"Whereas, this day William Edmonson, Esq., came into court and resigned the office of Commissioner for the sale, etc., of town-lots in the town of Macomb. It was thereupon ordered that Benjamin T. Naylor, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed, Commissioner for the sale of town-lots and for the collection of all moneys due or to become due therefor; to make, seal and acknowledge deeds of conveyance, receive and receipt for money due said county, and that the Clerk take bond in the penal sum of \$3,000, with William Edmonson, Thompson Chandler, Rezin Naylor and T. L. Dickey as his securities."

THE CITY OF BUSHNELL, situated on the northeast quarter of Section 33, Town 7 North, Range 1 West, was platted August 29, 1854, by W. H. Rile, County Surveyor, and has since received numerous additions. John D. Hail was the owner of the original tract, and sold a two-thirds interest to D. P. Wells and Iverson L. Twyman, all of Macomb. The town was laid out along the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which at that time had been graded. The tract was divided into forty-eight blocks of twelve lots each, the blocks being 360 feet square. Two streets were laid out, each seventy feet wide and running parallel on either side of the railroad, all the other thoroughfares being sixty feet in width. The first public sale of lots was held in May, 1854; about seventy lots then being sold at from \$30 to \$120 each.

The city was named in honor of Hon. Nehemiah Bushnell, who was at that time President of the Northern Cross Railroad. The city is now a railroad center, at the junction of three railroad lines—two branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (main line and Rock Island Branch), and Toledo, Peoria & Western. Bushnell has always been noted for its enterprise and business push. In brief, the present leading business features of the city are: An opera house, three banks, three book and paper



First National Bank, Bushnell

stores, one carpenter shop, two notion stores, one shoeshop, three furniture stores, one undertaker, three tailor shops, two harness shops, two hardware shops, one grain buying concern, two clothing stores, one florist establishment, two meat markets, two carriage factories, one bicycle factory, two photograph establishments, an electric light and power plant, two pump manufacturers, one Telephone Central office, one bottling store, three general dry-goods stores, three millinery stores, three agricultural stores, four jewelry stores, two lumber yards, five groceries, one produce dealer, one coal dealer, four drug stores, two bakeries, eight restaurants, two newspapers, a City Club, eight cigar-makers, one feed mill, one poultry store, one tinner's shop, two boot and shoe stores, one tank manufactory, one laundry, six blacksmith shops, one livery barn, two hotels, one plumber shop, two dentist offices, three barber shops. The surrounding country is highly improved, and the city is principally sustained by the farming interests. Bushnell also has an annual Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, which is well patronized. The population of Bushnell in 1900 was 2,490 and it has since had a healthy growth.

PRAIRIE CITY, located on the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 7 North, Range 1 West, in the extreme northeast corner of the county, was laid out by Edwin Reed and platted October 11, 1854, by DeWitt C. Folsom, Surveyor. It is situated in the midst of the finest tract of prairie land imaginable, and its name is quite appropriate. It contains one wheat roller-mill, one elevator, one livery barn, one lumber yard, one dentist's office, one harness shop, two hardware stores, three groceries, three dry-goods and clothing stores, two drug-stores, one jewelry store, one bakery and restaurant, one hotel, one meat market, one millinery store, two barber shops, one machinist shop, two blacksmith shops, two insurance agencies, one newspaper, one bank, three churches (Presbyterian, Methodist and Free-Will Baptist), four physicians, one general assortment store, Golden Gate Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Lee Chapter, No. 332, Order of the Eastern Star; McDonough Lodge, No. 205, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Westfall Camp, Modern Woodmen of

America. The census of 1900 reported a population of 818.

THE CITY OF COLCHESTER, located on part of the northeast quarter of Section 13, Town 5 North, Range 4 West, was laid out by Charles A. Gilchrist and Lewis H. Little, and was platted on November 21, 1855, by C. A. Gilchrist, Surveyor. The coal industry is paramount in this section. (See article on "Geology," Chapter V.) Colchester has always been a stirring business center. The clay and brick industry is rapidly coming to the front, and, in time, will be a potent factor in the material wealth of the city. It has two dry-goods and general mercantile stores, two banks, three groceries and meat stores, one boot and shoe store, one hardware store, one agricultural warehouse, two furniture stores, one clothing store, five restaurants, four barber shops, two harness stores, two millinery stores, two hotels, two undertakers, two drug stores, two book stores, one wall paper store, two livery and feed barns, two jewelry stores, one cigar factory, one shoemaker, one photographer's rooms, two feed stores, one newspaper, two physicians, three dentists. The city is regularly incorporated, with a Mayor, Board of Aldermen and other municipal officers. Population (1900), 1,635.

VILLAGE OF BARDOLPH.—Located on Section 24, Township 6 North, Range 2 West, the village was laid out by William H. Randolph, G. W. Parkinson, William Chambers and Charles Chandler, proprietors, and platted September 1, 1854. It was at first named Randolph, but from the fact that there was another town and postoffice in the State of that name, it was afterward (February 12, 1856) changed to Bardolph. The town was surveyed and platted by William H. Rife, County Surveyor, is surrounded by excellent, well improved farms, and was at one time the principal center of the potter's clay industry. In their day, the Bardolph Fire Clay Works constituted one of the first-class factories of the State, but a few years ago they were totally destroyed and have never been rebuilt. In the vicinity of the village are large deposits of excellent clay, and it is probable that they will again be worked to the industrial advantage of Bardolph. It has the usual number of stores of all classes, notably a large department establishment. There are

Masonic, Odd Fellows and Woodmen lodges, one newspaper, one bank, a large elevator, two churches, and a High School. The village is governed by a Board of Trustees. The population in 1900 was about 400.

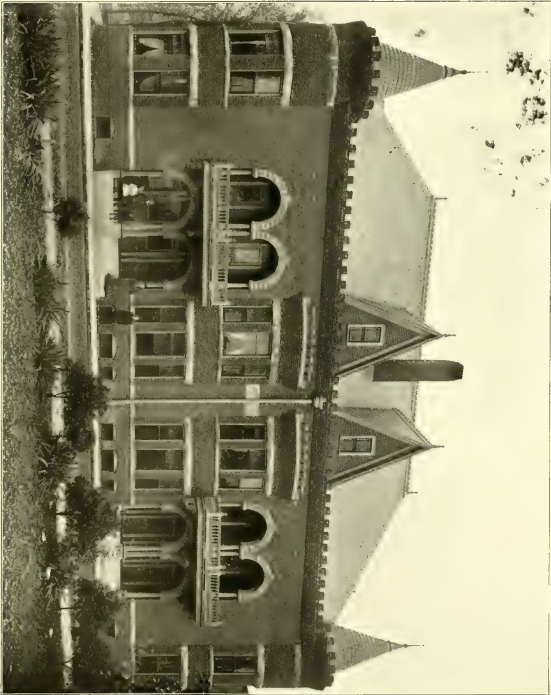
VILLAGE OF INDUSTRY.—Situated on Section 10, 4 North, 2 West, the village of Industry was laid out by William R. Downer, proprietor, surveyed by William H. Rile, and platted October 17, 1855. It was one of the earliest settlements in the county, and is surrounded by heavy timber land, upon which it was originally located. Considerable business is drawn from the wealthy settlers on the prairie farms to the east and west. Industry has a small brick and tile factory, and a flour and grist-mill. In the vicinity are fine coal lands, which are increasing in production and may add much to the business of the village. Its business establishments consist of one harness shop, two meat shops, one jewelry store, two barber shops, two restaurants, three millinery stores, one notion store, one agricultural warehouse, two livery concerns, two blacksmith shops, one clothing store, two dry-goods stores, one lumber yard, three general stores, two groceries, one bakery, two drug stores, one hotel, one elevator, two churches, an opera house, a high school and an importing stock farm. There are also two veterinary surgeons, two physicians, one dentist, and a builder and contractor. The secret and benevolent societies comprise a Masonic Lodge (No. 327), Lodges of the Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Mystic Workers and Patriotic Sons of America. The village is quite a shipping point for cattle. Since the completion of the Macomb & Western Illinois Railroad to the town, there has been a decided increase of business of all kinds, marked by the erection of brick blocks and dwellings and other substantial evidences of prosperity. The village population in 1900 was about 500, which has since materially increased.

VILLAGE OF GOOD HOPE.—This village is located on the southeast quarter of Section 25, Town 7, Range 3 West, and was laid out by William F. Blandin, its proprietor, and platted July 16, 1867, by James W. Brattle, Surveyor. Its original name was Milan. Its site is prairie land and is surrounded by highly improved farms

and a wealthy class of settlers. The town is on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and, as it is the grain center of the county, it has several good elevators. It has also a public hall, a Masonic Lodge, one bank, two general mercantile stores, five groceries, two dry-goods stores, one agricultural warehouse, one livery, three carpenter shops, two blacksmith shops, one wagon-shop, one harness shop, one barber shop, one lumber yard, one furniture and undertaker's warehouse, one restaurant, one meat market, three elevators, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches, a graded High School, one drug store and two physicians. As stated, Good Hope is a noted grain shipping point, and it may be added that altogether it is a thriving little village. The last Government census (1900) showed a population of 430.

VILLAGE OF SCIOTA.—This place was laid out by William B. Clarke and originally named Clarkesville. It is situated on the southeast quarter of Section 29, Town 7 North, R. 3 West, and was platted December 23, 1867, by J. W. Brattle, Surveyor. The Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad passes through the village, located about ten miles west of north from Macomb. The surrounding country is level prairie, and principally devoted to the raising of corn. The land is very productive, and Sciota is one of the best grain shipping points in the county. It possesses two elevators, one hotel, one public hall, one harness shop, a lumber yard, a blacksmith and repair shop, a shoemaker's shop, a livery, one hardware and agricultural warehouse, one boot and shoe store, two groceries, one restaurant, three dry goods stores, one millinery store, two churches. All in all, the business of the village is commensurate with the rich farming district by which it is surrounded. Population in 1900, 238.

BLANDINSVILLE.—This old and beautiful village was laid out by James L. Blandin on the southeast quarter of Section 32, 7 N., 4 W., and was platted March 16, 1842, by S. A. Hunt, Surveyor. Situated on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, it is a lively business village, its principal stores being substantially built of brick and carrying large stocks of merchandise. Following is a business directory of the firms and business houses of Blandins-



James Cole Flats, Bushnell

ville: C. A. Roberts, millinery; C. R. Huston, lumber dealer; W. L. Bennett, C. L. Welsh & Company, Webb & Son, H. E. Shryack, dry goods; E. E. Voorhees, hardware and implements; M. E. Marston, J. J. Voorhees, livery; William Phillips, blacksmith; Huston Banking Company, Grigsby Bros. & Company, bankers; Edwards Bros., hardware; J. C. Bishop, J. H. Fowler, John O. Oakman, D. J. Curran, groceries; Al. B. Pond, Huston Drug Company, drugs; C. L. Spielman & Sons, furniture; W. H. Yates, J. B. Beeley, jewelry; J. B. Finley, bakery; E. C. McCartney, James Markland, harness; William B. Daniels, John Gibbs, Jacobs & Sons, restaurants; Craig & Ray, meat market; Augustus Webb, millinery and notions; W. A. Grigsby, Hicks & Coffman, clothing; Davis Brothers, Theodore Squires, barbers; Ballou & Wright, flour mill and electric lighting; F. B. Sharpe & Co., grain and live stock; and C. W. Carroll, grain.

In addition to the above business firms and establishments, there are Masonic and Royal Arch Lodges, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America; three churches—Methodist, Baptist and Christian; an opera house; two hotels and an elevator. The town supports one newspaper and is governed by a Board of Trustees.

Blandinsville is fourteen miles northwest of Macomb. Considerable wealth is in the hands of its citizens, and the farming community within business range is unusually prosperous. The population in 1900 was 995, but has since increased.

VILLAGE OF NEW PHILADELPHIA.—The village was laid out by the proprietor, Lloyd Thomas, and platted October 21, 1858, by Samuel A. Hunt, Surveyor. It is situated on the south half of Section 23, 6 N., 1 W., and is a station of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad. Being surrounded by fine, arable prairie land, cultivated by wealthy owners, it is a good shipping point for grain, but the village itself never improved much after the first year or two of its organization. It has an excellent elevator, a hardware and agricultural warehouse and several general stores.

VILLAGE OF TENNESSEE.—Its site is a part of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of Section 22, 6 N., 4 W., and is located on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The village was laid out by Thomas K. Waddill, Joseph B. Bacon and Steven Cockerham, being platted by W. H. Hill, Surveyor, on the 5th of April, 1854. Its incorporation dates from November 25, 1872. The town has four general stores, one hotel, a blacksmith shop, two churches, an excellent public hall, and Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges. While not increasing in size, it does a good business. An important industry, which is growing rapidly, is the shipping of clay, principally to the Western Pottery Company of Macomb and Monmouth, which owns most of the banks. The country surrounding the village of Tennessee is fine prairie land, intermixed with considerable timber about one mile south of Crooked Creek. Population according to the census of 1900 was 327.

VILLAGE OF COLMAR.—Situated on the southeast quarter of Section 7, 4 N., 4 W., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the village was laid out by its proprietor, William Graves, and surveyed and platted by Charles A. Gilchrist. It has a general store, a blacksmith shop, restaurant and elevator. For a place of its size, business is good, but stationary.

DEFUNCT VILLAGES.—At the early settlement of the county several villages were organized in what were then the largest centers of population; but, after an ephemeral existence, they went back to the farm and were heard of no more. The most noticeable of these defunct villages were the following:

Sewardsville, once situated on the northwest quarter of Section 25, 4 N., R. 2 W., was laid out by William Seward, its proprietor, and platted by O. F. L. Martin, Surveyor. It was at one time quite a prominent voting precinct, but is now a corn-field.

The village of Grant, situated on the southeast quarter of Section 23, 6 N., R. 1 W., was laid out by its owner, James H. Langford, and platted by S. S. Hunt, Surveyor, February 13, 1869.

J. H. and B. B. Wilson platted a town in 1868, and called it Grant. When New Philadelphia was platted the postoffice was moved to that place and named accordingly. There is nothing now on the site of the old town of Grant to indicate that a settlement ever stood there.

The village of Middletown, located on the northeast quarter of Section 5 and part of the southeast quarter of Section 32, 4 N., 3 W., was laid out by James Edmonston and John Patrick, and surveyed and platted by Charles W. Bacon, on the 21st of March, 1837. At one time this was one of the largest villages in the county, and situated in its most densely settled tract—being also one of its heaviest voting precincts; but on the completion of the Northern Cross Railroad it rapidly decayed. Some of its dwellings, together with several of its merchants, became a part of Colchester, and the place is now a little settlement, whose postoffice is Fandon. Otherwise, it consists of a general store, a blacksmith shop, a barber shop, a restaurant, a few dwellings and two churches.

As before stated, these villages have become defunct, and passed from the stage of history. Their projectors thought they would grow and become permanent, but the world progressed in a direction which they had not anticipated, and both they and their villages have passed away.

McDONOUGH COUNTY POSTOFFICES.—In 1900 there were twenty-one postoffices in McDonough County, including, in addition to the towns and villages named in this chapter, Siesta, Sorghum and Vishnue. By the extension of the rural delivery system, this number was reduced in 1906 to sixteen, as follows: Adair, Randolph, Blandinsville, Bushnell, Colchester, Colmar, Fandon, Good Hope, Industry, Macomb, New Philadelphia, Prairie City, Sciota, Scottsburg, Tennessee, Walnut Grove. Of these all except Colmar and Scottsburg were classed as money order offices.

CHAPTER XI.

RAILROADS.

PRIMITIVE HISTORY OF RAILROAD ENTERPRISES IN McDONOUGH COUNTY—STRUGGLE TO SECURE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FIRST LINE—THE NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD DEVELOPS INTO A PART OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY—SUBSCRIPTION OF STOCK VOTED BY THE CITIZENS OF McDONOUGH COUNTY—SOME OF THE EARLY PROMOTERS—SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE ROAD COMPLETED TO MACOMB IN 1855 — ITS INFLUENCE UPON THE LAND VALUES—OTHER RAILROAD ENTERPRISES—THE TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN, THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS AND THE MACOMB & WESTERN LINES, AND THE SECTIONS OF THE COUNTY WHICH THEY PENETRATE.

The subject of building railroads through this section of the country had, for some years, been given much attention; but the great majority of the early settlers had with difficulty been able to improve their farms, and were especially anxious to be free from debt. Added to these considerations, they had had no experience in railroad transportation, and they were, therefore, but little inclined to contribute of their slender means to such projects. But the subject would not down, as Eastern capitalists had their eyes on the future of the great rich prairies of the West, and had learned that efforts had been made, many years before, to build a railroad through this section of the country, but that continued hard times had delayed the enterprise if not almost obliterated the matter from the public mind.

RAILROAD CAMPAIGN STARTED.—Under date of October 10, 1851, Macomb's first newspaper took up the subject most vigorously, in the following words:

"What is to be done in regard to the proposed road from Quincy to Macomb, and from here to Galesburg? The time for stopping to consider the policy of such an enterprise has passed away; and the benefits to be derived from such a means of communication are held to be too self-evident to need any additional arguments advanced in their favor; for who, say we, cannot see in the advanced price of land, in the advantage of a ready market, in the increased facilities of communication, in the spread of general intelligence, in the cheaper and quicker mode of transportation, a sufficient inducement to wish such an undertaking success, and say that its benefits are beyond dispute? Perhaps the fact of these truths being so plain and undeniable has led to lethargy and inaction of our people. But we must awake from our stupor. Measures must be taken for the securing of stock; of having the county become a stockholder to a liberal amount; of getting individuals who need only the solicitation of some active friend of the road, to become deeply interested in its completion. Then, friends of the road, be up and doing! Farmers of McDonough County, your interests are at stake; see that you neglect them not! Merchant and mechanic, your welfare, too, is bound up in this scheme; with it, will come your prosperity—without it, you must lose immensely! Then again, say we, let us all work. Let our untiring zeal and determined efforts show that we desire what we need, and must have A RAILROAD."

And this clear and true explanation of the needs and benefits of a railroad system was the subject of weekly articles, equally as vigorous and pointed; so that the communities, both of this and adjoining counties, were being educated to the advantages of such means of transportation.

MEETINGS TO PROMOTE SUBSCRIPTIONS OF STOCK.—On November 5, 1851, a public meeting was held at the court house in Macomb, which was addressed by Hon. Calvin A. Warren, of Quincy, and General Darnell, of Hancock County, and which resulted in the appointment of a committee to confer with the directors of the railroad. At an adjourned meeting, held on the following evening, it was resolved to ask the County Court to call an election for the purpose of giving the people of the

county an opportunity to vote on the proposition to take \$50,000 stock in the proposed line. Substantially the same resolution was adopted at a third meeting held December 1, 1851, and on the next day Hon. B. R. Hampton appeared before the County Court and presented the following resolution as an expression of the sense of the people:

"Resolved, That we respectfully request the Honorable County Court, in and for the County of McDonough and State of Illinois, to submit to the people of said county a proposition to vote for, or against, the County of McDonough taking stock to the amount of fifty thousand dollars in the proposed railroad from Clayton to Galesburg, and that they be solicited to fix upon the third Monday in the month of March, 1852, for the purpose of taking said vote."

The Court thereupon adopted the following order:

"It is ordered by the Court, that the said proposition be submitted to the citizens of McDonough County, as requested in said resolution, and that the Clerk of this Court order an election to be held at the several election precincts in said county, on the third Monday in the month of March next, to take the vote of the county for and against the county taking stock in said railroad to the amount of fifty thousand dollars; and that the Clerk issue the notices of said election in the time and manner required by law; and that said election be held and conducted in all respects as other general and special elections required by the statutes are conducted. It is further ordered that the resolutions and proceedings of said meetings be filed by the Clerk."

The machinery was now set in motion, and the subject prosecuted with enthusiasm. A committee, consisting of Hon. James Campbell, Dr. J. B. Kyle, B. R. Hampton, J. P. Updegraff, L. H. Waters and others in favor of the road, at once began to canvass the county, speaking in nearly all its school houses.

The opponents of the road—and they were not few—were not idle, and exerted every means in their power to influence the people against it. At a meeting in Industry, the Hon. Cyrus Walker, a prominent attorney, took a decided stand against the whole scheme. At other places he also endeavored to show the fallacies of the arguments advanced in favor of the railroad. Mr. Walker remarked at a meet-

ing held in Macomb, that he had been informed by a couple of prominent merchants in the town that one train of cars could carry away all the surplus products of McDonough County raised in one year; or that David Rall and Harry Perry (two well known teamsters) could likewise remove all the surplus produce, carry it forty miles to market, and return with all the merchandise required by the inhabitants. If these facts were correct—and he thought they were—what use had they for a railroad? And much more was advanced in the same line of argument.

The opposition was not conneed to farmers and mechanics, but prominent merchants inveighed against the railroad. Even the question of birthplace cut a figure. Many of the citizens of the county were of Southern birth, and hinted that the road was being manipulated by "Yankees," as all Eastern people were termed. Of course, they were looked upon as shrewd and far-seeing, and as undoubtedly this railroad business was an evidence of their keen perception of trade advantages, it ought to be accepted with great caution; so argued the opposition.

But the committee named continued its work of enlightening the people throughout the county, answering many strange questions and theories, which, at this date, would seem frivolous and even silly; and, in spite of open unfriendliness, there was no cessation of effort on the part of the supporters of the enterprise. As the day of election drew near, its friends were fearful of the result, realizing that the county had not been thoroughly canvassed and also noting the increased activity of the enemies of the measure. It was therefore deemed wise to petition the County Court for a postponement of the election. Perhaps, fortunately for the supporters of the enterprise, that body revoked its former order, on March 6, 1852, and postponed the election until Saturday, May 22, of that year.

The battle was again commenced, and every household in the county was canvassed by both sides in the fray. The result of the election, as finally held, was 817 votes for, and 644 against issuing the \$50,000 bonds as an offset against the stock of the Northern Cross Road. The result showed a determined opposition, but the majority was sufficient to encourage the friends of the measure to continue their

campaign of education. The obstacles, however, were not easily removed; a year passed after the vote, and still no road. Its friends were much troubled, and its enemies correspondingly elated. "I told you so," was the usual greeting accorded its supporters, and predictions were freely made that the road would never be built. The reason for the delay, however, was not local, but arose from the fact that it was difficult to convince Eastern capitalists that the proposed line would be a safe, paying investment.

The Hon. Nehemiah Bushnell, of Quincy, the President of the road, was indefatigable in his efforts to secure the necessary funds, but for some months failed to make headway. It therefore became necessary that McDonough County should increase its subscription of stock. Private citizens subscribed \$52,500, which showed the increasing public sentiment in favor of the enterprise; for it should be remembered that the population of the county was then but 8,000 and it contained comparatively but little wealth. But more capital was absolutely necessary before building could be commenced, and arrangements were finally made with Eastern capitalists which Mr. Bushnell thought more favorable; hence, on the 29th of June, 1853, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the road held in Quincy, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That in case McDonough County will, in its corporate capacity, in lieu of the \$50,000 already voted, subscribe \$75,000 to the capital stock of the company in bonds bearing eight per cent. interest, the company will agree to pay, until the road is put in operation the whole distance from Quincy to Galesburg, all the interest which may accrue on said bonds over and above the \$3,000 annual interest which would accrue on the bonds already voted, so that no additional tax will be required in consequence of this increase of the county subscription; the interest thus advanced and paid by the company, to be hereafter refunded out of the surplus dividends which may be declared on the county stock, after providing for the interest thereafter accruing on the bonds."

A resolution was also passed asking that an election for the proposed increase in stock to \$75,000 be held, as provided by the statutes, and, in case the popular decision was favorable



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to the new proposition, that the former vote of the county subscribing for \$50,000 stock be annulled.

Again the friends of the road rallied to its support, and the result of the election of August 20, 1853, was 1,145 in favor, and only 285 against the proposition. This gratifying outcome of the second campaign was an assurance of the building of the road, which proved to be of incalculable benefit to the entire county.

COMPLETION OF THE RAILROAD.—In the fall of 1855 the road was completed as far north as Macomb, and the citizens—many of whom had never seen a locomotive or train of cars—were highly gratified to find that they had suddenly become linked with advanced civilization. The line was completed to Galesburg in January, 1856, connections at that point being made with the Central Military Tract Railroad to Chicago, which subsequently became a section of the great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system.

The residents of McDonough County found that all predictions made in the preliminary efforts to obtain subscribers to the stock of the road were more than fulfilled. Land prices advanced at a rapid rate, and all kinds of produce now found a ready market; and from the day the first train reached Macomb its merchants and farmers received cash. All the old and cumbersome methods of store orders in exchange for products, and actual barter, were wiped out.

THE TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY, originally chartered as the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad in 1863, and completed across the State in 1868, passes through the northern tier of townships in McDonough County, its stations being New Philadelphia, the city of Bushnell, and villages of Scottsburg, Good Hope, Sciota and Blandinsville. In the building of this line, no subsidies or subscriptions were requested. It opened a fine portion of the county, and is of great benefit to the inhabitants of that section.

THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD passes along the eastern border of the county, running through the village of Adair, Jefferson Station, city of Bushnell and

village of Walnut Grove. The townships of Eldorado, New Salem, Mound, Bushnell and Walnut Grove subscribed for \$161,000 stock, nearly all paid; but, of course, the stock is worthless, as the road for many years was not a paying investment. After being transferred to various parties, or corporations, it finally was purchased by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and since coming under this ownership has become profitable, as part of its great system.

THE MACOMB & WESTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD was incorporated in 1903, and was in running order by 1904. Its line, twenty-one miles in length, extends from Macomb to Industry and Littleton, in the northern part of Schuyler County. William A. Compton is President and Ralph S. Chandler, Secretary and Treasurer. The road passes through some of the best farms and farming lands in the county, and has proved of great benefit to the county. Since its construction the price of lands has risen at a phenomenal rate. Its terminus, Littleton, is in the midst of a splendid coal region, which is being rapidly developed by Messrs. Chandler and Compton, the principal owners of the road and coal land privileges. The industry promises to become large and profitable. The village of Littleton has become quite a busy point for grain and livestock shipments, as well as coal, as the road connects with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Macomb. The town has a bank and several general mercantile establishments.

CHAPTER XII.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

LIST OF NATIONAL, STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS IN
MCDONOUGH COUNTY—DATE OF ORGANIZATION,
PRESENT OFFICERS, ETC.

There are seventeen banks in McDonough County, owned and conducted by her wealthiest and most conservative business citizens. They

comprise two National, one State and fourteen private institutions, and are situated in the most convenient towns and villages for the transaction of the business of the different communities. Their reputation for safety and integrity is second to none in the State. Following are the names, locations, officers and directors of the several banks:

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF MACOMB.—The officers of the Union National Bank are: President, Albert Eads; Vice-President, B. F. McLean; Cashier, J. W. Bailey; Assistant Cashier, L. F. Gumbart; Directors, Albert Eads, B. F. McLean, J. W. Bailey, W. S. Bailey and George W. Bailey. This bank was originally instituted by Dr. T. M. Jordan, in 1858, then passed into the hands of M. Holland, and finally organized as above. Following is a report of the condition of the Union National Bank of Macomb, at the close of business, January 26, 1907:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$598,444 15
Overdrafts.....	7,053 90
U. S. Bonds.....	100,000 00
Stocks and Bonds.....	45,792 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,500 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas.....	5,000 00
Cash and Exchange.....	153,353 97
Total.....	883,144 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund.....	20,000 00
Undivided profits.....	11,543 72
National bank notes outstanding.....	100,000 00
Deposits.....	651,600 30
Total.....	883,144 02

BANK OF MACOMB (Private, C. V. Chandler & Co.)—The present officers of this bank are: President, C. V. Chandler; Cashier, Ralph S. Chandler; Assistant Cashier, Frank H. Mapes. This bank went out of business November 30, 1906.

CITIZENS' BANK, MACOMB (Private, Binnie Bros. & Co.)—Present officers: President, John Binnie; Vice-President, James Binnie; Cashier, Elmer T. Walker. This bank was organized January 1, 1898.

McDONOUGH COUNTY BANK, MACOMB (Private, J. O. Peasley & Co.)—Officers: President, J. O. Peasley; Cashier, George H. Scott; Assistant Cashier, George M. Wells. This bank was organized in 1901.

BANK OF ADAIR (Private.)—President, M. I. Herndon, Jr.; Vice-President, S. A. Hendee; Cashier, Walter Sperling. This bank has been in operation for several years.

BANK OF INDUSTRY (State Bank.)—President, Albert Eads; Vice-President, J. W. Bailey; Cashier, T. D. Sullivan. This bank was organized in 1905.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BUSHNELL.—Officers: President, M. M. Pinkley; Vice-President, H. A. Kaiser; Cashier, J. M. Gale; Assistant Cashier, Charles E. Henry; Directors, T. J. Ball, T. K. Condit, J. M. Gale, H. A. Kaiser, O. M. McElvain, M. M. Pinkley, P. K. Updegraff. This bank was originally established by J. M. Cole.

BANK OF BUSHNELL (Private.)—Officers: President, E. D. C. Haines; Cashier, J. S. Nunemaker; Assistant Cashier, S. H. Robinson. This bank has been in existence for several years.

CITIZENS' BANK, BUSHNELL (Private.)—Officers: President, W. B. Heaton; Vice-President, Ed. Heaton; Cashier, George Heaton; Assistant Cashier, Bert Reach.

COLE SAVING BANK, BUSHNELL (Private.)—Officers: President, James Cole; Vice-President, George Cole; Cashier, James McDill. Organized 1905.

GRIGSBY BROTHERS & Co. (Private Bank) Blandinsville.—Officers: President, James H. Grigsby; Cashier, Frank W. Brooks. This bank was organized by William H. and S. Grigsby and James H. and L. McGee, in 1884, and is now owned by the first-named Grigsby.

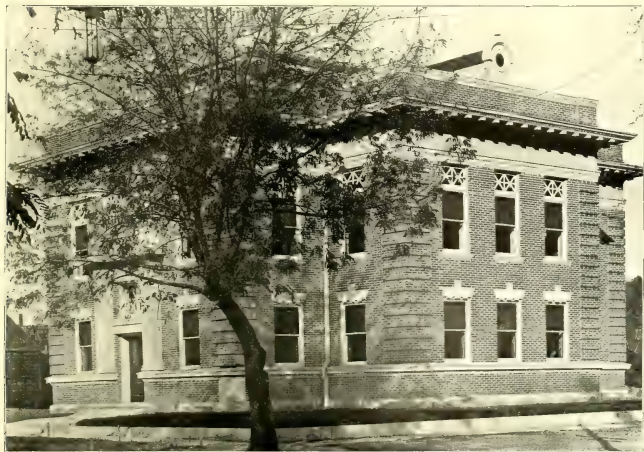
HUSTON BANKING COMPANY (Private), Blandinsville.—President, John Huston; Vice-President, George B. Huston; Cashier, Guy Huston. This bank was organized several years ago.

BANK OF COLCHESTER, (Chandler & Imes, private bank).—President, C. V. Chandler; Cashier, C. I. Imes. This bank went into liquidation November 30, 1906.

BANK OF RABDOLPH (Chandler and Smith, private bank).—President, C. V. Chandler;



Western Illinois State Normal School, Macomb. Built in 1902



Carnegie Free Public Library, Macomb

Cashier, U. G. Smith. Went out of business and was succeeded by Samuel Daugherty, President, and U. B. Smith, Cashier.

BANK OF GOOD HOPE, (Cummings, Ward & Co., private).—President, C. C. Ward; Cashier, H. A. Allison. Organized in 1890.

BANK OF PRAIRIE CITY (private bank).—President, A. M. Craig; Cashier, J. Waldo Wilson. Originally organized by W. H. Kreider several years ago.

BANK OF SCIOTA, (Ward, Allison & Co., private bank).—President, Q. C. Ward; Cashier, A. Allison. Organized in 1902.

NATIONAL BANK OF COLCHESTER.—This bank was organized December 29, 1906. Its present officers are: President, Albert Eads; Vice-President, B. F. McLean; Cashier, Edgar R. McLean; Assistant Cashier, Newton Boyd; Bookkeeper, Laura I. McLean.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION—SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

EARLY SCHOOLS IN McDONOUGH COUNTY—SCARCITY OF COMPETENT TEACHERS—DAYS OF THE LOG SCHOOL HOUSE AND THE PIONEER TEACHER—EARLY TEXT BOOKS—A TEACHER'S CONTRACT—BEGINNING OF THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM—FIRST MACOMB SCHOOL—PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY TOWNSHIPS AND DISTRICTS—MACOMB AND BUSHNELL CITY SCHOOLS—ATTEMPTS TO FOUND HIGHER INSTITUTIONS—MCDONOUGH COLLEGE, NORMAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, AND MACOMB FEMALE SEMINARY—WESTERN ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND TEACHING FACULTY—SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS—LIBRARIES—REMINISCENCES OF AN EARLY TEACHER.

Schools for children engaged the active attention of the early settlers of the county.

Scarcely had a dozen families located within a radius of a few miles and secured indispensable shelter for themselves within the walls of their rude cabins, before efforts were being made to provide a school for their children. In the early days good schools were truly few and far between, and it was thought to be very fortunate indeed if an opportunity was offered for obtaining even the rudiments of a common school education. Any one was thought competent to teach school if he had a reasonable knowledge of the "Three Rs"—Reading, 'Rithmetic and 'Rithmetic—and, even with these qualifications, teachers at that time were difficult to obtain. Many of the scattered settlements could not afford to hire a teacher, and the children had no educational advantages other than what their parents could find time and opportunity to provide. But it was observable that the parents of that day were extremely anxious that their children should not grow up in ignorance; hence it was that during the winter months the children who were large enough were sent to school two to five miles distant. Morning and evening, they would trudge all that distance, taking the dinners with them which their affectionate mothers prepared, and during recess a regular picnic was held, the substantial meal being fully appreciated.

THE LOG SCHOOL HOUSE AND THE TEACHER.—The school house was a log cabin, with one window at the side and a fireplace at the opposite end from the door entrance. The furniture was of primitive style, the heavy seats constructed of sawed slabs or split puncheons, while there were a rough desk and a stool for the teacher, with a plentiful supply of hazel switches in full view. The latter sometimes had a wholesome effect on the children, who knew full well that in them were the elements of corporal punishment or correction. The teacher usually sat before the fireplace, facing the scholars, and could, at a glance, see what was transpiring among his pupils. Books were few, consisting chiefly of the "blue spelling-book"—"Webster's Elementary Speller" being then universally used—with one or two "English Readers," Kirkham's Grammar and Pike's, Smith's or Ray's Arithmetic, these constituting the sum total of the fountain of knowledge from which to fill the minds of these sturdy,

healthful pupils. From these may be judged the sources from which were drawn the elements which, under adverse circumstances, developed some of the foremost men of the nation, such as Lincoln, Garfield and others, who entered upon their intellectual life through this modest curriculum. The walls of the old-time school-room were not decorated with beautiful maps—geographical, scientific and hygienic; nor did artistic and massive globes stand upon the floor, representing in detail all the lands and seas of the universe; neither was there an abundance of text-books, filled with up-to-date information and covering the broad fields of literature, science and art. This was before the days of photography, and mark the contrast between the artistic conditions of then and now. On the walls of the log school-house, where space would permit, some youthful Hogarth would scrawl a likeness of the teacher; or, as was often the case, he would try to transfer to high rough canvas—the whitewashed logs—the pretty features of some little Venus with whom he was in love. Besides maps and works of art, the modern walls were often decorated with beautiful specimens of penmanship for the children to copy; in those days teachers were often employed who could scarcely write their own names intelligibly.

CONTRACT BETWEEN TEACHER AND PARENTS.—A good illustration of the difference between the primitive and modern methods of education is afforded in the following agreement, made between John G. Woodside and the patrons of his school, the original being in possession of his son, William L. Woodside:

"Articles of Agreement, made and entered into this first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, by and between John G. Woodside of the first part, and the undersigned, of the other part, both of McDonough County and State of Illinois:

"I, the above named Woodside, do agree to teach a school in the school house near Levi Parents for the term of six months, five days in each week, or time to that amount. I do agree to teach spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic to the best of my skill and judgment. I also bind myself to keep good order, and pay strict attention to my school.

"And we, the undersigned, do promise to pay the said Woodside for his services one dollar per scholar in money, and three dollars in good merchantable wheat, pork, wool, linen, linsey, flax, or work at the market price in this neighborhood, to be delivered at said Woodside's house—the pork to be paid at the usual time of killing, the money part, or other articles, to be paid at the expiration of the school.

"And we, the subscribers, do bind ourselves to fix the school-house in a comfortable manner, school to commence the first of May, or sooner if subscribers want it.

"I, the said Woodside, will begin with twenty scholars, and any larger scholar, or scholars, who will not submit themselves to the rules of said school, shall be expelled from said school; and it is understood that said Woodside is to have the liberty of teaching his own children.

"If either of the parties should become dissatisfied the school can be discontinued at the end of three months by the teacher, or a majority of the subscribers, either party giving two weeks' notice."

This agreement shows the primitive methods adopted in the early settlement of this western country, and, at the same time, bears witness to the earnest desire of parents to have their children educated in some measure. An analysis of the environments and opportunities of the settlers of seventy-five years ago must bring one to the conclusion that they were earnest, common-sense, patriotic citizens, and builded much better than they dreamed of.

COMMENCEMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.—Remember that the public school system, though long projected, was not an actual realization until 1855, when by law taxes could be levied for free-school purposes. By laws enacted in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and applying to the region northwest of the Ohio River, of which Illinois formed a part, the sixteenth section of every township was dedicated and set apart to be used for school purposes; but, there being little demand for land at that time and the government price of \$1.25 per acre being all that could be realized from its sale, the income to be derived from that source was small. Hence, subscription schools had to be relied upon for many

years. The appropriation, by the United States, of the sixteen section was wise legislation, and had each county kept the land, which could not be taxed, it would now be realizing a vast income. McDonough County had sixteen sections, or 10,240 acres, which, at the present average price of \$100 per acre, would amount to \$1,024,000; and this, with interest at four per cent., would more than pay the entire county taxes each year. Of course, the future of this country had not entered into the mind of the most extravagant dreamer, and the necessities of the early settlers were such that the lands had to be sold and the proceeds or interest thereon applied to school purposes.

The first school in Macomb, if not in McDonough County, which received support from the public treasury, was in operation in 1837, and was taught by Miss Ellen Overton, who, for more than forty years, continued in that profession. From this time forward the people began to avail themselves of the privilege of the school law, and for the past forty years rapid progress has been made in all branches of public education.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PRESENT DAY.—Public schools, as now organized in McDonough County, are distributed in districts, varying in number from six to eleven in each of the several townships, the average number being nine. They are generally numbered consecutively, the exceptions being several Union Districts and the District of Good Hope (formerly No. 9) in Sciota Township.

ELDORADO TOWNSHIP (4 N., 1 W.)—This being a wealthy township, its schools and school houses are equal to any in the county. It contains nine school buildings, all frame.

In District No. 1 the school house stands upon the northeast corner of Section 11, and is valued at \$700. Until 1872 the district was two miles and a half long, north and south; in that year Districts Nos. 1 and 6 were divided, forming 1, 6 and 7. The first school house in District No. 2 was built in 1865, at a cost of about \$400. In 1884 it was rebuilt for \$350, and is now an average school building. District No. 3 school-house stands on the southwest corner of Section 5, and is worth about \$400. The building for District No. 4 is located on the northeast corner of Section 13.

On the northwest corner of Section 22 is the school-house of District No. 5—a good frame building erected in 1869, at a cost of \$1,500, and now valued at \$1,000. It is 24x30 feet, and is familiarly known as old "sixteen." District No. 6 has a school-house on the southeast corner of Section 14, erected in 1872, at a cost of \$800. The building for District No. 7 is located on the northwest corner of Section 36 and was erected in 1875, costing \$700. On the southwest quarter of Section 37 is the school-house of No. 8 (cost \$250). The building for District No. 9 was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$750.

Five of the districts in Eldorado Township have school libraries, numbering a total of 126 volumes, of which 61 were bought in 1905. The salary paid female teachers for that year was \$1,250 and for male teachers \$1,655. The total amount received for school purposes during the year was \$5,159.35, and the total of school assets of the township, in cash, notes and increased value of property, was \$2,360.95. The number of females of school age (6 to 21 years) was 250, and of males, 347.

NEW SALEM TOWNSHIP (5 N., 1 W.)—This township contains ten school buildings, all frame. Eight of the districts have school libraries which contain a total number of 628 volumes, of which 75 volumes were purchased during 1905. There are 358 females and 391 males of school age (6 to 21 years) in the township, of whom 70 are enrolled in the graded schools. The salaries paid teachers aggregate \$2,255.55 to female teachers, and \$1,352 to male teachers. There are two male teachers and one female instructor in the graded school, and five male and six female teachers in the ungraded schools of the township.

The first school-house was erected in New Salem Township in 1849, on the northwest corner of Section 36, its site being on the farm of Joseph Lowmes. In 1846 the township was divided into three school districts, equally divided north and south. In 1852 the west half was divided into two districts, and in 1857, by an entirely new subdivision, nine districts were created in the township, each two miles square. The old school-houses were sold. For the accommodation of District No. 2 an old school

building was moved to its present site in 1858. It served its purpose until 1870, when a new structure was erected on the southeast corner of Section 4, at a cost of 1,450. About 1855 a log house was moved from Fulton County and placed on the northeast corner of Section 22, in District No. 5. The school building for District No. 7 stands on the southwest corner of Section 25—a small frame building costing about \$750. The old school-house of District No. 9, which is on the southeast corner of Section 30, was built in 1859.

MOUND TOWNSHIP (6 N., 1 W.).—In this township are two brick and eight frame school buildings, and 209 volumes in the district libraries. The school population comprises 321 males and 251 females. In the district schools are three male and eight female teachers, the salaries of the former amounting to \$940 annually, and of the latter, to \$1,750.

District No. 2 was organized in 1861. Previous to that date the schools of the township were incorporated with those of Bardolph. A building was erected for the new district in 1862, at a cost of \$350. The district was then divided. (For details see Macomb Township.) District No. 3 was organized in 1854, school being held in a small house until 1864, when the present building was erected at a cost of \$481. During the same year the district was divided. Prior to 1855 the school for No. 4 was held in the dwelling house of E. Dyer; but in that year a frame school-house was built costing \$325. The present building, which was erected in 1869, cost \$1,200, and is located on Section 22. District No. 6 school-house was erected on the northeast corner of Section 33, in 1856, and was enlarged in 1877. The building for No. 7 was moved from New Philadelphia district to its present location (southeast corner of Section 25) in 1863. District No. 8 was organized in 1860, and its school-house located on Section 2 cost \$600. In 1869 school in District No. 9 was first taught in a dwelling house on Section 10, near the site of the present building, erected in 1864 at a cost of \$800.

BUSHNELL AND PRAIRIE CITY TOWNSHIPS (7 N., 1 W.).—Bushnell and Prairie City constitute parts of the same congressional township, the former embracing the southern half of the township and the latter the northern half; but, although having a separate political organiza-

tion, the school statistics for the two townships are kept and reported by the Superintendent of Schools under one general head. From this report, it appears that there are two brick and five frame school-houses, besides one private school, in the Bushnell half, while three of the public schools have libraries containing a total of 435 volumes. There are 886 males and 899 females of school age in Bushnell Township, and three male and nineteen female teachers of the different grades—the former receiving \$2,140 and the latter \$6,646 in salaries. In District No. 1 (Bushnell Township) the school-house is located on the southeast corner of Section 26 and cost \$350. District No. 2 was organized in 1869, and has a building, erected in 1870, costing \$700, and the school-house in District No. 3, erected on Section 28 in 1864, cost the same sum.

The Prairie City (or north) half of the township has five frame school-houses (one district having a library of 400 volumes), and 861 population of school age—456 males and 405 females. There are three male and five female teachers receiving \$2,542 in salaries. The school building in District No. 4, on the northeast corner of Section 19, was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$1,055; District No. 5 was organized in 1867, its building destroyed by fire and the one in present use erected in 1875. The school-house for District No. 6 is located on the northeast corner of Section 24.

INDUSTRY TOWNSHIP (4 N., 2 W.).—In Industry Township there are one brick and seven frame school-houses, and two of the districts have libraries containing 325 volumes. Those of school age number 608 males and 557 females, and three male and seven female teachers are employed, their salaries aggregating \$3,390.

The school building in District No. 1, comprising the village of Industry, originally cost \$2,000, but has since been improved and enlarged several times. In District No. 2 the Blazer School was erected in 1858, at a cost of \$500. District No. 3 was organized in 1866, and the Runkle School, erected during that year, on Section 28, cost \$700. In District No. 4 the Pleasant Grove school-house was erected in 1858 on the southwest quarter of Section 22, costing \$610. The site included one acre of land. The school-house of District No. 5



Logan School, Macomb



Grant School, Macomb



Douglas School, Macomb



Lincoln School, Macomb



High School, Bushnell



West-side School, Bushnell

was built on Section 17 in 1881, at a cost of \$700. The grounds comprise one acre of land. District No. 6 building was erected on Section 9, in 1859, and cost \$400. The school-house of District No. 7 is situated on the northwest corner of Section 12, the site embracing one-fourth of an acre and its cost being \$300. Organized in 1864, District No. 8 has a good building on the southeast corner of Section 30, erected at a cost of \$1,400.

SCOTLAND TOWNSHIP (5 N., 2 W.).—Scotland Township is one of the best in the county, every acre of its thirty-six sections of land being available for cultivation, and the owners of its farms among the wealthiest in this section. The farms are well improved, with elegant residences and capacious barns, and the settlers noted for their industry and thrift. The township received its name because of the large percentage of Scotch people who settled there, and, like others of that nationality, in whatever part of the world they are found, their schools are objects of their special care. The township has nine frame school-houses, fully equipped, two of them being provided with good libraries. Of its ten teachers, three are males and seven females, their salaries aggregating \$2,343.

District No. 1 was organized April 21, 1856, and a small frame building was first erected for the accommodation of its few scholars. In 1874 a substantial new building was put up on Section 1, at a cost of \$1,469. The first school building for District No. 2 was a small log house, known as Mount Nebo School, but in 1857 an excellent frame structure was erected on Section 4, its cost being \$1,500. District No. 3 has a building on Section 6, erected at a cost of \$600. District No. 4 school-house stands on the northwest corner of Section 20; a new building was erected in 1883 at a cost of \$900. The Centrepont School (District No. 5) is located on the southeast corner of Section 16. Adjoining the building is a very fine Presbyterian church, erected by the same congregation that originally worshiped in the old church on the edge of the timber adjoining the Clark farm. The first religious structure was built in the early 'forties, on what is known as the Robert Roberts farm. In 1857 District No. 6 was organized and its building erected on Section 13, at a cost of \$700. In 1882 a new

building was erected on the site of the old one, costing \$1,000. The school-house in District No. 7 is located on the southeast corner of Section 26 and cost \$500. District No. 8 has a building on the northeast corner of Section 33, repaired and remodeled in 1883, and costing \$800. District No. 9 was organized in 1847, and a new building was erected in 1863 on the southeast corner of Section 29.

MACOMB TOWNSHIP (6 N., 2 W.).—This is a wealthy and thickly settled township, with eight frame school buildings, of which four have libraries, containing 294 volumes. Within the township are 850 persons of school age—451 males and 439 females—and of its thirteen teachers, two are male and eleven female. The total amount paid in salaries to teachers was \$3,150.

District No. 1 was organized in 1866, and in the same year the school-house was moved from District No. 2 to its present location, the northwest quarter of Section 12. In the same year District No. 2 had a school-house put up on the northeast quarter of Section 10, at a cost of \$1,080. In 1865 District No. 7 was divided into Nos. 1 and 7, and in 1867 No. 7 was changed to No. 2. District No. 4 was organized by a consolidation of Nos. 3 and 8, and in 1868 a school-house was built on Section 16, costing \$375. District No. 5 is composed of portions of Macomb and Emmet Townships, and has two buildings—one located on Section 1, Emmet Township, and the other on Section 18, Macomb Township,—both being erected in 1856 at a cost of \$840 each. Previous to this, school was held in a log house on the Patrick Laughlin place. The school-house of District No. 6 is situated on the southwest quarter of Section 23, the house being built at the time of the organization of the district, in 1855. In 1866 the old school-house was replaced by a new building erected at a cost of \$1,650, on land donated by Benjamin Randolph. District No. 7 was organized several years ago, but as early as 1860 a good frame school-house was erected in Bardolph. The building now being used in that town for school purposes was commenced in August, 1874, and accepted by the board December 7, 1874. It is a good two-story frame building, with four rooms, and cost, completed and furnished, \$4,500. The present building in District No. 8 was erected

in the summer of 1877, and is provided with all modern educational conveniences. It is known as the Wiley School House, is located on the northeast corner of Section 34, and its cost was \$1,300. The former school-house, built on the same site in 1863 (cost \$731), was sold and removed in 1877. District No. 9 was organized in 1863, and the building on Section 29 was erected the same year at a cost of \$470. (The schools of the city of Macomb are mentioned later on in this chapter.)

WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP (7 N., 2 W.).—The township named consists of some of the best land and most substantial farms in the county, every acre being cultivated or made valuable by the most modern improvements known to agriculture. The educational facilities comprise one brick and seven frame buildings. In the township are 281 males and 251 females of school age, and its four male and eleven female teachers draw salaries aggregating \$2,415 annually.

The building for District known as No. 1 was moved to its present location (northwest corner of Section 12) in 1863. In the same year District No. 2 was organized, and in 1864 a building costing \$200 was erected on the southeast corner of Section 4. District No. 3 was also organized in 1863, and in the following year a school-house was built on the northeast corner of Section 7 at a cost of \$250. In August, 1863, District No. 4 was organized, and a house costing \$351 was erected on the northeast corner of Section 19, in 1873 being moved to its present location on Section 18. In 1863 buildings costing \$500 each were also erected in Districts Nos. 5 and 6, the house for the latter district being on the northwest corner of Section 24. The school-house for District No. 7, located on Section 26, was built in 1872. District No. 8 was formed by a union of No. 3, of Macomb, and No. 8, of Walnut Grove Townships, its school-house (costing \$500) being situated on the southwest quarter of Section 32. District No. 9 has an excellent brick building situated on Section 9, erected in 1861 at a cost of \$400.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP (4 N., 3 W.).—The estimated value of school property in Bethel Township is nearly \$6,000, and the wages paid male teachers range from \$25 to \$47.50 per month.

There are seven school-houses in the township, six of which are frame structures and one of brick. The enrolled pupils in the several schools aggregate over 300, and the population of school age over 600. The first school building—a log house 12 by 15 feet—was erected on Section 30 and used for school and church purposes, a school being taught there in 1836. District No. 3 was organized in 1845, and a log house (18 by 18 feet) erected on Section 29; this building being used until 1879, when the present one was erected on the southwest corner of Section 21 at a cost of \$700. In 1840 the first school-house in District No. 4 was erected on Section 22, was moved in 1859 to Section 14, and two years later gave place to the frame building (24 by 36 feet) now in use, erected on the same site at a cost of \$1,400. Mount Zion School-house (District No. 5) is located on Section 33, to which it was removed from Section 34 in 1874. The building (22 by 30 feet) is located on a lot containing one-half acre. This is a Union District, a part of which lies in Schuyler County. The school-house for District No. 6 is situated on Section 25, and is known as the Victor School-house. It was erected in 1875 at a cost of \$800. West Bethel School is located on the southeast corner of Section 8, on a site embracing one acre of ground. The first building (20 by 26 feet) was erected here in 1862, costing \$200. In 1873, the present building (26 by 36 feet) was erected on the same site at a cost of \$1,200, and is now in a fairly good condition.

The township originally consisted almost entirely of timber lands, but now contains many good farms owned by thrifty and enterprising farmers. Water is abundant and stone and coal underlie the surface, which will, in time, add greatly to its wealth. Improved farmlands command high prices and sales are not frequent.

CHALMERS TOWNSHIP (5 N., 3 W.).—This township is largely timber, and is not as thickly settled as the prairie townships, but contains many well-to-do, even wealthy, farmers, who have made substantial improvements. One brick and seven frame school-houses provide educational accommodations, and three male and seven female teachers, whose salaries total \$1,859, are the agents of the public school system. Throughout the township

there are 509 males and 387 females of school age.

The school building of District No. 1 is situated on the southeast quarter of Section 1, and that of No. 3 on the northwest quarter of Section 8. In 1867 a brick school-house, costing \$900, was built on Section 17 for the use of pupils in District No. 4, those who were educated at the public school for a decade previous to that year obtaining their instruction in a small log cabin erected in 1857. School houses for Districts Nos. 5 and 6 stand on the northwest corner of Section 22, and the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 14, respectively. The building provided for District No. 7, at a cost of \$500, is located on Section 25. District No. 8 has a good frame building, which until 1866 was used as a business house in Middletown, but, upon the organization of the district in April of that year, it was purchased for \$600 and removed to its present location on Section 33. The school-houses for the various Union districts are situated as follows: No. 1, in Bethel Township, Section 1; No. 6, in the town of Colchester; No. 8, on Section 19, and No. 12, in Fandon, formerly Middletown.

EMMET TOWNSHIP (6 N., 3 W.).—More than half of the township consists of timber land, fairly well settled. The prairie land is all arable and in a high state of cultivation, carrying good improvements. For school purposes, there are nine frame buildings, with three district libraries containing 81 volumes. In the township are 433 males and 407 females of school age, with seven male and six female teachers, whose combined salaries are \$2,529.

In 1836 the first school was held in Union District No. 1, the building in which the few scholars assembled being a rude log cabin. In 1840 a new log house was built on Section 10, near the location of the present building. In 1854, during a season of turbulence between parents and teacher, the house was razed, and soon afterward the present structure was erected at a cost of \$500. The pupils in District No. 2 first received instruction in a log house which was built in 1841, situated about forty rods north of the present building. The school house now occupied was erected in 1864 and cost \$600. District No. 2 has a most excellent

building on Section 29, valued at \$700. The school-house for District No. 4 is a mile and a half west of Macomb, on Section 35. District No. 5 provided a school-house in 1856, at a cost of \$840. It is situated on Section 1. District No. 6 was organized in 1866, and in the same year erected its present house at a cost of \$800. The building for No. 7, southwest corner of Section 13, cost \$550, and dates from 1876. District No. 8 was formed by the division of No. 7, and its school-house, on Section 22, was built in 1877 and cost \$350.

SCIOTA TOWNSHIP (7 N., 3 W.).—This township consists of most excellent prairie land, is thickly settled, and the agricultural improvements are all modern and valuable. There are eight school buildings in the township, which has a school population of 332 males and 318 females. Its three male and seven female teachers receive salaries which aggregate \$2,265.

Previous to the organization of District No. 1, school was held in a building south of the present location. The building was in what was then known as District No. 5. In 1871 the district was divided into Nos. 1 and 6. The school-house now occupied is situated on Section 11. The house in District No. 2 was erected in 1868 at a cost of \$450, and stands on the southeast corner of Section 4. During the same year a school building for No. 3 was moved to its present location, northeast corner of Section 8, District No. 2 having been divided, in 1868, into Nos. 3 and 4. District No. 4 was organized in 1867, and for its accommodation a house was built in that year costing \$450. In 1858 District No. 5 was organized and a building erected on Section 22, at a cost of \$450. The school building for No. 6, situated on the southeast corner of Section 14, was erected in 1872, and is valued at \$1,500. The school building known as District No. 10 is in the village of Sciota, and dates from 1872. Its cost was \$1,200. The structure occupied formerly by the pupils of District No. 9 was situated on the southwest corner of Section 30, the date of its erection being 1861. When the district was changed to Good Hope, in 1874, the school was moved to that town, and the old building has since given place to a large and excellent structure.

LAMOINE TOWNSHIP (4 N., 4 W.).—As this township is nearly all timber land, it is not thickly settled; yet the arable area is in a high state of cultivation with good improvements. Of the eight school-houses, four have libraries. In the township are 369 males and 364 females of school age, and five male and seven female teachers, with salaries aggregating \$2,200.

In 1844 the first school in the township was taught on the J. D. Tabler farm, but the building was long ago destroyed by fire. The present school-house of District No. 1 was erected in 1871, on the northwest quarter of Section 8. District No. 2 building, located on the northwest corner of Section 11, was put up in 1862, and two years later District No. 3 erected a school-house on the line between Sections 29 and 30. The building for No. 4 on Section 28 was erected in 1872. A log house on Section 36, built prior to 1841, replaced by a frame structure in 1858 and rebuilt in 1880, provided educational accommodations for District No. 5. The school-house of District No. 6, on the east half of Section 15, was built in 1870.

TENNESSEE TOWNSHIP (5 N., 4 W.).—About equally divided between timber and prairie lands, this township is quite well settled. In it are three brick and nine frame school buildings, ten of which contain libraries aggregating 266 volumes. The school population is divided between 1,161 males and 1,094 females, and the twenty-nine teachers draw salaries amounting to \$6,227.

District No. 1 has two school-houses—one situated in Hillsgrove and the other on Section 20; cost, \$600. No. 2, situated on Section 26, was erected in 1869 and is valued at \$500. The building for District No. 3 is on Section 10 and cost \$400. For some years previous to 1856 a school was taught on the northern part of Section 5 (District No. 4); the present building, erected in 1857, is situated on the southwest quarter of Section 5. The substantial building for District No. 5, erected in 1873 at a cost of \$7,000, is located in the village of Tennessee. The school-house in Colchester (No. 6) is an excellent brick structure, erected in 1870 and valued at \$8,000. The buildings of Districts 7 and 8 are not in Tennessee Township—one being located on Section 19, Chalmers Township, and the other on Section 36,

Hire Township. The school-house of District No. 9 is situated on Section 18 and cost \$300. (The report for Colchester Township, which originally consisted of equal parts of Chalmers and Tennessee Townships, is included in the reports for the original townships.)

HIRE TOWNSHIP (6 N., 4 W.).—This township is about two-thirds prairie and the balance timber, being thickly settled by substantial farmers. There are nine school buildings in the township; 332 males and 340 females of school age, and ten teachers with aggregate salaries of \$2,556.

The building of District No. 1, located on Section 11, was erected in 1862 at a cost of \$400. In 1877 the school-house for No. 2 was built on the southwest quarter of Section 3; the first building (1837) was on Section 4. District No. 3 was organized and its school-house built in 1864, it being located on the northwest corner of Section 8. District No. 4 was formed in 1857, and its building on Section 17 was erected in 1873 at a cost of \$1,060. No. 5 building, located on Section 22, was removed to its present site in 1862; original cost, \$200. The school-house of District No. 6, which stands on the northeast corner of Section 28, was built in 1872. District No. 7 has a building on the northeast quarter of Section 36, which is valued at \$300. Organized in 1852, District No. 8 erected a house during the following year; the present building on Section 34 was put up in 1837, costing \$1,200. In 1863 a school-house for District No. 9 was erected on Section 30.

BLANDINSVILLE TOWNSHIP (7 N., 4 W.).—The township is about equally divided between prairie and timber lands, and in material wealth is third in the county. It has one brick and nine frame buildings, with 29 teachers whose salaries amount to \$4,663. The persons of school age in the township number 534 males and 564 females.

District No. 1 school is located on the southeast corner of Section 2; erected in 1872 at a cost of \$750. The building of No. 2, on the northeast quarter of Section 7, cost \$300. District No. 3 has a school-house on Section 18, and District No. 4 on Section 21—the latter being built in 1858 for \$600. No. 5, on Section 36, was erected in 1876 at cost of \$500. District No. 6 includes the town of Blandins-



Earl M Byers

ville, and its handsome school-house is worth \$10,000. No. 7 school building is located in Hire Township. District No. 8 has a house on Section 23, and District No. 9, on Section 29, each costing \$300. The school property in District No. 10 cost \$300. The school-house in District No. 11 was moved to its present site, southeast corner of Section 4, in 1864.

MACOMB CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Grant School, which is situated in the First Ward between Johnson and McArthur Streets, Macomb, was erected in 1894. While not as artistic as some of the other buildings, it is convenient for school purposes. All grades except the fifth are taught here. Ida M. Bonwell is Principal; Winifred Comer, Nellie B. Elwell, Edna Barrett and Estella Payne, teachers. The last enrollment showed 132 scholars.

Lincoln School is in the Second Ward, on Calhoun between Dudley and Madison Streets. The original building was burned some years ago, and the present edifice was erected on its foundations, the interior of the new school being arranged more conveniently. This is known as the High School, five-eighths of the building being occupied by graduates from the grammar grades and the remainder by the first four grades. The following compose the faculty: Maria F. Hazel, Principal; Laura Hazel, Teacher of English; Edna E. O'Hare, Latin and German; Amelia Deneweth, Music and Drawing; Mary E. Taylor, Natural Sciences; and W. W. Ernest, Superintendent of City Schools. There are 120 students enrolled in the High School, and 214 in all grades.

Logan School, in the Third Ward, is located between Madison and Edwards Streets. All the eight grades are taught by the following faculty: Henrietta M. Campbell, Principal; Anna M. Pollock, Assistant; Alice I. Black, Olga C. Watson, Helen M. Hoskinson, Nellie Gilmore, Bessie Kirkpatrick and Clara B. Cochrane, teachers. The total enrollment is 320.

Douglas School is situated on the corner of Johnson and Washington Streets, Fourth Ward, and its Principal is John O. Cowan; with Blanche Parks, Mary Neville, Myrtle Venard, Sadie McMillan and Lucille Simmers, as teachers. The first six grades are taught in this school, and 154 pupils are enrolled.

The music and drawing in the Macomb

schools have been under the immediate supervision and instruction of Amelia E. Deneweth, and under the general superintendency of Prof. W. W. Ernest. Sixteen graduates from the high school were added, in 1906, to the list of alumni, which begins with the class of 1868. The Macomb schools have all been successful, and have sent out into the world many graduates who have made their mark in business and professional fields. Since their foundation the attendance has steadily increased.

BUSHNELL SCHOOLS.—The Bushnell High School building was erected in 1876, but some years later was burned down and the present large and convenient structure was erected on the original site. All grades are taught and filled. The West Side School was built a few years ago to furnish educational facilities for the ever increasing demand. Bushnell has always been interested in school matters, and has spared neither money nor effort in making her educational institutions second to none in the county—which position she has reached and maintained. A business, or normal institute, open to both sexes, was continued in Bushnell for many years, and was a power in the community. After the State Normal School at Macomb was in operation there was no further need of such an institution, and the management sold the property.

SCHOOL STATISTICS

TOWNSHIPS.	Population	Over 6 and under 21	No. of Day Schools	Enrollment Day Schools	No. of S. S.	Enrollment of Sunday Schools
Eldorado	880	226	9	195	3	288
New Salem	1168	336	11	271	5	296
Mound	101	299	10	203	3	192
Bushnell	2885	845	19	634	5	333
Prairie City	1142	308	10	218	2	295
Industry	1504	497	11	250	4	348
Scotland	808	222	9	300	2	242
Macomb	1186	362	10	274	3	337
Walnut Grove	984	296	10	171	3	132
Bethel	1130	384	7	390	7	352
Chalmers	869	327	9	263	2	81
Emmet	1001	291	7	207	2	199
Sciota	1304	316	11	302	7	377
Lansmoine	1015	330	8	246	3	87
Tennessee	1033	940	20	887	5	295
Hire	1011	302	9	226	4	245
Blaindsville	1710	494	15	453	5	598
Macomb City	5375	1730	25	1354	12	1721
Chechester	2386				5	594

McDONOUGH COLLEGE—HIGHER INSTITUTIONS.
—As early as 1835 a project was inaugurated for the establishment of a college in this county, showing what a deep interest the people took in higher education even in that day. A petition signed by a number of the citizens of Macomb was presented to the Legislature at its session of 1835-36, praying for the passage of an act to incorporate an institution by that name. By this act, which was passed and approved by the Governor January 12, 1836, William W. Bailey, Charles Hays, Moses Hinton, William Proctor, James McCroskey, Joseph G. Walker, George Miller, John M. Walker, Saunders W. Campbell and Alexander Campbell, were appointed Trustees. Notwithstanding the early day in which this charter was granted, it was not until 1851 that a full college course was established, though a high-grade school was conducted in the building which was situated in the extreme northeast corner of the city. The building was of brick, two stories in height, and was begun immediately after the charter was granted, but not completed until the following year. Rev. James M. Chase and Rev. Mr. Stafford occupied the building some years with a select school, both of these gentlemen being regular college graduates. The Schuyler Presbytery, under whose control and supervision the college was to be, never felt warranted in reorganizing the regular college course. In 1848 McGinnis and Banks, the contractors, obtained judgment against the trustees for work performed on the building, and sold the property to satisfy the same.

Macomb Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., had in contemplation the establishment of a Masonic college. As the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Illinois was then seriously considering the propriety of establishing such an institution, Macomb Lodge thought it advisable to purchase the property and tender it to the Grand Lodge, believing it would be an inducement to locate the college in Macomb. It will thus be seen that the pioneers of the county were enterprising and far-sighted, especially looking forward to the upbuilding of its educational interests in all directions; and this spirit has continued to the present. At the annual session of the Grand Lodge of that year (1848) Dr. J. B. Kyle, an enthusiastic Mason, in behalf of Macon Lodge, formally tendered

the property to that body. The offer was declined, the Grand Lodge having become satisfied that it would be unwise to engage in the contemplated undertaking. It was then tendered to the Schuyler Presbytery, on condition that this body should establish and maintain a school of high grade—which proposition was accepted.

A charter for a college to be known as the "McDonough College" was then obtained—the old charter probably, by that time, having been forfeited. Under its provisions, James M. Chase, William F. Ferguson, William K. Stewart, F. S. Vail and W. R. Talbot were named as Trustees. The Masonic Lodge of Macomb then nominated Rev. Ralph Harris to a professorship in the institution, which action was ratified by the Trustees on condition that he take charge of the school, and for his services therefor receive the tuition fees as his salary. Mr. Harris accepted the offer, and on the first Monday in November, 1849, the school was opened, the principal being assisted by Miss Ellen Phelps for a period of two years.

On the eleventh of June, 1851, Rev. William F. Ferguson, D. D., was unanimously elected by the Board of Trustees as President of the college, his term of service to commence in September. A full college course was decided upon, and the following faculty appointed: Rev. William F. Ferguson, D. D., President and Professor of Mental Philosophy, Political Economy and Evidences of Christianity (a huge undertaking); Rev. Ralph Harris, A. M., Professor of Languages; and Thomas Gilmore, Tutor. The two first named are long since dead; the latter still survives and is a citizen of Macomb. During the first year of the college 133 students were enrolled in all the departments, showing a fair degree of success. On the death of Professor Ferguson, which occurred March 15, 1853, Professor Harris was appointed President pro tem., and James W. Mathews, Instructor, until the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees. At the meeting named Mr. Mathews was elected Professor of Mathematics, and Rev. Ithamer Pillsbury, President. Inasmuch as Mr. Pillsbury could not enter upon the duties of the presidency for a few months, the Rev. John C. King was appointed to act pro tem., and so continued until the regular head took charge of the college. Under Mr. Pillsbury's adminis-



Bessie Bayers

tration the college prospered somewhat for a year or two, but as the Synod of the Presbyterian Church refused to help the institution, which action was quite unexpected, it was found impossible to sustain the enterprise any further. In 1855 it was therefore closed, the building and grounds reverting to the Masons; and thus ended, for the time being, what promised to become an honorable and useful institution in McDonough County. The property subsequently came into the possession of Dr. B. R. Westfall, the Masons having sold their interest in it.

McDONOUGH NORMAL AND SCIENTIFIC COLLEGE.

—In 1865 a charter was granted by the State Legislature for the organization of this institution in the city of Macomb, the old college property above described being then owned by Dr. B. R. Westfall. That gentleman, whose heart and mind were with the cause of education, sold the property to Professor D. Branch, on condition that a school of high grade should be established and kept in operation therein for ten years; and by arrangement with the Trustees under the new charter and Mr. Branch the college was continued for over twelve years.

After various changes the grounds were finally sold to John M. Keefer, who subdivided the block of ground, on which have since been erected several residence buildings, a part of which is now owned and operated by Frank Bonham and known as College Hill Greenhouse. Thus ended the laudable efforts of the early citizens of this city and county to again demonstrate that the future interests of education had not been lost sight of.

MACOMB FEMALE SEMINARY, established in 1852, was situated on the City Park, fronting the present site of the Soldiers' Monument, but has long since disappeared. It was purchased by the Baptists, who used it for their religious services.

WESTERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL.—The first State Normal School in Illinois was established by an act of the Legislature approved February 18, 1857, and the school was located near Bloomington in the central part of the State. The Southern Illinois State Normal School was es-

tablished in 1869 and located at Carbondale. During the year 1894, a movement sprang up in the northern portion of the State led by Col. Isaac Elwood, for the establishment of a normal school in one of the northern counties, and in 1895 a bill was introduced into the Legislature to this effect. A strong opposition to this bill at once arose in the eastern part of the State. To quiet this opposition a compromise was agreed upon by which two schools should be established—one for the northern and one for the eastern part of the State. Bills establishing the schools were passed and approved the same day. One was located at DeKalb, the other at Charleston. Thus it came about that the central, southern, northern and eastern parts of the State have been supplied with normal schools. The injustice of this distribution of normal schools appealed strongly to the people of the western part of the State. Common equity demanded that a region furnishing so large a proportion of the taxable property of the State should also have its normal school. These people found a champion in Hon. L. Y. Sherman, a member of the Legislature from McDonough County, who had been elevated to the Speaker's chair in 1899, and in 1904 was promoted to the Lieutenant Governorship. Shortly after the meeting of the Legislature, he drew up a bill modeled after the bills for the creation of the other normal schools in the State, and gave it to Representative Black, of Schuyler, who introduced it into the Legislature.

To preserve party harmony it was deemed undesirable to pass bills which the Governor would deem it his duty to veto. A list of the bills receiving favorable mention in the various committees was therefore presented to Governor Tanner to ascertain his attitude toward them. Believing that the distribution of State institutions is a fertile cause of "log-rolling" in the Legislature, the Governor drew a blue pencil mark through the normal school bill. Some of the friends of the measure a few days later waited upon the Governor, explained the justice and necessity of the bill, and assured him that it was the one bill the Speaker desired to have passed. Whereupon the Governor withdrew his objections and the bill was passed and approved April 24, 1899.

Immediately upon the passage of the bill a committee of citizens from Warren County

waited upon the Governor, stating that Monmouth would be an applicant for the location of the school and asked that he appoint one of its residents a member of the Board of Trustees. Macomb and Rushville also sent committees to the Governor making similar requests. After a lapse of some sixty days, no other towns applying, the Governor appointed Senator Fred E. Harding, of Monmouth, John M. Keefer, of Macomb, John S. Little, of Rushville, Col. William Hanna, of Golden, and Hon. Charles J. Searle, of Rock Island, as members of the Board of Trustees, believing that Col. Hanna and Mr. Searle and Mr. Bayliss, Superintendent of Public Instruction (an ex-officio member of the Board), would be able to locate the school in one of the competing towns, despite the votes of the two Trustees from the other two towns. Scarcely had these men received their commissions when two other cities appeared as applicants for the location—Quincy and Aledo. Mr. Searles championed the cause of Aledo, while loyalty to his home county inspired Col. Hanna to espouse the cause of Quincy; and thus was laid the foundation for the prolonged contest that was to follow. In due time La Harpe and Quawka entered the arena.

The Board of Trustees met in Bushnell, July 20th, and organized by electing Senator Harding President and John Little Secretary, and drew up rules for the guidance of the various towns which should compete for the location of the school. During the month of August the Trustees visited the competing towns and inspected the sites. Never did these towns present such a beautiful appearance. Streets were swept, weeds were cut, trash was burned, fences were whitewashed, stagnant pools were skimmed and fresh water pumped in, children's faces were washed, Sunday clothes were put on. In some cases it is said blankets were spread over the graveyards. The fire department was on dress parade. There were hose laying contests and water was squirted over the court house or other high buildings. These were but feeble indications of the pent-up determination of the citizens of each locality to secure the school.

August 31st, the Trustees met in the "Union Hotel" at Galesburg to hear the pleas, to open the bids, and, if possible, to select the site. Two hundred delegates from the competing towns, were present. Prominent politicians within and

without the "tract" had gathered, for a seat in Congress and possibly a judgeship were at stake in addition to the location of the school.

The act establishing the school required the Trustees "to receive from localities desiring to secure the location of the said school proposals for donations of a suitable site and other valuable considerations," and authorized them to locate the school "in the place offering the most advantageous conditions, all things considered, as nearly central as possible in that portion of the State lying west of the Fourth Principal Meridian, in what is known as the 'Military Tract,' with a view of obtaining a good water supply and other conveniences for the use of said institution."

"The other valuable considerations" and "all things considered" were interpreted to mean money, and the competing towns vied with one another in securing the largest sum. On opening the bids, it was found that Rushville had offered \$120,000 in addition to other valuable considerations. It is said that every tax-payer in Schuyler County was under obligation to contribute. Aledo and Macomb each offered \$70,000 in addition to the site; Monmouth \$54,000 and a valuable site; Quincy \$30,900 and a site; La Harpe \$10,000. The excitement among the delegates was intense. Would the great bid of Rushville land the school? The first ballot revealed the fact that each Trustee proposed to stand by his own town. The contest lasted for a year. Besides the time spent in traveling to and from the meetings, the Board was in session thirty-seven days, held sixty-one separate sessions, and cast five hundred and ninety-seven ballots without choice.

There were meetings in Springfield, in Galesburg, Rock Island, Beardstown, and in other places. The meeting in Beardstown during the holidays was perhaps the most exciting. The Trustees were weary of the long battle and were seeking ways to end it honorably to themselves and to their constituents. An advisory board was suggested, but Governor Tanner gave the Board to understand that the Trustees themselves must locate the school. The plum now ripened rapidly and was about to fall. Mr. Bayliss, the only unprejudiced member of the Board, had declared again and again that he would vote for any one of the towns that could secure three other votes. That

happy condition had now arrived, for Aledo, Monmouth and Rushville had each received three votes. Mr. Bayliss was sent for to Springfield where he was attending the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association. He came, but the Trustees adjourned for one week to Rock Island and the decisive ballot was not cast. Before the week ended the Governor called for their resignations. A new Board was appointed. New rules governing the contest were adopted. The money consideration was abolished; the sites again inspected, new propositions made, and the new Board on August 14, 1900, assembled in the Senate Chamber at Springfield, to hear the pleas and to select the site—the bids having been opened the week previous at Galesburg.

The struggle was short. The first ballot decided the matter, and Macomb was selected by a unanimous vote. The new Trustees were C. J. Searle, Rock Island, President; B. M. Chipfield, Canton, Secretary; S. P. Robinson, Bloomington; J. H. Southwick, Flora; J. J. McLellan, Aurora, and Hon. Alfred Bayliss, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield. None of these men were residents of the territory in which the school was to be located. To these men was committed the task of selecting a site and erecting the building.

The corner-stone was laid December 21, 1901, with elaborate ceremonies, in the presence of a great crowd. A parade was one of the features of the day, being led by Governor Tanner, President C. J. Searles, of the Board of Trustees, Judge Lawrence Y. Sherman, and other prominent men. Then came the Fifth Regiment band, of Canton, the militia, and the Grand Lodge of Masons escorted by the Macomb Commandery. The stone was laid with Masonic rites, and within it was placed a strong box containing papers, documents and other valuable articles. Addresses were delivered by Governor Tanner, President Searle and others.

The work of building was pushed as rapidly as possible, with the view of opening the school for the fall term of 1902. Professor John W. Henninger, of Jacksonville, was appointed President of the institution, and, with thirteen others, comprised the faculty. It was due to their tireless efforts and determination that the school was set in operation September 23, 1902.

The enrollment in both the Training and Normal Departments exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The first year proved a most successful one, and excellent work was done in every department. The attendance for the entire year was 370 in the Normal proper, and 180 in the Training School, and the institution has manifested a healthy growth up to the present time (1907).

For that year the Board of Trustees was as follows: Alfred Bayliss, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President; John A. Mead, of Augusta, Secretary; C. R. Chandler, of Macomb, Treasurer; Fred R. Jelleff, of Galesburg; John M. Keefer, of Macomb; Louis H. Hanna, of Monmouth; J. F. Mains, of Stronghurst. Professor Henninger having resigned at the close of the term in 1905, Alfred Bayliss was elected by the Board of Trustees to succeed him, which proffer has been accepted, Mr. Bayliss resigning his position as Superintendent of Public Schools to enter upon his duties at the beginning of the fall term. Pending the assumption of his duties by President Bayliss, Prof. S. B. Hursh served as acting President.

A complete list of the members of the faculty (1906) follows: Alfred Bayliss, President; Samuel B. Hursh, Professor of English; William James Sutherland, Ph. B., Professor of Geography and Geology; James Clinton Burns, A. M., Professor of History and Civics; Ernest S. Wilkinson, Professor of Mathematics; Hemmer L. Roberts, Professor of Biology; John Payson Drake, A. M., Professor of Physics and Chemistry; Frederick Joy Fairbank, A. M., Professor of Latin, German and Greek; Seth Lincoln Smith, Professor of Drawing, Writing and Commercial Branches; Winifred Swartz Fairbank, Director of Music; Alice M. Osdan, Expression and Physical Culture; Louis Henry Burch, Manual of Arts; W. E. Lugenbeel; Miss Dunbar, Librarian; Cora M. Hamilton, Principal of Training Department; Laura Hazel, and Elizabeth Hitchcock, Critic Teachers; Mrs. Josie Tabler, Stenographer. (Some changes have been made within the last year.)

Appropriations were made by the Legislature of 1905 sufficient to complete the building, which (1906) is rapidly approaching completion. When complete, the building, furniture and equipments, will be second to none of the normal schools of Illinois. The grounds, em-

bracing an area of sixty acres lying on a beautiful rolling ridge overlooking the city and the country for miles around, were laid out under the supervision of a celebrated landscape gardener and planted under the direction of a competent botanist. Taken altogether, the site is magnificent, the surroundings pleasant and the grounds artistically beautiful, reflecting great credit on the Trustees and all in authority.

McDONOUGH COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—From its earliest years McDonough County evinced an earnest desire to institute Sunday

The county is divided into districts, the following being the District Presidents: Southeast District, J. F. Lawyer, Vermont, Ill.; Northeast District, Robert Burden, Prairie City; Southwest District, William Harrell, Colchester; Northwest District, O. A. Webb, Blandinsville. The Department Superintendents are: Normal, J. P. Merriweather, Macomb; Primary, Mrs. Herman Stocker, Macomb; Home, John Ulrich, Macomb.

The following table presents an interesting study, showing the Sunday School attendance in comparison with the population, and cer-

STATISTICS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS BY TOWNSHIPS

NAME OF TOWNSHIP.	TOWNSHIP PRESIDENT.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	Total No. S. S. in Township.	No. kept open all the year.	No. S. S. Reporting Teachers Meeting.	Membership.		Received into Church from S. S.	Home department.		Financial.					
						Total.	Total.		Officers and Visitors.	Members.	Total Amount of Missions Collections.	Amount Given for S. S. Work.				
Lidorado.....	Arvin Cash.....	Vermont R. R. 1.....	3	3	0	30	208	238	116	0	1	3	20	8	12 67	1 56
New Salem.....	Mrs. Harvey Miner.....	Adair.....	5	4	1	64	272	336	179	16	0	0	0	26	00	6 72
Mound.....	O. J. Thompson.....	Bardolph R. R. 1.....	3	3	0	36	156	192	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 84
Bushnell.....	J. B. Spicer.....	Bushnell.....	5	5	5	67	486	553	355	12	2	3	20	60	00	7 74
Prairie City.....	G. V. Booth.....	Prairie City.....	2	2	0	37	258	295	177	0	2	12	56	82	05	5 90
Industry.....	J. G. McGaughey.....	Industry R. R. 2.....	4	1	1	54	294	348	213	6	2	2	41	46	80	6 84
Scotland.....	Arthur Walker.....	Macomb R. R. 3.....	2	2	1	24	218	242	133	21	1	1	30	14	00	4 84
Macomb.....	H. B. Walker.....	Macomb.....	3	2	0	49	288	337	210	38	1	3	10	22	57	6 74
Walnut Grov.....	J. W. Simmons.....	Roseville R. R. 3.....	3	2	0	25	107	132	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 85
Bethel.....	C. W. Schnatterly.....	Colchester R. R. 3.....	7	1	0	59	293	352	220	4	0	0	0	9	80	7 04
Chalmers.....	S. J. Bagley.....	Macomb R. R. 5.....	2	1	0	13	68	81	60	5	0	0	0	0	0	1 55
Macomb City.....	L. B. Vose.....	Macomb.....	12	12	5	202	1512	1721	956	100	6	29	363	235	40	34 44
Emmet.....	A. M. Stickle.....	Macomb.....	2	2	0	20	80	109	63	2	0	0	0	4	40	0
Sciota.....	I. A. Smith.....	Sciota.....	7	7	3	71	306	377	220	6	3	2	64	11	40	5 39
Ladysmith.....	C. L. Bartlett.....	Plymouth.....	3	1	0	19	68	87	58	3	0	0	0	0	0	1 03
Colchester.....	G. W. Carson.....	Colchester.....	5	5	2	72	522	594	376	5	1	2	40	27	04	11 26
Tennessee.....	Miss Pansy Green.....	Tennessee.....	5	5	2	41	214	255	154	3	1	0	9	32	06	5 16
Hire.....	W. Baumgardner.....	Colchester R. R. 1.....	4	1	1	30	215	245	143	25	1	3	5	25	00	5 20
Blandinsville.....	Frank Herzog.....	Blandinsville.....	5	5	2	62	536	590	317	1	1	2	15	53	08	6 54
Total.....			82	73	19	982	6110	7092	4100	249	23	62	73	878	77	137 01

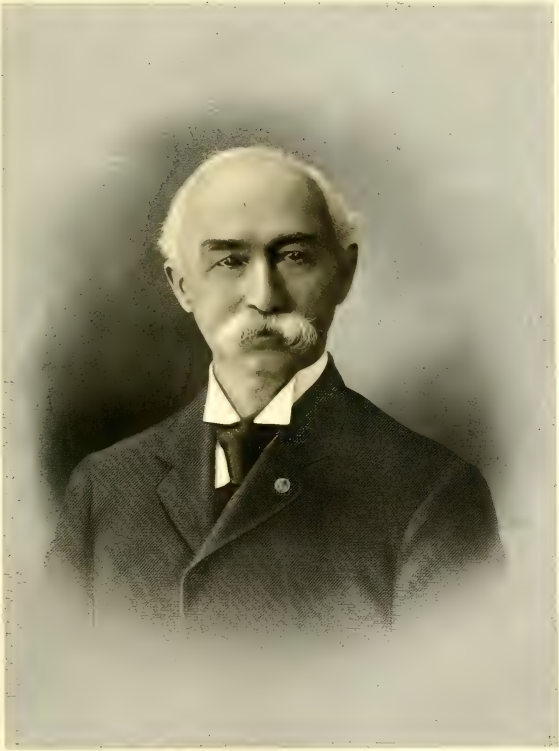
Schools and other Christian organizations. For years every township has been regularly organized, holding its own conventions and being represented at the gatherings of the County Sunday School Association. At the State Sunday School conventions, the county, in turn, is always represented by its most efficient workers, and ranks with the first in Illinois for earnest and systematic Christian effort in this direction.

The officers of the County Sunday School Association for 1906 are as follows: L. B. Vose, Macomb, President; I. U. Underhill, Colchester, Vice-President; Agnes Hamline, Blandinsville, Secretary and Treasurer.

tantly speaks well for the interest and Christian effort sustained in McDonough County:

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—In addition to the school libraries, Bushnell has a circulating library organized and sustained by a few of its leading citizens, but the details of its workings are inaccessible. There is also a small select library in Prairie City, organized by the Superintendent of Schools, who issues the books. Its quarters are in the High School building.

The Macomb Carnegie Public Library is a valuable institution of the city and county. It had its origin in a debating club, whose members, in the early 'seventies, commenced to



C. V. Chandler

solicit from citizens their unused books. The collection afterwards developed into a free circulating library, and for some years continued as such, the citizens contributing books, renting the rooms and paying a librarian. Thus the book-loving sentiment was fostered, and the movement resulted ultimately in getting liberal legislation from the City Council, which, under the State laws, appropriated annually such sums of money as would in great measure meet the wants of the people. Suitable rooms were provided in the city building, and the operating expenses of the library also met by the Council for one day in the week. Interest rapidly increased throughout the entire community, and it soon became necessary to open two days in each week—Wednesdays and Saturdays. Encouraging accessions were made to the book department, and the Public Library became a permanent and popular institution.

The first Library Board, appointed by the City Council in 1881, was organized as follows: Benjamin R. Hampton, President; Mary Pillsbury, Secretary; Dr. W. O. Blaisdell, Elizabeth Garrettson, and Mary Pillsbury, Trustees for one year; B. R. Hampton, J. M. Downing and Alex McLean, Trustees for two years; Mrs. W. S. Bailey, Ella Whitson and A. K. Lodge, Trustees for three years. The library was opened to the public in April, 1882. At that time the number of volumes was 826, of which 231 were Government documents. The location of the first library room, under the foregoing organization, was in the Stocker building on the south side of the Square, but was afterwards removed to the City building.

In 1903 Mr. Andrew Carnegie contributed \$15,000 to the city for a library building, on condition that the municipality appropriate \$1,500 annually for the support of the institution. The terms were accepted, and a structure complete in every respect for the required purpose was erected, at a cost of \$31,000. The Board which had the entire matter in charge from the stage of negotiation with Mr. Carnegie to the completion of the building, was as follows: Van L. Hampton, President; Ralph Chandler, Secretary; L. F. Gumbart, Philip E. Elting, Hiram H. Harris, Prof. James C. Burns, Mrs. Lilly Keefer, Eva M. Stocker and Cora B. Harris. Well did they perform their duties, the building itself being a monument to their

taste and earnest, efficient efforts in the public interest.

During the year 1904 the library was re-organized under the Dewey system of classification, Mahala Phelps having been the efficient librarian from the first. Under her charge the Public Library of Macomb has done much to elevate and foster an educational spirit, not only in the city, but everywhere in the county, as books can be obtained by non-residents of Macomb under certain rules established by the Board. The new building is situated on Lafayette and Jefferson Streets, and is open daily except Sunday. Architecturally it is a handsome structure, and its interior arrangements and furnishings are of the latest and best quality.

EARLY SCHOOL REMINISCENCES.—The following is the experience of one of our earliest teachers in a neighborhood where it had been the not infrequent custom of "locking out the teacher," and thus rather ingloriously ending the term of school. Benjamin L. Patch, for over a quarter of a century Judge of the County Court of Carroll County, Ill., when a very young man, began the study of law in the office of Hampton & Waters, of Macomb. In order to make his bread and butter, he taught school for a time, and his experience was that of all early teachers in this new county. While these faithful pedagogues were not university graduates, they taught the elementaries in a forceful and satisfactory manner, and many of their pupils have become leading lawyers and statesmen. All honor belongs to these unvarnished pedagogues, and their memories should be carefully preserved. Judge Patch's letter follows:

"The winter of 1850-51, I taught school in McDonough County, a few miles south of Macomb, at a place known as Gin Ridge. The School Directors were Messrs. Calvin, Venard and Haney. Having learned that they wanted a school teacher in said district, I called upon them. They informed me that the public school fund was not sufficient to pay the teacher; that the deficit had to be made up by the patrons of the school; that in the district were a lot of big tough boys who attended school, but made much trouble, and that the teacher being unable to control them would soon give up the school. They added that, during the last winter, several teachers had been employed, and,

having failed to manage these scholars, were obliged to leave. As I was a young man the Directors said they had doubts of my abilities to control this element in the school.

"I replied that if they, as Directors, would stand by me in every thing that was right, I would undertake to teach the school; that if I failed and had to give it up, I would not ask pay for the time I taught. I was thereupon employed to teach a term of three months at \$16 per month and board—the latter being supplied by different patrons of the school.

"When the time arrived to commence school, Mr. Calvin, one of the Directors, went with me to the school house. This was a log cabin, with a large fire-place in one end of the building and the chimney on the outside. The furniture consisted of a rough table, several rough benches, and a long writing desk made by boring holes into the logs and inserting wooden pins, upon which was placed a wide rough board. It was certainly a hard-looking place for a school.

"The district was large and most of the inhabitants lived in log houses, neighbors not very near each other. When all the sixty-one scholars were present there was no vacant space in the school house. The pupils had all kinds of school books—hardly any two alike—seven different arithmetics, five different grammars, but all full of useful information. But the multiplicity of books made no difference to the scholar who was trying to acquire an education. The scholars were of all sizes—twenty-six great strapping boys, any one of them big and stout enough to thrash the teacher.

"But I had no trouble with any of the scholars; they were all kind and obliging, interested in their work and seemed much pleased with the school. And thus it continued during the term. At the close of the term the Directors and patrons of the school were so well satisfied with the success of the school that they employed me to teach a term of six weeks, and increased the salary to \$20 per month. The same order and good feeling continued throughout this term.

"My experience in teaching the school convinced me that the prior trouble in the district was more the fault of the teachers than the scholars. I was well treated by the Directors, patrons of the school and scholars, and

much pleased with all of them. I failed to find any 'bad, tough boys' among my pupils, and concluded that 'Gin Ridge' was not a bad place in which to teach school."

CHAPTER XIV.

THE McDONOUGH COUNTY PRESS.

HISTORY OF McDONOUGH COUNTY NEWSPAPERS—

FIRST NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHED IN 1851—SOME NEWS ITEMS OF THAT PERIOD—THE MACOMB ENTERPRISE AND MACOMB JOURNAL — OTHER MACOMB CITY JOURNALS AND MEN WHO HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH THEIR HISTORY—B. R. HAMPTON, THE HAINLINES AND OTHERS—COLCHESTER, BUSHNELL, PRAIRIE CITY, BLANDINSVILLE, GOOD HOPE, BARDOLPH AND INDUSTRY JOURNALS — GROWTH OF THE McDONOUGH COUNTY PRESS IN THE PAST FIFTY YEARS.

On the 12th of September, 1851, the first number of the "McDonough Independent," which was the first newspaper issued in the county, was launched on the journalistic field. It was a six-column folio, published by George W. Smith and Theodore L. Terry, the former having previously been proprietor of a paper at Beardstown, Ill. This was long before the day of railroads in this section of the State, and during the period of muddy thoroughfares, slow stages and an entire absence of educational or literary surroundings. In fact, all the settlers were too busy making a living to think of such things; they were certainly short on education, and long on hard work.

THE FIRST EDITOR.—Mr. Smith was a strict Democrat of the Jacksonian school, but in order to gain a foothold in the community, he published, as its name indicated, an independent paper bearing the usual motto—"Independent in All Things: Neutral in None." But in spite of the motto, Smith could not hide his predilections; his individual politics would crop out. But neither the Whigs nor the community at



Samuel Compton



Samuel

large were in a fault-finding mood. They were too thankful to have a newspaper to be hypercritical, and it took amazingly. Smith was a born editor and printer. He made his own wood cuts; manufactured his ink from soot and oil, when the roads were bad and communication with Beardstown impossible; and, when short of paper, which was not an infrequent predicament, he bought from the merchants such as they used in business, thus maintaining his reputation for regularity. Mr. Smith did the most of his own work at the case, never using manuscript, but simply picking up his types and "firing away." In a word, he was one of the most versatile of geniuses; he could run a paper, lecture on scientific subjects or grind out poetry and prose with equal facility. His partner in business was a young, dapper little fellow, being a good compositor and general office man. But the town was too slow and uninteresting for him, and in February, 1852, he returned to his home and a more advanced state of civilization.

SPECIMEN ITEMS FROM THE FIRST ISSUE.—It may be of some interest to select a few items from the first issue of this paper, showing the conditions which prevailed then as compared with the present. News from abroad was generally a month old, or rather it was from thirty to forty days in getting West. To illustrate: In a column which was headed "Latest," appeared some war news from China, dated January 23, 1851, and published eight months thereafter in the first issue of the "Independent." Now the morning and afternoon papers keep the uttermost parts of the world before their readers, as a moving picture, almost of the present. This paper of September 12th had news from New Orleans dated September 5th, per steamer "Cherokee," giving authentic information of the capture and execution of Lopez in Havana, and the taking of over ninety Americans who intended to capture the Spanish possession. Some of the passengers on the steamer were present at the garroting of Lopez, and at the execution and banishment of many others. Thus ended the first invasion of Cuba. Items of local interest appeared, such as the marriage notice of Alexander V. Brooking to Elizabeth H. Randolph, which occurred August 27, 1851, and, with the notice, was announced the receipt of an abund-

ance of wedding cake, "for which the fair bride has our sincere thanks." So taffy has been in the market for many years past. Other marriage notices appeared in the first issue, including those of Isaac Massingill to Sarah Groves, August 31, 1851; David H. Lockett, of McDonough, to Priscilla Sherman, of Hancock County, and Alexander Dorothy to Sarah Hurn, on September 7th—Squire C. R. Hume performing the marriage ceremony of the latter. The first death notice was that of Mrs. Jane S. Langwell, wife of Peter Langwell, aged sixty years.

Much more ancient history could be made by referring to the files of the "Independent." The usual crop of home poets came to the front, and quite frequently their effusions appeared. Smith, like Barkis, "was willin'," and so they had a good show for trying the patience of a generous public; but, up to date, nothing has been heard of any who have acquired lasting fame.

In September, 1852, the paper was enlarged to a seven-page folio, afterward appearing as the "McDonough Independent and Democratic Review." In September, 1855, it was again changed to the "McDonough Democrat," at which time R. M. Royalty became a partner in the paper. The paper now became intensely Democratic. Mr. Royalty retired in 1856, and Mr. Smith continued as editor and proprietor for some time, after which he removed to Blandinsville and issued the "Argus." Still later, he went to Missouri, and was fatally injured by falling from a hotel veranda.

"THE ENTERPRISE" was the second paper published in McDonough County, its first issue being dated June 19, 1855. Smith's paper having developed into an outspoken Democratic journal, two young men named T. S. Clarke and D. G. Swan, both practical printers, were induced to establish "The Enterprise," engaging L. H. Waters, an attorney of brilliant abilities, to edit it according to Republican principles. Mr. Clarke was connected with the paper only for a few months, its management remaining in the hands of Mr. Swan as proprietor and Mr. Waters as editor. On account of the limited patronage of the paper, publication was discontinued in November, 1855, but after a few weeks Hon. B. R. Hampton, an attorney, purchased an interest in the paper, and assumed its editorial control. His salutatory appeared

December 26, 1855, and strongly presented the claims of the Republican party for public support. Under Mr. Hampton's editorial management the paper prospered, and his honest, candid and fearless policy soon brought it into the lead as a Republican paper in McDonough and adjoining counties.

Mr. Swan, one of the founders of the paper, retired January 28, 1857, and F. C. Fowler obtained his interest. "The Enterprise" continued under the joint management of Messrs. Hampton and Fowler until March, 1859, when the latter was succeeded as part proprietor by J. W. Nichols, who retired in 1860. Mr. Hampton thus assumed complete control of the paper, after which Virgil Y. Ralston held the editorial chair for some time until 1861, when he relinquished it for the purpose of raising the first company of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, remaining with that regiment until 1864. Mr. Ralston died from wounds and exposure incurred during the war in 1864. In the spring of 1861 James K. Magie, of Carthage, purchased a half interest, the name of the paper then being changed to "Macomb Journal," which title it has since retained.

In 1862, having become a private in the Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Mr. Magie sold his interest in the "Macomb Journal" to Mr. Nichols, who again became editor and continued the management of the paper until January, 1864. He then disposed of his interest to Mr. Magie, and T. S. Clarke, one of the founders of the paper, became editor in August, 1864. Mr. Clarke associated with himself C. L. Sanders, and thus continued the publication of the paper until the return of Mr. Magie from the war, in June, 1865. The latter then assumed full charge, and in November of that year Mr. Hampton again purchased the office, continuing in control until June 17, 1870, when William H. Hainline purchased a half-interest in the establishment.

Hampton & Hainline continued as publishers of the "Journal" until January 3, 1881, when the former disposed of his interest and Mr. Hainline edited and controlled the paper until January 3, 1884. The announcement was then made that the concern had become a corporation, with William H. Hainline, Mrs. W. H. Hainline, Walter L. Piper and A. J. Hainline as stockholders, its official title being "The Ma-

comb Journal Printing Company." The editorial management remained as formerly. Frank Harris is now both managing editor and financial manager. Since the commencement of its corporate life, the "Journal" has continued to grow in size and influence, and is now second to none in the State as a prosperous county paper.

"THE MACOMB EAGLE," the leading Democratic newspaper of McDonough County, was established in that city in October, 1856, by R. M. Royalty and W. E. Avise, the former as editor. The first issue bears date October 18th, of that year, and three weeks later the paper suspended for lack of patronage and funds. On January 3, 1857, it was revived by G. T. Mitchell, who entered into partnership with Mr. Avise, since which time the "Eagle" has lived and soared. On March 7, 1857, Mr. Avise retired and Nelson Abbott succeeded him, while on January 9, 1858, Mr. Mitchell also disposed of his interest to Mr. Abbott. John H. Hungeate bought the office February 11, 1865, and continued the publication of the paper, with J. B. Naylor as editor, for six months, when he sold it to Charles H. Whitaker. Mr. Whitaker was editor and proprietor of the "Eagle" until 1894, when it was sold to a company consisting of T. J. Dudman and Rufus Leach. In December of that year Mr. Leach retired, and since that time Mr. Dudman has continued editor and proprietor. The paper is a fair exponent of Democratic principles, and is quite conservative; but it certainly has proven a paying investment for Mr. Dudman, who owns not only the plant, but the building where the "Eagle" is published, as well as other real estate in the city. He is not the proverbially "poor editor and printer."

SOME MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.—Between 1866 and 1881 numerous papers and periodical publications were issued in Macomb, among which was the "Macomb Ledger," with T. S. Clarke editor. It lived just four weeks, when press and material were sold and shipped to Havana, Ill.

"THE WESTERN LIGHT," published by S. J. Clarke and Charles P. Whitten, issued its first number in January, 1868. The proprietors

aimed to make the publication more of a literary journal than a newspaper, and it existed one year. In December of that year Mr. Clarke disposed of the office to Reynolds & Garrison, and the plant was used in printing the "Gospel Echo," a religious paper published in the interest of the Christian Church. In about a year thereafter B. R. Hampton became proprietor, when the material became somewhat migratory and all trace of the plant was lost in the busy commercial world.

"THE ILLINOIS BY-STANDER" was established by Hon. Benjamin R. Hampton, a pioneer journalist, and the first issue was dated April 13, 1881. It was a six-page folio and was intensely independent, although not so original as to forbear flying at its masthead the old-time motto "Independent in All Things: Neutral in None." Mr. Hampton continued to issue the paper until his death in 1887, and under his able management it became a very strong and influential paper. While still a youth Mr. Hampton's son Benjamin introduced the short notices or "Arrivals and Departures" of the people of the city and county, which proved such a successful feature that it has since been adopted by all the papers in the county. At the death of Benjamin R. Hampton, his son David H. Hampton, became proprietor and edited the paper with continued success until August, 1893, when he disposed of the plant to Van L. Hampton, the present owner and editor.

"The By-Stander" was continued as a weekly until December, 1904, when Mr. Hampton added the "Daily By-Stander," both issues now being regularly published with great success. Van L. Hampton seems to be a natural news-gatherer and a public exponent of all matters pertaining to newspaperdom. These qualities, with his perseverance, his industry and enthusiasm, make his paper greatly appreciated, and a political power in Republicanism. For three generations the Hampton family has stanchly adhered to that party, and stood as sturdy opponents of the wrong and supporters of the right in the strictly moral sense of the word. For a few years Mr. Hampton conducted the "Colchester Independent," before purchasing the "By-Stander," but sold that paper to Frank Groves, its present owner and editor.

"COLCHESTER INDEPENDENT."—The first issue of this paper is dated September 7, 1880, its owner being H. H. Stevens, who had published a paper in the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry, commonly known as "Grangers." It was discontinued under its original name, and appeared as the "Colchester Independent" from the date above given. On August 22, 1883, it was leased to V. L. Hampton for a period of one year, but before that term expired Mr. Stevens sold out to L. S. Reid, and, a few days later, the latter turned the property over to Mr. Hampton. Under Mr. Hampton's management the paper was very prosperous, and for some time after his purchase of the "By-Stander" he conducted both publications. After some changes the "Independent" became the property of its present editor, Frank Groves, who has maintained its standard as a first-class newspaper, which reflects credit on the city of Colchester and is a faithful agent in advancing municipal interests and the welfare of its own patrons.

"McDONOUGH DEMOCRAT."—This weekly paper is published in the city of Bushnell, having been established in the summer of 1884 by Charles C. Chain and W. L. Kay, the former being its editor and manager. When first issued, July 3, 1884, it was a seven-column folio, but December 11, 1884, it was changed to a five-column quarto, which form it has since retained. The paper has been regularly issued since its establishment by Mr. Chain, and has been consistently devoted to the interests of Bushnell and the surrounding country. In politics it is Democratic, and Mr. Chain, with his enterprising temperament, does not fail to keep abreast of the party and the times. He therefore obtains his full share of patronage, and is recognized as a bold Democratic exponent and party leader.

PRAIRIE CITY NEWSPAPERS.—Prairie City, this county, seems to be a sort of newspaper graveyard, as the rise and fall of various editorial outputs demonstrate. The first paper issued here was the "Prairie City Chronicle," April 23, 1857, with R. W. Seton, editor. It lingered for nearly a year before its death. Notwithstanding its decease, Mr. Seton, in May, 1858, began the publication of the "Prairie Chief,"

in the interests of the Good Templars. Its record is rather obscure; but it is known that the "Chief" was consigned to an early grave. Then came the "Prairie Chicken," which had no future whatever.

In 1870 appeared the "Prairie City Herald," instituted by C. W. Taylor, who, with his brother, H. B. Taylor, continued the publication for some years. It was spicy, and its columns breathed the spirit of its principal editor, which is now almost daily absorbed through the columns of the "Chicago Tribune," under the heading "In a Minor Key," signed by C. W. T. It is a pleasure to add that C. W. Taylor has continued as fresh in his humor, and as up-to-date, as any of the literary specialists in his line. After retiring from the "Prairie City Herald" Mr. Taylor was connected for several years with the "Bushnell Record." The "Prairie City Herald" suspended in 1882.

The "Prairie City Bugle" startled the community with its notes on February 8, 1882, and continued its musical strains under a number of editors until September 28, 1883. Changed to "Transcript" November 24, 1884, it was purchased by Henry L. N. Miller, who continued its publication for a number of years. Mr. Miller was an independent editor, and had the courage to plainly express his convictions, and he has since been connected with the papers of Prairie City as editor, solicitor and contributor.

"PRAIRIE CITY HERALD."—On the 30th of April, 1885, a new venture in the journalist field was instituted in remembrance of the old defunct paper of the Taylor brothers. It was named the "Prairie City Herald," and its editor, Charles E. Keith, proved to be a very racy writer and maintained the interest of his readers for a number of years. It was a seven-column quarto, and after many changes of proprietorship and editorship, became the property of its present owner and editor, L. M. Hamilton, who has given his patrons a good readable family and business newspaper.

BLANDINSVILLE NEWSPAPERS. — Blandinsville has had a large brood of newspapers during the past fifty years. Its first journal was issued in 1857 by George W. Smith, under the name "Blandinsville Argus," but continued in existence only a few months.

In 1875 William Brown temporarily established the "Era," which has neither ancestry nor descendants.

In the fall of 1877 John C. Hammond issued the "McDonough Democrat" and continued its publication until 1879, when it came under the management of the Blandinsville Publishing Company, and remained thus until 1882. In that year George S. Fuhr became proprietor and editor, and, with his brother Frank Fuhr, remained in control until June, 1884. Upon the retirement of George Fuhr at that time, the politics of the paper was changed to Republican, but in March, 1885, when it passed into the hands of Lucien Reid, it became the "Review" and returned to Democracy. For some years it was conducted by different editors until a few years ago it became the property of Charles Ballou. Mr. Ballou sold it to the present editor, John H. Bayliss, the name of the publication having some time before been changed from "Review" to "Star Gazette." Under the present management it has been a most welcome sheet in both business and family circles, and has also become an exchange duly appreciated by the journalistic fraternity. Mr. Bayliss is abreast of the times, a keen observer and his journalistic pencil shows pith and point.

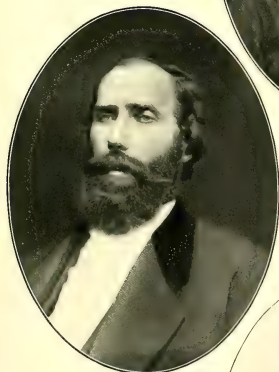
GOOD HOPE NEWSPAPERS.—The village of Good Hope has also its defunct papers. The "Index," issued January 29, 1885, was continued for some time under that name. Then the "Torpedo" came into being, but, according to its name and nature, it exploded, being succeeded by the present "Reflector." Under the editorship of George A. Lackens, it is a very well conducted paper. The editor is an active, up-to-date citizen, being interested in all enterprises, whether political or commercial.

"BARDOLPH NEWS."—This modern weekly paper is published in the village of Bardolph by Fred H. Maxwell, editor and proprietor. It is well patronized by the business men of Bardolph and vicinity, is a newsy journal, and seems to possess the elements of growth and stability.

"BUSHNELL RECORD."—The first paper established in the city of Bushnell was founded in 1865, by D. G. Swan, in that day one of the most versatile and driving printers of this section of the country. He was the organizer of many newspapers in this part of the State. In Bushnell he published the "Union Press," and continued it for two years, when he disposed



MARTHA CLINE



ISAAC CLINE



THOMAS CLINE



ANDREW J. CLINE

of the office to Andrew Hageman, who changed the name to "Bushnell Record." It was continued under Mr. Hageman's management until 1871, when he was compelled to retire on account of declining health. In March, 1871, A. W. Vandyke, who had been the manager of the "Record," and was a son-in-law of the proprietor, assumed charge of the paper and continued its publication for two years. Epperson & Spencer became proprietors in the spring of 1873, and Mr. Epperson sole proprietor and editor in 1874. Among the later proprietors were Charles W. Taylor and Thomas H. B. Camp, and at the close of the year 1882, when John B. Camp purchased Mr. Taylor's interest, the firm name was changed to Camp Brothers, —the public being notified of the new management in the issue of January 12, 1883. The paper continued under this management for many years, when T. H. B. Camp, who had been admitted to the bar, was elected County Prosecuting Attorney. The partnership between the brothers was then dissolved, and the "Record" is now under the sole management, both editorial and business, of John Camp, who has made it second to no paper in the county. Mr. Camp is a quaint and spicy writer, and up with the procession in every detail of his profession. He has made the "Record" a household necessity, and well deserves the success accorded him by the public, the commercial world and his brothers of the pen and pencil.

INDUSTRY NEWSPAPERS.—The first newspaper established at Industry was the "Enterprise," issued by A. H. Marlow, formerly of Rushville, on September 15, 1902. Mr. Marlow continued the publication until the fall of 1904, when he disposed of the plant to Z. A. Avery and J. H. Wilhelm. The firm of Avery & Wilhelm continued the management of the paper until the spring of 1905, when Mr. Avery became sole proprietor, his former partner removing to Hamilton, Ill., where he associated himself with Bert Oakman in the publication of the "Register" of that city. Mr. Avery continued the publication of the "Industry Enterprise" until October 23, 1905, when he leased the plant to W. I. Prugh, who is now editor and in full charge of the office and newspaper.

The "Industry Weekly News" was established in the winter of 1901, the first issue being dated

December 5th, of that year. It was owned by W. I. Prugh and J. W. Hermetet, and published under the firm name of W. I. Prugh & Co. They remained thus until September, 1905, when Mr. Prugh disposed of his interest to Dr. Hermetet, who engaged Howard Ely, a Philadelphia gentleman, to take charge of the office. Both of these papers are quite liberally patronized, and, as disseminators of local news, are the equals of any journals in the county. They are independent politically, and a credit to their conductors and the village of their publication.

An honest endeavor has been made in the above to give a concise and reliable history of the newspapers which have been instituted in McDonough County, some of which have died and some thrived with creditable success. Much of value has doubtless been omitted, and errors may also have occurred; but as an explanation of omissions or other faults, it should be stated that data has been difficult to obtain, since a large proportion of the early newspaper files are lost and there is no reliable means at hand to verify or correct personal recollections, which are often conflicting and unreliable.

CHAPTER XV.

MORMONISM—THE MORMON WAR.

COMING OF THE MORMONS TO ILLINOIS—ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE SECT—THE CAREER OF JOSEPH SMITH—SETTLEMENT AT NAUVOO—ARROGANCE OF THE LEADERS AND ITS EFFECT UPON THE PEOPLE—GOV. FORD'S ACCOUNT OF THE ARREST OF JOSEPH AND HYRUM SMITH—THEIR MURDER BY A MOB IN THE HANCOCK COUNTY JAIL—THE MORMON WAR AND THE HEGIRA TO UTAH—THE OLD JAIL NOW THE PROPERTY OF THE "LATTER DAY SAINTS"—WILLIAM R. HAMILTON'S ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER OF SMITH AND FOLLOWING EVENTS—A SERMON BY BRIGHAM YOUNG—LIST OF THE CARTHAGE GRAYS AND ROSTER OF TROOPS FROM McDONOUGH COUNTY.

From 1835 to 1845 McDonough County nearly doubled its population, increasing from 2,862

souls (including six negroes) to 5,355 (three negroes included) during that period. The settlers of that time had little opportunity to engage in public enterprises—first, because the period was one covered by the expression "hard times"; and, second, because those who located in the new country were of very limited means at best, and what money they had earned had to be economically spent in the improvement of their lands and the erection of the strictly necessary dwellings and barns. Among the incoming settlers several families of Mormons settled in McDonough County, having been driven from Missouri by an incensed people who claimed that the refugees had persistently robbed and despoiled them; the Mormons themselves claimed that they had been persecuted on account of their religion, and thus aroused such sympathy in the breasts of the Illinoisans that the new comers were received with favor.

The people called the Mormons, but who called themselves members of "The Church of Jesus Christ, or Latter-day Saints," began to figure in the politics of the State in 1840. Large numbers of them came to Illinois and purchased a tract of land on the east side of the Mississippi River, in Hancock County, about ten miles above Keokuk, Iowa. Here they commenced the building of the city of Nauvoo; and a beautiful site for a city it was, on the brow of a high bluff overlooking the great river and adjoining country for miles. The place was laid out with wide streets and convenient alleys, and several acres were designated as the Temple Area, or Square, in the center of which was erected one of the most splendid houses of worship then in existence in the Mississippi Valley. Even now, although the Temple, like its great prototype, has been razed to the ground, the spot is the hallowed Mecca of the Mormon people, wherever found, and is visited by those who have opportunity at all seasons of the year.

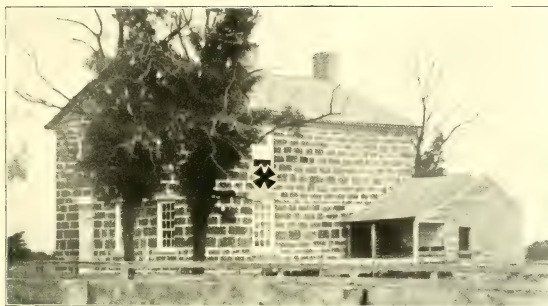
The origin, rapid development and prosperity of this religious body, or sect, are matters for marvel, and challenge attention as a historical event of the nineteenth century. That an obscure man, without money, education or respectability, should hoodwink and persuade thousands of people to believe him inspired of God, and cause a book, without merit as

a literary production, to be received as a part or a continuation of the Sacred Scriptures, appears almost incredible; and yet, in less than half a century, the disciples of this obscure individual have increased to hundreds of thousands; have founded a State in the distant West, and not only built a splendid city, but have erected a Temple and a Tabernacle which are hardly surpassed for beauty and architectural magnificence on this continent; and, finally, their growth in population and political strength has compelled recognition of the communities they have established as an independent State.

The founder of Mormonism was Joseph Smith, who was born at Sharon, Windsor County, Vermont, on the 23d of December, 1805, one hundred years, almost to a day, before this article was written. His parents were in humble circumstances, and gave their son but an indifferent education. When he first began to act the Prophet he was ignorant of everything which belonged to science or theology, but his deficiency in these lines, as in education generally, was counterbalanced by a natural cunning and a wonderful invention and intellectual constructiveness.

When Joseph was ten years old his parents removed to Palmyra, N. Y. His youth was spent in an idle, vagabond fashion, roaming the woods, dreaming of buried treasures and studying the art of locating them by the twisting of a forked stick held in the hands, or by looking through enchanted stones. Both he and his father became noted as "water witches," always ready to point out the ground where living wells might be dug; and many are the anecdotes of the son's early life giving bright promise of the future Prophet.

Such was the Joseph Smith when found by Sidney Rigdon, a man of considerable talent and information who had conceived the idea of founding a new religion. Rigdon had become possessed of a religious romance written by a Mr. Spaulding, a Presbyterian clergyman of Ohio (then dead), and the story had suggested the idea to him; in Joe Smith he found the requisite cunning and duplicity to reduce it to practice. It was agreed that Smith should be put forth as a Prophet, and the two devised the tale that golden plates had been found buried in the earth in the vicinity of Palmyra; these were said to contain a record



Jail at Carthage, Hancock County, where Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed.
Window from which Joseph Smith fell after being shot



Court House, Carthage, Hancock County. Wm. R. Hamilton was stationed in the Cupola to observe the movements of the mob before Joseph Smith was killed.

in unknown characters, which, when deciphered by the powers of inspiration, gave the history of the ten tribes of Israel in their wanderings through Asia and America; where they had settled and flourished and where, in due time, Christ came and preached his Gospel to them, appointed his twelve Apostles, and was crucified here, nearly in the same manner in which he met his death on Calvary.

As Rigdon stated, it was made known to Smith that the Indians were the remnant of Israel; that when they first came to this continent they were an enlightened people having a knowledge of the true God; that the prophets and inspired writers among them had handed down the tablets for many generations; that the people fell into wickedness and nearly all of them were destroyed, but the records, by command of God, were deposited where found, to preserve them from the hands of the wicked who sought to destroy them. As Rigdon asserted, Joseph Smith became filled with the Holy Ghost, and upon several occasions an angel appeared to him instructing him concerning the great work of God about to commence on the earth through him. He was told where the records were deposited, and required to go immediately and view them.

The records were found on the side of a hill, slightly buried in the earth and secured in a stone box, on the road from Palmyra to Canandaigua, three miles from the village of Manchester, in the State of New York. They were said to be engraved on gold plates in Egyptian characters, the plates being of the thickness of tin and bound together in the form of a book of about six inches in thickness, fastened on one side by three rings which passed through all the metal sheets. In the same box with the plates were found two stones, transparent and clear as crystal; the Urim and Thummim used by seers in ancient times—the instruments of revelation of things distant, past or present.

The news of this alleged discovery spread abroad. The new Prophet became the sport of lies, slanders and mobs, and, as he stated, vain attempts were made to rob him of the plates. He then removed to the northern part of Pennsylvania, where, with the aid of inspiration and Urim and Thummim, he commenced to translate the mysterious records, and finished a part of what he called the

"Book of Mormon." In order to give these so-called Revelations some semblance of authenticity, the Prophet Smith brought forward those whom he alleged to be witnesses of the existence of the plates. Oliver Cowdrey, Martin Harris and Samuel Whitmore solemnly certified that "we have seen the plates which contain the records; they were translated by the gift and power of God, 'for His voice has declared it unto us;' and we declare, with words of soberness, that an angel of God came down from heaven and brought and laid them before our eyes, and that we beheld and saw the engravings thereon." Several other witnesses certified that Joseph Smith, the translator, had shown them the plates, which had the appearance of gold, and "as many of the plates as said Smith had translated they did handle with their hands; and they also saw the engravings thereon, and they all appeared to be ancient workmanship." Doubtless these witnesses were all in the conspiracy.

Many of the early followers of Mormonism were anxious to see the plates which formed the very groundwork of their faith. In answer to such requests the Prophet adroitly stated that they could not be seen by the carnal eye, but must be spiritually discerned; that the power to see them depended upon faith, and could only be obtained through fasting, prayer, mortification of the flesh and exercise of the spirit, promising that if he saw the evidences of a strong and lively faith in any of his followers, they should be gratified in their curiosity. Many other very curious and interesting incidents might be cited, showing how Smith worked upon the feelings and sentimentality of his numerous followers. Many of his disciples spoke in an outlandish gibberish, which they called "the unknown tongue." Others acted as interpreters of this jargon; for it rarely happened that those thus gifted of tongue were able to understand their own communications. Many also pretended to perform miracles by the laying on of hands and by faith in prayer; and there are, in this day and generation, many who pretend to cure diseases and do other miraculous works, who are not Mormons.

The main body of Mormons settled in the neighborhood of Nauvoo, Hancock County, this State, although there were a few in McDonough County who were thoroughly imbued with

this strange religion. One of the noteworthy converts in this county was George Miller, who, in 1843, was a well-to-do farmer of Macomb, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. At that time he resided in a house which stood at the corner of East Carroll and North Randolph Streets, on the present site of the Jolly House. Becoming interested in the Mormon doctrine, he visited Nauvoo for the purpose of getting light upon the subject, and upon his return said he was not very favorably impressed with the people, except with Joe Smith, the Prophet; he would like to hear the Prophet preach, and suggested to the citizens of Macomb that, if they had any desire to listen to him, he would have Smith talk to them.

It is not known whether Joe Smith actually did preach to the people of Macomb; but Mr. Miller was soon afterward a regular member of the Mormon Church. Soon after his visit to Nauvoo he was picking blackberries in the woods where Bardolph now stands, when suddenly he threw up his hands screaming and fell to the ground in a swoon. He was taken to his home and placed in bed, continuing to rave for a period of forty-eight hours, when he was relieved through bleeding and calomel, his physician being Dr. J. B. Kyle. Next day two men on horseback rode up to the Square and accosting William Hamilton, late of Bushnell, inquired for the residence of George Miller. Being directed to the house, they rode over, entered the residence, knelt by the bedside of the sick man and prayed aloud. At the conclusion of their prayers they arose, laid their hands upon him, and repeatedly admonished him to have faith. In a few moments thereafter he became calm and arose from his bed, and the next day announced to his friends that he was thoroughly cured, though a little weak. On the next day Mr. Miller was baptized into the Church of Latter Day Saints, in Crooked Creek, north of town, and in a few days thereafter moved to Nauvoo and became a leader among the Mormon people. Of course, it is not known to this day how much of connivance there was in the above narrated episode of sudden sickness and "miraculous" cure.

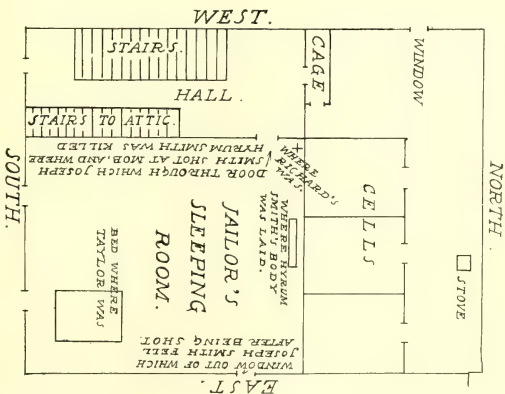
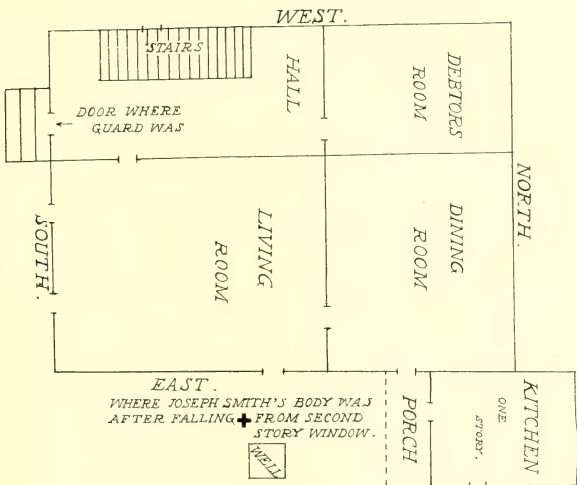
For several years much agitation and bad blood were engendered in McDonough and other counties against the Mormons, who, as they grew in strength, became more arrogant, hold-

ing that as "the earth was the Lord's and the fullness thereof" and they were his peculiar people, therefore the Gentiles were entitled to few of the fruits. This doctrine led to considerable trouble between the Saints and those who did not accept their faith. Much stock disappeared from all parts of the county and much of it was traced to the Holy City; but even when found it was exceedingly difficult to regain possession of it.

Under a provision of the city charter of Nauvoo, it was enacted that no writ issued from without the city for the arrest of any of its citizens should be recognized within its limits without an approval endorsed thereon by the Mayor; that if any public officer, by virtue of a foreign writ, should attempt to make an arrest in the city without such approval of his process, he should be subject to imprisonment for life, and that even the Governor of Illinois should not have the power of pardoning the offender without the consent of the Mayor of Nauvoo. If an attempt was made to obtain property by writ of replevin, witnesses innumerable could always be obtained to promptly swear it belonged to some Mormon claimant.

This high-handed disregard of the rights of persons, property and the constitutional rights of the Commonwealth, soon led to serious consequences. The citizens of Hancock County submitted to the outrage until patience ceased to be a virtue, whereupon they appealed to Governor Ford for aid. This assistance was requested more especially, on account of the failure to arrest Joe Smith and other leading Mormons for engaging in a riot and destroying the office of an Anti-Mormon paper. A warrant was issued at Carthage and served upon them; whereupon they were taken before the Municipal Court of Nauvoo, on a writ of habeas corpus, and promptly discharged from custody on the 2d of June, 1844.

When Governor Ford arrived at Carthage he found an armed force assembled and hourly increasing in numbers, composed of men from Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler Counties. He immediately placed all under military command of their proper officers, and ordered the Mormon leaders to send a committee to lay their side of the question before him. In the meantime the Governor had learned, from information gained on the ground, that the



Floor Plans of old Jail at Carthage, Hancock County, where Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed

Common Council of Nauvoo had violated the law in assuming the exercise of judicial power; in proceeding *ex parte*, without notice to the owners of the newspaper property; in proceeding against the property, *in rem*: in not calling a jury and in not swearing witnesses; in not giving the owners of the property accused of being a nuisance (in consequence of being libelous) an opportunity of giving the truth in evidence, and, in fact, in not proceeding by civil suit, or indictment, as in other cases of libel; finally, that "the Mayor violated the law in ordering the erroneous and absurd judgment of the Common Council to be executed, and the municipality erred in discharging them (the leaders) from arrest."

The result of the various conferences with the Governor was that Smith and some of the other Mormon leaders agreed to surrender and stand trial at Carthage, under assurance of protection. Again, quoting from "Ford's History of Illinois:

"On the 23d or 24th of June Joseph Smith, the Mayor of Nauvoo, together with his brother Hyrum and all the members of the Council, surrendered to the constable on charge of riot. They voluntarily entered into a recognizance before the Justice of the Peace for their appearance at court to answer the charge, and all were discharged from custody except Joseph and Hyrum Smith, against whom the magistrate had issued a new writ on a complaint of treason. They were immediately arrested by the constable on this charge, and retained in his custody to answer it. The overt act of treason charged against them consisted in the alleged levying of war against the State by declaring martial law in Nauvoo, and in ordering out the Legion to resist the posse comitatus.

After the Smiths had been arrested on the new charge of treason, the Justice of the Peace postponed the examination because neither of the parties was prepared for trial. In the meantime he committed them to the jail of the county at Carthage, for greater security. A great desire was manifested on the part of the militia, especially from this county, to see Joseph Smith, the head of the Mormons. On the morning of June 27th, under guard of the Carthage Grays, commanded by Captain R. F. Smith (afterward Colonel of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry in the Civil

War), the Mormon leader was marched around the Public Square and then taken back to jail. The Governor then disbanded the principal part of the militia, placed the Carthage Grays as a guard around the jail, and proceeded to Nauvoo for the purpose of exerting his influence with the Mormons in favor of peace. The volunteers from McDonough County immediately returned home, leaving Carthage about 2 o'clock p. m. About 4 o'clock of the same day the Governor was in Nauvoo, counseling obedience to the law and finally called for a vote of the Mormon crowd as to whether his advice should be followed. They voted to be law-abiding citizens. A short time before sundown he started on his return to Carthage and had proceeded about two miles, when he was met by two men—one of them a Mormon—who informed him that the Smiths were killed. After ordering the two men under arrest he hastened on to Carthage. (For the Governor's details of the entire transaction, see "Ford's History of Illinois." On pages 353-355 he relates the account of the murder.)

It would appear that, agreeable to previous orders, the posse at Warsaw had marched, on the 27th of June, in the direction of Golden's Point, with a view of joining the force from Carthage. The whole body then marched into Nauvoo, while about two hundred of these men, many of them being disguised by blackening their faces with powder and smearing them with mud, hastened to Carthage. Encamping at some distance from the village, they soon learned that most of the militia had been disbanded, that the Carthage Grays were stationed in the Public Square, a hundred and fifty yards from the jail, and that eight of the force, under Sergeant Franklin A. Worrell, had been detailed to guard the prisoners. A communication was soon established between the conspirators and the company, and it was arranged that the guards should have their guns charged with blank cartridges and fire at the assailants when they attempted to enter the jail. General Deming, who had been left in command, being deserted by some of his troops and perceiving the arrangement which had been made with the others, for fear of his life retired from the village. The way being clear, the conspirators advanced, jumped the slight fence around the jail, were fired upon by the harmless guards, who were quick-

longs to the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, and to enable this history to place on record the particulars of its purchase, special obligations are here acknowledged to Hon. Charles J. Scofield, of Carthage, who himself executed the transfer papers. His account follows: "The old jail is located on Lots 4 and 5, Block 6, Original Town (now city) of Carthage, being one block north and about two blocks west of the Public Square. Mrs. Eliza M. Browning owned the premises for thirty years or more, selling the same on November 4, 1903, for \$4,000 and making deed of that date thereof to Joseph F. Smith, as trustee in trust of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, residing at the city and county of Salt Lake, in the State of Utah, and his successors in office and assigns forever. The premises are occupied at present by J. A. Califf, who was our Superintendent of Schools for twelve years, under a lease from the grantee.

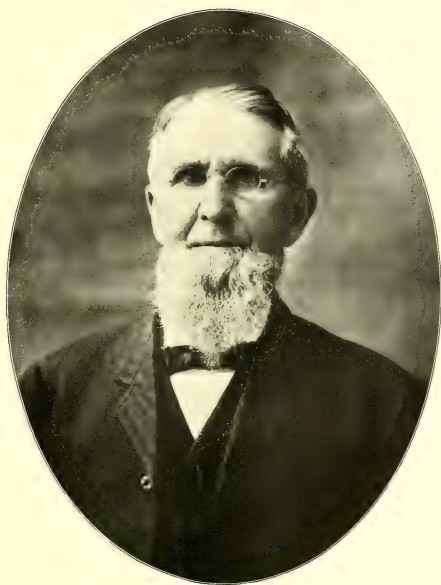
"Mrs. Browning is the widow of James M. Browning, for six years County Treasurer and one of our best and most highly respected citizens, who died in the spring of 1903. On account of friendship existing between the families and church affiliation, Mr. Browning had me prepare the deed, and the same was acknowledged in my office. A man named Woodruff represented the trustee of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints in this transaction. I think he was from Chicago—a representative of Mormon evangelization in that city. He was a man of pleasing address, intelligent, rather quiet in his demeanor, and seemingly well posted in the work he had in hand. The premises are occupied exclusively for residence purposes. Mormon representatives have been evangelizing in this community during the last year or two—with what success am unable to state. As to present condition of Nauvoo, I would say that there are but slight vestiges of Mormon days to be found there, and very few Mormons, as I understand the matter. The population of the town is mostly German. It is a beautiful site for a city, the Mississippi River making a half circle at that point, and thus partly enclosing the site. It is a very good town for a place of its size, and its citizens are ordinarily quiet and attentive to business."

It might here be stated that a portion of the capital of one of the columns supporting the front of the Temple, showing the usual sunburst and angel face, with blowing horn, was but recently in possession (and may still be) of Hon. Louis Kaiser, at Bushnell, Ill. The writer has seen a similar fragment in the yard of the old State House, at Springfield, and so far as known, these relics are about all that is intact of the Nauvoo Temple.

The following account of the last scene in the life of the Smiths is given by the Hon. William R. Hamilton, now over eighty years of age and still living in Carthage, together with photograph of the jail and plats of its interior. Mr. Hamilton was a young man at the time, and these stirring events, which made a deep impression on him, had been carefully recorded, and for many years he had in contemplation the publication of them in some form. Personal obligations are therefore acknowledged to him for his interesting and authentic statement, with which is closed the account of Mormonism in Nauvoo and Carthage:

MR. HAMILTON'S STATEMENT.—"I will give you a short description of the killing of the Smith's as I saw it done on June 27, 1844. Governor Ford issued his order disbanding the troops early in the morning, and all had left for home by 11 o'clock except the Carthage Grays, whom he had retained to guard the Smiths, and the Augusta Dragoons, who accompanied him to Nauvoo. (The town was at first called Commerce.) The Smiths were taken from my father's hotel to the jail, and placed in the jailor's sleeping room under guard of an officer of the Carthage Grays, with six men who were relieved by a new detail at noon.

"The Smiths being upstairs, the guards took their station on the front steps and in the hall below. It was a warm day; windows and doors all open; not a lock, bolt, or even a latch, was upon the door to the room where the Smiths were. They had with them as companions, Elders John Taylor and Willard Richards. About 11 o'clock Captain Smith ordered E. S. Rand and me to take a large field glass and go to the cupola of the Court House, and keep watch for and see if we could discover any body of men approaching the town from any



Ed. Cole

direction, but especially from the west. About 4 o'clock p. m. we discovered quite a large number of men congregating on the prairie, about two miles from the town and just behind the point of timber a little northwest. Our orders were that, on discovering anything, we should at once privately report to him, and to no one else. Rand went with the report to the Captain, and was ordered to return to his post, and to keep a close watch and see if any of the men came through the timber and approached toward town or jail; if so, we were not to give an alarm, but to make report to him only.

"About 4:45 P. M. we discovered them coming out of the timber on foot, and starting toward the jail at a quick step. They were in single file, north of the old rail fence, and out of sight from anyone on the ground. They numbered at least one hundred, and perhaps one hundred and fifty, and were carrying their guns at trail and apparently as much out of sight as possible. We immediately tried to report, but could not find the Captain and did not, until the mob had reached the jail and commenced their work. Then the call to arms was given, but delays of all sorts prevented a quick formation of the company, so that it did not reach the jail until the work for which the mob came had been accomplished and the latter were at a safe distance.

"When the first firing was heard, I felt that if I waited for the company I would not see anything; so immediately, without orders, I started for the jail on the run, and got there just as Joe Smith came to the window and was shot. He fell out, striking the ground on his left side, his head toward the north. One of the mob went up to him and said 'He is dead, boys!' With that, the mob immediately left, in a quick but orderly manner, in the direction whence they came. Smith was not shot, maltreated, or molested in any manner after he fell out of the window, and all such stories by Mormons, or anyone else, are absolutely false.

"I went up to Smith while the mob was there, and saw that he was dead; then thought that I would go into the jail and see what had taken place there. I found Hyrum Smith dead, lying on his back on the floor, toward the east side of the room with his head in that direction. One of the men in the hall had

shot him by placing his gun against the door panel and shooting through it, the ball striking Smith in the left breast, when he fell backward and lay in the position in which I found him. I was the first person to enter the room after he was killed. No one was there, and no one came while I was there. Richards, who had escaped being shot, had just carried Taylor out and taken him into the cell department. After I had satisfied my boyish curiosity, I went down, and started for home to tell what I had seen. As I was going home and when about a block away, I met the company going toward the jail.

"It was then in good formation, marching in good time, with guns properly at shoulder and flag flying, as if on dress parade, or ready for business. But as none remained to be done at that late hour, a detail, or guard, was left, and the company returned to quarters, put away their guns, and all but four of its members broke for the tall timber before the sun arose next day. None of them were in the plot—no indeed!

"Upon going home I found our house full of excited neighbors. I told my little story to them, which seemed to add fuel to the flames. They had heard the reports of the guns, and some of them had relatives in the company, who they feared had been shot. I was able to assure them that none of the soldiers had been hurt, and that none but the Smiths had been killed. Then began the talk that as soon as the Saints found out that the Smiths had been killed, the Nauvoo Legion and Danite Band would raid the town, and all would be killed and quartered, or burned at the stake. Soon a Coroner's jury was impaneled and held an inquest.

"My father took a team, went to the jail and removed the bodies, together with Taylor, to the hotel; had rough pine boxes made, in which they were placed, and the next morning went with the coffins to Nauvoo—he taking one, and William and Samuel Smith (brothers) the other. That night the town was almost deserted, only four families being left in it—father's, Fred Loring's, Abram Baker's, and a widow with a sick child. Such was the hurry to get away from Carthage that many left doors and windows open, which gave Loring and me quite a job to go around and shut gates, doors and windows. By night a few of the men

came straggling back, and in three or four days most had returned.

"After the Smiths were killed, the county officers, being afraid that the town would be raided by the Mormons and the records burned, got father to send me with a team and take them away. To tell all would be a long and interesting story; but, in short, I went, having with me David E. Head and a Mormon girl who was living with Backenstos, the Circuit Clerk and Recorder. We had every valuable record and paper of all the county offices in the one load (could hardly do the job now). We took them to an old sugar camp, about eight miles east of town on the land of Thomas H. Owen, where I left them in charge of Head and returned home, arriving a little after sunset to find the town deserted and father and the Smiths preparing to start for Nauvoo with the bodies of the Smiths. I wanted to go; but father and mother said no, that I had been out all night, and that was enough; so it had to be.

"I might relate more of the scenes of those days; but I think it would be of little use now—of the raid of Backenstos on Carthage, with his three hundred Mormons, at a later date; of the burying of the cannon, to keep him from getting it (it was subsequently unearthed by J. D. Hainline and George Head and taken to McDonough County, where, after remaining some years, it was called for by the United States Government in 1861; and that was the last of "Emma"); of the celebrated battle of Nauvoo (in which, by the way, I took part); of the stealing of the General's whisky jug, and the treating of our company from it upon our return to camp after the battle was over; of our triumphant entry into the sacred city; of our capture of prisoners (none of whom were taken to Babylon), and starting them on their journey westward—but it is much easier to think them over than to write about them. I have, of late years, thought that I have not received my just dues; the Government has never said pension to me—badly treated!

"W. R. HAMILTON."

Mr. Hamilton also gives a few items relative to the methods of the Mormons which had much to do in inflaming the minds of citizens against them. One Sunday afternoon in 1841, he was present at Nauvoo when Brigham

Young preached from the text, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof belongeth to His people." A long pause followed the announcement of the text and then he added: "We are His people. We will appropriate to our use that which the Lord has so bountifully placed before us; and here is what we will defend ourselves with" (taking from his pocket a pistol, and laying it on the pulpit before him). One can imagine what kind of a sermon followed. Mr. Hamilton remarks: "Just such harangues as he made were the means of inciting the Mormons to lawlessness and inflaming the minds of the people against them. No Mormon was ever persecuted in this county on account of his religion, but on account of his acts following the advice of the Prophet, Patriarch, Elders and leaders, who, as a rule, were fortune hunters and unprincipled men. I do not mean to say that the Mormons were all bad people, for they were not; but at times they were religious fanatics and thought the Prophet and the leaders could do no wrong. I saw and knew by sight nearly all the leading Mormons, many of whom were frequently in Carthage and stopped at father's hotel; and, with few exceptions, they were quite as well behaved people as could be found. There are some yet living in the county who came in the Mormon era, who are good citizens and have never been disturbed on account of their religion. Political treachery, disregard of law, and unlawful use of the writ of habeas corpus, as practiced by the Mormons at Nauvoo, caused the great trouble in this county, and incensed the entire people against them."

Then and during the more troublous times, there were Anti-Mormons—termed Gentiles—who at favorable opportunities delivered themselves of their opinions. The following is a short specimen of these speeches, delivered at a school exhibition in the spring of 1846 by Mr. Hamilton himself, who says his sentiments have not changed to any great extent:

"I rise not to plead the cause of the persecutor, or to caumniate religion. The first I deem the author of bigotry and ignorance; the last I revere as the highest gift of God to man. The history of the world affords many examples of tyranny, wickedness and cruelty practiced by unprincipled men under the pretended authority of religion—the lewd and lascivious libertine; the low and vulgar blackguard; the



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heartless tyrant; the despoiler of innocent virtue; the pusillanimous knave and coward; the dark and black-hearted hypocrite, whose only ambition was the gratification of his own base appetites and passions!

"Of whom do I now speak? I hear the answer echo from these walls; it is the Mormon Prophet! Without a redeeming qualification of character; vice, the predominant of his composition; ignorance, impudence and sacrilege, his ruling characteristics. He ran an ephemeral race of ignominious fame. He had brought penury, disgrace and ruin upon thousands of his disciples. He had degraded and debased innocent virtue. He had assailed the freedom of speech and liberty of the press. He had established a tyranny unparalleled in modern ages, which was destined to be maintained only by the arms of his deluded followers. His cup of iniquity was full. The vengeance of an excited and injured populace sealed his career of tyranny, oppression, wickedness and imposition, and the memory of his career and his reign will go despised to their native oblivion."

We here close the discussion of this subject. The preceding history has been presented with the desire to leave on record, as nearly as possible, a truthful statement of the career of the Mormon people in Illinois—especially as most of the participants in the events of that period have passed into the realm of the Beyond.

MEMBERS OF THE CARTHAGE GRAYS (1844). — Following is the muster roll of the Carthage Grays, in 1844, at the time that Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed:

Captain—Robert F. Smith.
First-Lieutenant—Samuel O. Williams.
Second-Lieutenant—Franklin A. Worrell.
Third-Lieutenant—Thomas L. Morrison.
Ensign—Louis C. Stevenson.
Orderly Sergeant—Eli H. Williams.
Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates—Crockett Wilson, Claibourn Wilson, John Wilson, Moses Printy, Thomas I. Dale, William E. Baldwin, Edwin B. Baldwin, Frank Rhodes, Albert N. Thompson, Joseph W. Hawley, Alexander Moore, Thomas B. Griffith, Ellis Hughes, Marvin M. Hamilton, William R. Hamilton, Ebenezer Rand, E. S. Rand, John Morrison, Alexander Sympson, Walter Bagby, Charles Bagby, Frederick Loring, Mike Barnes, Jr., James D. Barnes, William Conley, Jonas Hobert, Levi Street, Harlow Street, James C. McQuarry, John H. Lawton, Ezra Fay, Benjamin F. Easterbrook, — Symonds and James H. Carothers.

McDONOUGH COUNTY TROOPS IN THE MORMON WAR.—The following constitutes a complete

roster of the troops from McDonough County, who were enlisted and participated in the so-called Mormon War. While but few of them survive, with but rare exceptions their descendants of the second and third generations are residents of this county, or adjoining sections of the State. It is therefore deemed but proper, as a matter of local history, that these names should be enrolled as pioneers and protectors of their homes and families. The list is taken from the roll of the Paymaster, Captain William H. Randolph, on which was found recorded the amounts paid each officer and private, with the receipts for the same. The names follow:

Colonel—E. B. Root.	
Lieutenant-Colonel—Levi Warren.	
Major—V. E. Remington.	
Surgeon—Dr. H. G. Ayre.	
Adjutant—S. McFarland.	
Sergeant-Major—H. Gilfrey.	
Quartermaster-Sergeants—Thomas Gilfrey, William Duncan.	
Vagoner—Joseph Shute.	
Captains—	
Charles Creel,	James M. Wilson,
A. P. Smith,	Charles W. Waddill.
W. S. Hendricks,	Vandever Banks.
Samuel C. Hogan,	William L. Pace,
F. D. Lipe,	B. Maxwell,
John Long,	W. F. Blandin.
Thomas Davis,	J. L. N. Hall.
Lieutenants—	
Joseph Crawford,	Perry Langford,
J. L. Ross,	I. C. Webb,
Harry R. Holden,	John Baker,
Thomas Shippey,	John Smith,
John R. Edmonston,	H. H. Burr,
Milton L. Archer,	Patrick Laughlin,
Thomas Mustain,	Richard Brightwell,
William Edmonston,	I. L. Twyman,
James S. Palmer,	Absalom Parker,
William B. Clarke,	Bethel Owen.
Philetus Rice,	J. C. D. Carmack,
Jonathan L. Berry,	Andrew Allison,
George C. Vest,	John C. Webb,
V. M. Hardin,	A. Dorothy,
Peter McClure,	Harrison Hungate,
	Joseph P. Gates.
Privates—	
Henry Thompson.	B. T. Gibson,
John W. Clarke,	Robert Black,
Silas Creel,	James Rasor,
William Brooking,	Edmond Maylor,
Levi Hampton,	Hugh Black,
John Creel,	Samuel McClure,
G. E. Robinson,	William S. Bailey,
David Hogsett,	Edmond Barber,
E. Brooking,	John McCormick,
James R. Simpson,	Shad. Campbell,
Ross Panan,	Benjamin Stephen,
James Kepple,	Robert Barber,
Hugh Ervin,	Thomas Dungan,
D. M. Crabb,	George W. Mitchell,
William Hamilton,	Francis Wayland,
Thomas Davis,	Francis Rice,
George Nicolas,	Travis Miller,
J. H. Michael,	J. J. Wyatt,
Valentine Clayton,	Andrew Allison,
R. McClure,	Anderson Cannon,
William Stevens,	Henry Perry,
John Crawford,	John Fletcher,
Andrew Walker,	Joseph Bailey,
Ephraim Banning,	Elijah Stephens,
P. Hamilton,	John Barrett,
	William Gahagan,

tary stores. Before the savages were repulsed they had killed two of the crew and wounded four others.

Anticipating trouble, Governor Edwards had issued orders on the 14th of July, 1827, to the commandants in General Hansen's brigade, located on the east side of the Illinois River, to detach one-fourth of their respective regiments, and hold them in readiness to meet any attack made by the Indians. On the same day he issued orders for the acceptance of 600 volunteers. Under this call one company of cavalry and four companies of infantry were recruited and marched to Galena; but Red Bird and six of his principal chiefs had surrendered, and the campaign came to an end.

While these troops were being recruited and proceeding to the scene of action, the settlers were not idle. A committee of safety had been formed, and, in accordance with the orders of Governor Edwards, the miners in the vicinity of Galena were enrolled in companies and equipped, temporary defenses also being erected. This militia was placed under command of General Henry Dodge, and formed a force auxiliary to the 600 regulars under command of General Atkinson, U. S. A. These forces also proceeded against Red Bird and his warriors, but, as stated, before their services were required, that chief, with six of his associates, had voluntarily surrendered; among the latter was the celebrated Black Hawk. (See "Black Hawk," pp. 48-49, *Historical Encyclopedia* part of this work, and "Black Hawk War," pp. 609-615 same.)

The captive Indians were detained several months, Red Bird dying while a prisoner. Some of the savages were tried, convicted of murdering white citizens, and executed December 26, 1827. This was the end of the Winnebago War, which was followed by the Black Hawk outbreak four years later.

About this time (1829), as Governor Edwards states, the President issued his proclamation according to law, and, in pursuance thereof, all the country above Rock River—the ancient seat of the Sauk nation—was sold to American families, and in the following year it was taken possession of by them. To avoid difficulty with the tribes, a treaty, confirming previous ones, was made with the Sacs and Foxes, on the 15th of July, 1830, by the provisions of which they were to remove peace-

ably from the Illinois Country. A portion of the Sacs, under their principal Chief, Keokuk, quietly retired across the Mississippi. The settlers who had purchased land at the mouth of Rock River made an arrangement with the Indians who remained there, by which the latter were to cultivate their old fields under the provisions of the treaty empowering the Indians to remain so long as the lands remained the property of the Government—I. e., until they were sold to white proprietors.

Black Hawk, however, a restless and uneasy spirit who had ceased to recognize Keokuk as chief, emphatically refused to remove from the lands, or to respect the rights to them claimed by white "squatters." He insisted that Keokuk had no right to make such a treaty, and, gathering around him a large number of the warriors and young men of the tribe who were anxious to distinguish themselves as braves, he determined to dispute with the whites the possession of the ancient seat of his nation. Having rallied around him the braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he recrossed the Mississippi River in the spring of 1832.

Upon hearing of the invasion, Governor Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers and placed them under command of Brigadier General Whiteside. The little army marched to the Mississippi and, having reduced to ashes the Indian village of Prophetstown, proceeded several miles up the river to Dixon, there joining the regular forces under General Atkinson, which place thus became the temporary headquarters of the army of defense. Numerous skirmishes occurred, but none led up to a general engagement. Two companies of volunteers at Dixon, who were anxious for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. Under command of Major Stillman, they advanced to a creek afterward named Stillman's Run, and while encamping there saw a party of Indians (mounted), at a distance of about a mile. Several of Stillman's men sprang upon their horses and charged the enemy, killing two of the savages; but they, in turn, were fiercely attacked and completely routed by the main body of Indians under Black Hawk. By their rapid flight the little party of volunteers spread such a panic through the entire camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon, returning to headquarters, in bands of four or five, during the whole night, each squad posi-



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tive that all those left behind had been massacred. Although the expedition was the source of considerable merriment, roll call showed that eleven of the company had been killed, so that in reality the venture was painfully disastrous, and a monument has been erected by the State in commemoration of those who lost their lives at Stillman's Run.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of 150 warriors, attacked the Apple River fort, near Galena, defended by twenty-five men. It was a mere palisade of logs, erected to afford rude protection to the miners. But knowing that no quarter would be given if they surrendered, the small band of defenders fought with fury and desperation for fifteen long hours, and shot to the death so many of the attacking party that the Indians were forced to retreat.

Skirmishing and fighting were continued throughout the summer of 1832, until at last the troops under Generals Atkinson and Henry joined forces, struck the main trail of Black Hawk's warriors and marched hastily toward the Mississippi. Not far from its banks they came up with the main body of Indians, who, seeing that a battle was inevitable, charged the troops, who received them with their bayonets. The enemy fought with desperate valor, but the volunteers returned the charge, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the remainder into the river. In the engagement, the Indians lost 300, besides fifty prisoners; the whites, seventeen killed and twelve wounded.

Black Hawk and his companions were confined at Fortress Monroe, but on June 4, 1833, by order of the President, they were freed and, under conduct of Major Garland, returned to Rock Island. Amid impressive ceremonies, they were then formally given their liberty. In all his visits to the whites Black Hawk was thereafter received with marked attention. He was usually present at the reunions of the old settlers and at other meetings, and was always treated as a brave and intelligent man. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island, to receive his annuity from the government, he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever, terminating in his death, on the 3d of October, 1838. At his decease Black Hawk was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the Presi-

dent while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, upon an eminence overlooking the Des Moines River in Davis County, Iowa, the body being placed in a sitting posture upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. His remains were afterward stolen, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

In June, 1832, a battalion of men was raised in this and Warren Counties, under the call of the Governor dated the previous 20th of May. The command consisted of mounted rangers, and the organization was effected at Macomb, the Warren County men coming here for that purpose. Samuel Bogart, of McDonough County, was chosen Major, and Peter Butler, of Warren, First Lieutenant. They marched to the town of Oquawka, and were there stationed for the purpose of guarding the "frontier." They were out eighty-six days, but performed no special service. They drew their rations with laudable regularity, ate heartily, played euchre, and visited the friendly Indian camps on the opposite side of the river. At the expiration of their term, they returned to Macomb and received their discharge; but for years afterward they could be found in groups, swapping stories about the jokes they played on each other—laughing as heartily when the fun was against them as when with them—and generally discussing the good old times of the Black Hawk War.

The following were among those from McDonough County who served in the Black Hawk campaign, ready for whatever might come: Samuel Bogart, Major; John Wilson, Second Lieutenant; Abraham Dover and Asa Cook, Sergeants; Lewis F. Temple, Corporal; Moses Booth, J. M. Campbell, David Clarke, Jacob Coffman, Isaac Cranshaw, Thomas Carter, Andrew Calhoun, Uriah Cook, Daniel Campbell, Berry Jones, John Jones, Iraby Job, Larkin Osborn, John McFadden, Jeff Pennington, John L. Russell, William Sackett, William Southward, George Tetherow, James Tetherow, Orasmus Farrington, Nicholas Campbell, John Hardisty, Peter Hays, Nathaniel Hays, J. J. C. Head, Shadrach Goens, John Jackson, Lace Jones, Z. Kirkland, John Lathrop, Isaac Morris,

Solomon Osborne, S. P. Lewis, ——— Langley, P. H. Smith, ——— Shannon, David Tetherow, William Tetherow, F. C. Tomberlin and Robert L. Dark. The men received eighty-six cents per day and horses, besides rations and forage, and subsequently each man also received a bounty of eighty acres of land. So far as can be ascertained, all of the above list are dead.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.—The institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slave-holding States. The latter were always fearful that the former would encroach upon their rights, and even in the State of Illinois, during the Coles administration in 1822-24, the issue was fought to a conclusion with great zeal and many heated discussions. Governor Coles represented the Free State element, and the cause was chiefly won by him and his adherents.

Compromise measures were adopted, from time to time, to settle the vexed question, but all proved futile. Threats of secession were often made by the slave-holding States, but when conciliatory measures were passed, no attempt was made to carry out such threats. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri compromise coupled with the adoption of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, opening certain territory to slavery, which, under the compromise of 1820, was to be forever free. At that time the Whig party was gradually passing away, and the great body of that organization, together with certain Democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska Act, united (in May, 1856) to form the Republican party, which had for its specific work the prevention of the further spread of slavery in the United States. The result of the battle, fought along these lines, was to elect a Republican Governor and other State officers in 1856, and Abraham Lincoln, President, in November, 1860.

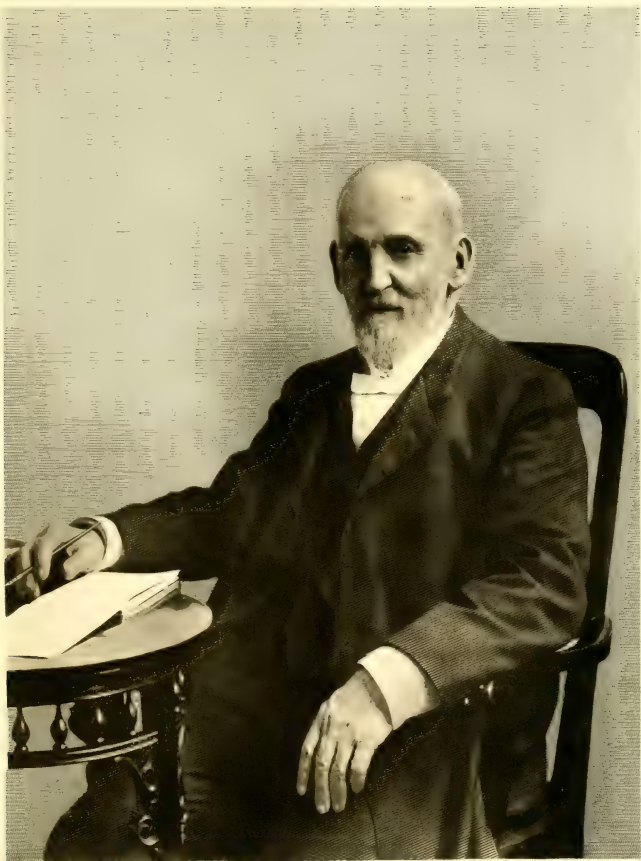
The Southern States at once prepared to carry out their threat of secession. Measures to that end were adopted by the State of South Carolina, in a convention held on the 20th of December, 1860, declaring "that the Union now existing between South Carolina and the other States of North America is dissolved, and that South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the earth, as a free, sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, es-

tablish commerce, and do such other acts and things which independent States may of right do." On the 24th of December Governor Pickens issued his proclamation endorsing the same in due form, and two days later Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter, for the reason that the walls of the former were only fourteen feet high and so situated that the guns of the enemy commanded the situation. His appeals for reinforcements were unheeded by President Buchanan, and entirely ignored by Secretary of War Floyd.

Measures of grave import were now culminating with rapid strides. On the 28th of December, 1860, South Carolina occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the palmetto flag on the ramparts. On the following day Floyd resigned his seat in Buchanan's cabinet, charging that the President, in refusing to remove Major Anderson from Charleston Harbor, designed to plunge the country into Civil War, and adding, "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day (December 30) were declined.

In rapid succession other States followed the lead of South Carolina. On the 2d of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and took possession of the United States arsenal at Augusta and of Forts Pulaski and Jackson. On the 4th of the month, the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in Congress telegraphed the conventions of their respective States to secede, telling them that there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. On the 7th of January, the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee met in secession conclave. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession January 10th, Alabama on the 11th, Louisiana on the 25th and Georgia on the 19th. On the 9th of February, 1861, a provisional constitution was adopted by the Confederate States of America, at Montgomery, Ala., modeled on the basis of the constitution of the United States, with modifications designed to protect slavery. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President.

Abraham Lincoln was duly inaugurated President of the United States, March 4, 1861, the ceremonies, which were witnessed by a vast



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concourse of people, taking place on the east side of the capitol. Before taking the oath Mr. Lincoln read his inaugural address, which was enthusiastically received by the Unionists and the world at large. On Friday, April 12, 1861, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of sixty effective men, was demanded and refused by the gallant Major Robert Anderson. Fire was at once opened on the helpless defenders by the Confederate forces, numbering several thousands, and two days later the formal surrender of the little band of Union forces was the inevitable result of their inadequate means of defence. The Civil War, with all its horrors, had now commenced beyond recall.

On Monday, April 15th, President Lincoln issued the following proclamation:

"WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and are now opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals;

"Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and laws, have thought to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the number of seventy-five thousand men, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

"The details for this subject will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of constitutional government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistent with the object aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceable citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons com-

posing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

"Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress; the Senators and Representatives are hereby summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, on the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

"By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

When the firing upon Fort Sumter became known to the citizens of McDonough, the partisan feelings which had heretofore existed were swept away, and, in the language of the immortal Stephen A. Douglas, already quoted, "but two parties could exist—patriots and traitors." When the President issued his call for 75,000 men, McDonough County responded without delay, and when, a few days thereafter, he sent out his call for 300,000 more, others were ready to go the front. Democrats and Republicans alike participated in the meetings held in various parts of the county, at which resolutions were adopted setting forth in strongest terms undying devotion to the Union. At Macomb, April 17, 1861, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Nelson Abbott, Charles Chandler, A. K. Lowry, W. E. Withrow, John Knappenberger and Carter Van Vleck, to prepare resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting. This committee, composed of three Democrats and three Republicans, presented the following, which were enthusiastically adopted:

"WHEREAS, War against the Government of the United States has been commenced by the authorities of the so-called Confederate States, by assailing and reducing Fort Sumter, a fort-

ress garrisoned and defended by United States soldiers, and under the sacred protection of the United States flag; and

"WHEREAS, The President of the United States has issued his proclamation reciting that 'the laws of the United States have been, and are opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way,' and calling for volunteers to suppress said combinations and execute the laws; be it

"Resolved, By the citizens of McDonough County, without distinction of party, in mass meeting assembled, that it is the duty of all loyal and patriotic citizens, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to support and sustain the constituted authorities of the United States in their lawful efforts to preserve the Union, maintain the integrity of the Constitution and the supremacy of all the laws, protect the Federal capital and sustain the honor of the national flag;

"Resolved, That while we would be glad to see such legislation adopted by the Federal and State Governments as would, if possible, bring about an honorable reconciliation between the citizens of the several States, yet we deem it the duty of our Legislature about to assemble to pass such laws as will render the General Government speedy and efficient aid in all its lawful endeavors to carry out the objects indicated in the foregoing resolution.

"Resolved, That the Stars and Stripes are the emblems of the country's liberties and honor, and, wheresoever floating, it is the duty of every American citizen to yield to that flag unconditional allegiance and undying devotion."

At a public meeting held in Colchester, on the 19th of April, it was noted that, although its citizens were largely foreign-born, they were earnestly loyal to the flag and adopted the following:

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Colchester and vicinity, have no ill feeling toward any political party, and say, with the immortal Clay, that we know no North, no South, no East, no West—we know only the welfare of our country;

"Resolved, That, in view of our present crisis, we pledge our support to the Administration for the purpose of sustaining the Government, the Constitution and the Union. In doing so, we show that we are not degenerate sons of '76."

At Foster's Point, on the evening of the 27th of April, the citizens of that place and vicinity assembled and adopted the following:

"WHEREAS, The Government of the United States has been assailed; the flag of our country fired upon and dishonored; our country threatened with destruction; therefore

"Resolved, That, without respect to party, we declare our undying devotion to the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws;

"Resolved, That we know no government but our Government, no country but our country, and no flag but the Stars and Stripes of our honored sires."

Similar meetings were held in every school house and in many of the churches, to give expression to the universal sentiment of loyalty of the people throughout the county. The Flag, the Constitution and the Laws were the watchwords of old and young, and well did they uphold their patriotic devotion by their deeds of endurance, heroism and bravery on many a weary march and bloody battle-field.

Recruiting offices were at once opened in every township, village and city, and the drum and fife were abroad in the land. On the 20th of April, 1861, 108 men formed a company, which was recruited by V. Y. Ralston, editor of the "Macon Journal," and the work of recruiting in McDonough County never stopped until the final surrender of Lee.

The following names of troops enlisted in this county are taken from the Adjutant General's report to the State Legislature:

SECOND ARTILLERY.

Battery H.

Sergeant—Jonas Eckdall.

Privates—	Jellison, John.
Clark, Peter, Sr.	McCartney, John.
Clark, Peter, Jr.	Megan, Martin.
Rutishamer, Jacob.	Stewart, Charles.
Smith, James.	Whitten, James.
Waldrick, Patrick.	Walter, Isadore.
Corporal, Newton.	

This battery was organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., in December, 1861, by Captain Andrew Stenbeck. It was mustered into the service on December 31st, and on the 1st of February moved to Cairo. Stationed first at Fort Holt, it subsequently took part in the siege of Fort Pillow, and was ordered successively to Columbus, Ky., and Henderson, Smithfield and Clarksville, Tenn. On the 1st of January, 1864, the command was mounted

as cavalry, and participated in skirmishes at Canton and Rock Castle Ford, Ky., after which, until July 15, 1865, it went into garrison at Clarksville. It was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., on the 29th of July, 1865. Fourteen members of the battery were from McDonough County.

Battery K.

Harris, Columbus, Fishbourne, Thomas.

Battery K was organized and mustered in at Springfield, December 31, 1863, and mustered out July 14, 1865.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Company H.

Captains—James D. Walker, Josephus B. Venard.
Lieutenant—George W. Naylor.
Quartermaster—Sergeant—Charles H. Rogers.
Sergeant—William Venable.
Corporals—Gabriel Jones, Oliver Williams,
Thomas Hays, John Shipman, John Venard.
Buglers—William H. Hudson, Frank R. Kyle.
Saddler—James Ellis.

Privates—
Austin, James, Payton, John,
Brown, William, Ricketts, Green,
Halliday, Thomas L., Shannon, John,
Davis, George, Walker, Samuel P.,
Hanson, Nels, Warren, Edward F.,
Ingram, Riley, Curtis, Edward E.,
Johnston, Henry, Cockerham, Daniel,
Kinkade, Mack, Dunham, George,
Freeland, Charles, Butcher, Preston,
Huff, James E., Cockerham, William,
Jewett, A. V., Lee, George W.,
Keithley, Andrew, Michaels, William F.,
Beck, James E., Pace, Andrew J.,
Bently, George R., Rouse, Levi H.,
Tift, Smer B., Markham, Archey,
Bartleson, Charles, Wagie, William A.,
Chase, James P., Webb, Silas H.,
Calvin, Henry C., Dickens, Joshua,
Hamilton, Thomas, Scott, Thomas,
Hogan, Augustus, McMahon, Thad. C.,
Jacobs, Mark F., Metts, John H.,
Kohule, John, Martin, Charlie E.,
Limberge, Henry, Markham, Henry L.,
Edward, Edmonds, Oertel, Jacob,
Jackson, Edwin, Ricketts, Rival,
Kinkade, John H., Sieberling, Henry M.,
Yaple, Oscar, Tyson, Charles F.,
Beck, Jesse, Velkin, Ohio,
Butcher, Bowman R., Wright, Thomas,
Tift, Silas J., Clugston, Warren,
Vend, George G., Dark, Samuel A.,
Wright, Hiram B., Butcher, John M.,
Chapman, Amos, Ballou, Charles,
Lightfoot, Armsted, Knowles, Robertson E.,
Morgan, James G., Markham, Aaron,
Manson, William F., Morgan, Isaac L.,
McClure, James, Ricketts, Pleasant G.,
Markham, Daniel, Sullivan, John,
Norwood, Douglas, Markham, Daniel,
Schultz, John H.

This company was organized at Macomb, Ill., by Dr. J. D. Walker, and accepted by the Governor July 24, 1861. Going into quarters at Camp Butler, near Springfield, it was mustered into the service August 12th, and remained in camp until the 12th of November, 1861, when it was ordered to Paducah, Ky.,

where it was partly armed and equipped. From this point the company made several important reconnoissances into the interior of the State. On March 11, 1862, it was ordered to Columbus, Ky., being a portion of the force which first entered the rebel stronghold, and there remained until March 23d. On the 31st of that month the Second Cavalry was a portion of the force which captured Union City, returning to Hickman and remaining there until July 9, 1862. The company moved with its regiment to Union City, Crockett Station and Trenton, Tenn., and on July 27th scouted toward Brownsville, being for seventeen days continuously engaged in skirmishing with guerrillas. It reached Bolivar on the 29th of August, and went immediately into the action which proved fatal to Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg. On November 5, 1862, it was ordered to Lagrange, Tenn., and while making reconnoissance in the vicinity of Lamar, brought on an engagement, drove the enemy from the field and captured eighty prisoners. On November 28th the regiment advanced and passed through Holly Springs and Abbeville, returning to the former point December 2d, when it went into camp. They were attacked by the Confederate General Van Dorn on the 20th of that month, and, after two hours of hard fighting, were overwhelmed by numbers and driven from their position, losing 160 men, killed, wounded and missing. The command was ordered successively to Memphis and Young's Point, within the following two months, and on March 14th to Milliken's Bend, where it remained until the commencement of the movement of Vicksburg, when it took the advance.

The steps of the advance toward Vicksburg from Milliken's Bend were as follows: Richmond, La., March 31st; Smith's plantation, April 14th; thence crossed the bayous in flatboats to Louisiana, April 28th; crossed the Mississippi River at Bruinsburg, May 1st, and arrived at Big Sandy on the 5th; May 16th arrived at the Black River, and the next day made the first reconnoissance in the rear of Vicksburg. The regiment scouted in the Yazoo Valley until June 9, 1863, and was then ordered to the Big Black bridge, on the Vicksburg and Jackson road, remaining there until July 5th, when it advanced on the latter place, skirmishing with the enemy for four days. After other minor movements it arrived at

Vicksburg July 28, 1863, and on August 5th was ordered down the Mississippi River to Natchez. In the vicinity of Morganza, La., it was engaged in continuous skirmishing for fifteen days, and on the 29th of September the Confederates brought on a general engagement which resulted in the retirement of the Union forces.

The Second Cavalry reported to General Lee at New Orleans, October 9, 1863, and, after being successively ordered to Brashear City, Franklin, New Iberia and Vermilion, advanced along the Bayou Teche road and brought on an engagement with the enemy which resulted in slight losses. The regiment returned to Vermilion on November 1st, and on the 11th engaged the Confederates at Crow Bayou crossing, one of the men being killed and three wounded. On January 5, 1864, it was ordered to New Orleans to recuperate.

Company H, of the Second Cavalry, was composed almost entirely of McDonough County men, 91 being from this county. It was mustered out of the service on the 22d of November, 1865. Four of the force had been killed, four had died and four had been wounded. Many of the men who served in the company are still living, and in this and other counties, as members of the Grand Army of the Republic, hold regular annual meetings. The late Hon. Benjamin F. Marsh, who for many years represented this district in Congress, was Colonel of the regiment and proved a splendid soldier.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Company K.

Adams, Matthew,	Nelson, Enoch.
Jamieson, Lewis M.,	Smith, Lewis M.
Gustasson, Alexander,	

Company L.

Captains—George M. Scott, Squire A. Epperson, Daniel M. Wilt.
First-Lieutenants—James Price, Warren W. Porter.

Second-Lieutenants—Squire A. Epperson, Elijah F. Martin, Daniel M. Wilt, Lewis Pickel.

Quartermaster-Sergeant—Alexander W. Scott.
Sergeants—Israel Markham, John R. Sperling, James W. Lancy, Eliab Martin.

Corporals—Lester Husted, John T. Lancy, Alexander Lockard, Henry B. Parvin, George Stansberry.

Privates—
Dewey, George L.
Hammer, John.
Hopwood, Josephus.
Lair, Daniel.
Meyers, Christian.

Francis, Henry H.
Harris, Alexander.
Lambert, David.
Long, Henry.
Myers, Frederick.
Schall, Samuel S.

Price, James.	Wilson, James M.
Wilt, Daniel M.,	Adcock, Joseph.
Wilson, James,	Adcock, George L.,
Atkinson, Charles,	Brown, William B.,
Allison, Samuel,	Boughner, Christian,
Burnett, Daniel D.,	Epperson, John L.,
Campbell, John A.,	Eveland, Charles B.,
Husted, Marion,	Henry, Lorenzo D.,
Elliott, Jasper S.,	Jones, Thomas G.,
Johnson, Nathaniel L.,	Mitchell, Levi,
Matthewson, Josiah C.,	Markham, Frank,
McDermott, Patrick,	Markham, Harrison,
Marlham, Hiram,	Myers, James J.,
McGinnis, John,	Park, William B.,
McClure, Winslow,	Schall, John L.,
Pyle, Benjamin F.,	Thompson, Henry,
Scott, Seymour R.,	Willis, William H.,
Wissler, Jonas,	White, William J.
Wooley, Lewis B.,	

This regiment was organized during the summer of 1861, with William Pitt Kellogg as Colonel; Edward Prince, Lieutenant-Colonel; Cyrus Hall, Major, and Sidney Stockdale, Adjutant. Captain George M. Scott organized Company L, at Bushnell, in August, 1861, and it was mustered into the service September 3d. The regiment remained at Camp Butler until December, when it was removed to Cairo and thence to Bird's Point, Mo. It continued at the latter point until March 5, 1862, and was engaged in the capture of New Madrid, Island No. 10 and Corinth. The command guarded the Memphis & Charleston Railroad in Alabama until September 9, 1862, and afterward participated in the following engagements: Iuka, in September; Burnsville, September 19th; Corinth, October 3d and 4th; Hudson Lane, in November; Oxford, December 1st; Yancona Creek, December 3d; Water Valley, December 4th; Coffeeville, December 5th; Covington, Tenn., March 8, 1863; Union Church, in April of that year; Plain Store, La., May 25th; Clinton, July 3d; Quinn's Mills, Miss., August 1st; Salem, September 9th; Collierville, Tenn., September 11th; Byhalia, Miss., September 12th; Wyallsford, September 13th; Moscow, October 12th; Espanola, Tenn., December 24th; Summerville, December 26th; West Point, Miss., February 20, 1864; Okalona, February 23d; Pontiac, February 24th; Guntown, June 10th; Memphis, Tenn., July 21st; Shoal Creek, Lawrenceburg, November 21st; Campbellsville, November 24th; Franklin, in November; Nashville, December 17th; Rutherford Creek, December 19th; Anthony Hill, December 25th. The above gives an idea of how continuously the regiment was on the fighting line. It also sustained with soldierly fortitude the weary marches of the celebrated Grierson raid, and



W. A. Compton

participated in the siege and capture of Port Hudson, La., in June and July, 1863.

On February 9, 1864, a portion of Company L re-enlisted under Captain Daniel Wilt and Lieutenants James Rice and Lewis Pickel. From McDonough county came 59 members of the company, which was finally mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., on the 4th of November, 1865, having achieved a record which reflected lasting credit upon the county.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Company G.

Danley, William L., Delaney, Dennis,
Edmonston, James C., Lutan, Samuel,
Luther, James, Lear, John W.,
O'Brien, James, Woolary, George.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

Company I.

Captains—Harvey T. Gregg, William R. Hayes.
First-Lieutenant—Joseph Edell.
Second-Lieutenants—John H. Hays, Henry C. Fuller.
Sergeants—John H. Hays, Martin V. Owen.
Corporals—Theophilus Spielman, Robert S. Brooking, Adam S. Zimmerman.

Privates—
Butterfield, C. W., Camp, Edward S.,
Calkins, George W., Cox, R. S.,
Davidson, Henry C., Duncan, Elijah,
Edell, Joseph, Friend, Thomas J.,
Freeland, Fleming F., Gates, George C.,
Graves, William C., Gove, Charles,
Hays, Levi S., Holler, Joseph,
Hume, Robert W., Keithley, Francis M.,
Kirkpatrick, William B., Lowe, Austin,
McKinney, Ephraim, Metcalf, William E.,
Mayhugh, McCullum, McQueen, Arlow,
Pennington, Allen,
Schenck, Phillip, Spilva, F. M.,
Webster, Francis B., Wetson, Benjamin F.,
Bushnell, Homer, Baughman, James K. P.,
Bailey, William S., Butler, Ozias,
Butler, Harry R., Courson, Andrew,
Cunningham, William, Coe, Edward D.,
Davis, Reuben A., Durham, William A.,
Duncan, Elias, Edell, Louis,
Foster, William H., Farris, William C.,
Grove, Benjamin F., Grigsby, Redmond,
Hays, George W., Hainline, Nathan G.,
Jackson, John,
Jackson, Henry D., Lillard, Augustus,
Luthey, Francis A., Moore, William W.,
Mitchell, Marcellus, McQueen, Norman,
Millington, German, Pennington, S. M.,
Pennington, F. M., Pennington, John L.,
Pennington, William R., Willard, Reley,
Snyder, Henry, York, Francis,
Wyman, J. Alex.,
Williams, Reuben.

Company G.

Pixley, Enoch.

Company K.

Botkins, Ira B., Harvemill, Mont. H.,
Hefey, William, Johnson, Edwin W.,
Johnson, Sylvanus B., Little, Henry C.,
Morse, William H., Ratkin, Silas E.,
Schultz, David A., Sweegle, Robert,
Sweegle, John, Vandall, Charles W.

Company L.

Gleason, William H., Martin, George.

Company M.

Captain—John A. Gray.

TWELFTH CAVALRY.

Company D.

Sergeant—Danford Taylor.

Privates—
Arter, William, Blazer, David,
Doran, William, Loftis, Benjamin,
Whitsel, Henry, Bryle, Charles R.,
Murphy, C. R., Miller, Frank.

Company L.

Alden, John H., Foster, James,
Fouts, John C., Giles, Daniel F.,
Hinesman, John C., Hugson, Jacob D.,
Lipsey, James B., Martin, Norton D.,
Morgan, George W., Montrose, Charles,
Nicolas, George W., Robb, Francis C.,
Sapp, Calvin A., Schultz, Josiah M.,
Tanner, William, Tainter, David N.,
Thompson, John S., Wentzel, Abram.

Company M.

Brassfield, James, David, John F.,
Mitchell, Theodore, Toland, James B.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY.

Company L.

Commissary-Sergeant—James C. Canfield.
Corporal—Joseph Markham.

Privates—
Abel, Thomas, Beard, James,
Fultz, Frederick, Beardsley, Bartemus,
Bellew, Henry H., Cochran, Mahlon B.,
Howard, Joseph T.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Cochran, Alexander, Godfrey, Samuel,
Jones, George W., Stark, William,
Naylor, William B.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Samuel Wilson, James A. Chapman.

Quartermaster—Thomas J. Coulter.

Hospital Steward—Patrick H. Delaney.

Musician—Enoch Welker.

Company A.

Captains—Virgil Y. Ralston, Eben White, Benjamin F. Pinkley, Ambrose Updegraff.

First-Lieutenants—Benjamin F. Pinkley, Henry W. Gash, John V. Mason.

Second-Lieutenant—Hiram B. Bartholomew.

First-Sergeant—Henry W. Gash.

Sergeants—Clark, C. Morse, John E. Lane,

Charles L. Sanders.

Corporals—Joseph M. Gaston, William H. Bonham, John C. Bell, James L. Hainline, Marsh E. Burr, John V. Mason, William Morrison, William F. Bayne.

Musicians—Enoch Welker, Samuel P. Danley.

Privates—
Adams, Edward A., Allison, Joshua,
Brandon, Calvin K., Ball, James F.,
Chapman, Thomas B.

Brooks, Harrison.
 Clarke, Benjamin F.
 Delaney, Patrick H.
 Fishbourne, Thomas M.
 Franklin, William J.
 Graham, John M.
 Gash, George B.
 Hainline, George L.
 Hampton, Van C.
 Hart, Henry.
 Head, William H.
 Henderson, Edward F.
 Hook, Charles.
 Kelley, Edwin D.
 King, William F.
 Logan, William.
 Lane, Cyrus.
 Morrison, Robert.
 McCartney, John M.
 McCurdy, Martin.
 Price, Miles.
 Rutherford, Robert A.
 Shannon, Aaron.
 Speake, Richard H.
 Spencer, Benjamin F.
 Stainbrook, James H.
 Simmons, Fletcher C.
 Taylor, Thomas B.
 Thomas, Lloyd, Jr.
 Thompson, Ellis.
 Walters, Charles.
 Wood, Wesley W.
 White, Eben.
 Campbell, John T.
 Ellis, Alvin C.
 Hastings, George F.
 Hainline, Nathan T.
 Kendrick, James W.
 McDonough, John W.
 Ragon, William M.
 Lane, William.

Company B.

Captain—David P. Wells.
 First-Lieutenants—William L. Broadus, George W. Ray.
 Second-Lieutenants—Abram Rowe, James A. Chapman, Benjamin Lowe, E. K. Westfield, George W. McAllister, Gilbert W. Parvin.
 First-Sergeant—Elnathan K. Westfall.
 Sergeants—Henry Bailey, William S. Hendricks, William H. Campbell.
 Corporals—Henry W. McAllister, Alexander D. Hail, James M. Eyre, James A. Chapman, William H. Walker, William Powers.
 Wagoner—Samuel Manholland.

Privates—

Allerd, Jeremiah.
 Buchanan, Robert A.
 Dillon, James I.
 Gill, John.
 Hammer, William B.
 Jones, Perry C.
 Keener, Henry H.
 Layton, Henry C.
 McGraw, Thomas F.
 Pike, William S.
 Parvin, Gilbert T.
 Ritchley, Simon.
 Slater, Isaac O.
 Starr, Oscar F.
 Strickler, Robert P.
 Truitt, Lafayette.
 Walker, William P.
 Wovely, John.
 Yocum, Sylvester.
 Dillon, Andrew J.
 Myrick, Myron N.
 Jones, I. N.

Company C.

Captains—Abram Rowe, George W. Patrick.
 First-Lieutenants—Edwin Moore, James Donaldson, Pelatiah Wilson.
 Second-Lieutenant—Edwin Moore.

Doran, William M.
 Ervin, James.
 Forrest, James M.
 Gordon, Harrison.
 Grooms, Nathaniel C.
 Hainline, Bachelor.
 Hainline, William H.
 Hampton, Harrison H.
 Hayden, John.
 Hendrickson, James F.
 Hicks, William.
 Hurley, Edward.
 Kendrick, Nathaniel H.
 Lea, Archibald T.
 Loucks, Wellington.
 Mattison, D. W.
 Montague, Charles.
 Merrick, Charles W.
 Overstreet, William H.
 Prentice, William H.
 Sacket, Charles.
 Slocum, George.
 Spear, James T.
 Sperry, Orren.
 Streng, George.
 Shrader, John B.
 Taylor, Albert.
 Thomas, Abel.
 Thomas, Lloyd, Jr.
 Updegraff, Ambrose.
 Wheeler, George.
 William, Benjamin F.
 Crowl, John H.
 Clark, Richard J.
 Fox, Hugh.
 Hamilton, George A.
 Kelley, William.
 Keh, Miles.
 Phillips, Charles A.
 Smith, Charles W.
 Thomas, Winfield S.

First Sergeant—Ebenezer Rhodes.
 Sergeants—Sylvester C. Gilbert, Andrew J. Duncan, James Donaldson, Pelatiah Wilson.
 Corporals—James M. Johnson, Edward Wilson, Don. C. Salsbury, John P. Humbert, Richard Betson, Richard Hobert, William Wilson.
 Piper—William S. Johnson.
 Wagoner—Isaac Allshire.

Privates—
 Barnett, James.
 Dalton, James.
 Hendricks, Benjamin.
 Lane, Wilson.
 McGraw, George W.
 Smithwait, John.
 Taylor, John.
 Tones, Walker.
 Turner, Henry.
 Young, Robert.
 Brundage, Daniel.
 Hobart, Lewis.
 Nutall, William.

Barnett, Edward.
 Fritz, Charles S.
 Johnson, Alexander M.
 Leary, Patrick J.
 Newland, Frederick.
 Thorp, James.
 Taylor, Richard.
 Tuttle, Charles G.
 Watts, Hiram.
 Barrett, Samuel D.
 Bagbie, Thomas.
 Lane, William B.
 Scott, John.
 Slater, Thomas.

Company D.

Carter, Smith W.

Webster, Eleazar.

Company G.

Cannon, William.
 Lester, Cyrus.
 Burson, Jesse A.
 Pontious, David.

Currier, Elon.
 Wyatt, Samuel.
 Newell, Jacob.
 Steel, William.
 Swartz, Benjamin.

Company I.

Freeland, Snyder.

Runkle, Joseph.

Company K.

Corey, Silas G.
 Johnson, Thomas J.
 Tipton, James.
 VanSlake, Daniel.

Cooper, John M.
 Rigney, John H.
 Conley, John.
 Maxwell, John C.
 Veal, John S.

The Sixteenth Illinois Infantry was organized at Quincy under the Ten-Regiment call on the 24th of May, 1861, and mustered into the service of the United States on the 12th of the following June. The first officers were Colonel Robert F. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Wilson, Major Samuel M. Hayes, Adjutant Charles D. Kerr, Quartermaster Thomas J. Colter and Surgeon Louis Watson. The regiment was at once moved to Grand River, Mo., and employed as a guard along the line of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. On July 10th one detachment, under Colonel Smith, sustained an attack of 1,600 mounted Confederates at Monroe Station, and held their position until reinforcements arrived. Upon the retirement of the enemy, July 16th, there was another skirmish at Caldwell's Station, in which the loss to the regiment was two men killed and two wounded. On the 20th of August the command united with the troops under General Stephen A. Hurlbut, in pursuit of a column under General Green to Honeywell, Mo., arriving there on September 1st. The regiment

remained at that point until the 10th, when it was ordered to St. Joseph, and thence to Platt City, where, with the Third Iowa, it had a brisk skirmish with the enemy. Returning to St. Joe, the men went into camp and drilled until January 27, 1862. At New Madrid, March 3d, it was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Army of the Mississippi. About a week afterward, with the Tenth Illinois, the troops were engaged in throwing up a line of earthworks for the mounting of four pieces of heavy ordnance, and in the conflict of March 13th supported the battery of siege guns.

On April 7, 1862, the brigade, composed of the Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois Regiments, was taken across the Mississippi River and followed the retreating enemy from New Madrid to Tiptonville, Tenn., where it captured five thousand prisoners and a large quantity of artillery, small arms and ammunition. Returning to New Madrid on the 9th, the 17th of the month saw the regiment embarked at Osceola, Ark., to take part in the operations against Corinth. After the evacuation of that place it pursued the enemy as far as Booneville, and June 12th encamped at Big Springs. On the 20th a movement was made to Tusculum, Ala., and on the 29th the Tennessee was crossed at Florence en route to Nashville. There the regiment arrived, after seventeen days of continuous marching and guerrilla fighting, losing one man killed and five wounded. It was now placed in garrison at Edgefield, Tenn., to guard the railroad bridge, which was a point of great importance, as its safekeeping depended open communication for the army supplies. The noted Confederate General Morgan attacked the position on the 5th of November, but was repulsed with heavy loss.

The Sixteenth Illinois, now under the command of Colonel James B. Cahill, participated in all the movements and engagements that preceded the siege and fall of Atlanta, honorably acquitting itself at Buzzard's Roost, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Rome, Kennesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. At the Jonesboro engagement of September 7, 1864, the regiment was on the fighting line and did its full share in repulsing the enemy. It marched with Sherman to the sea, and at the capture of Savannah was one of the first two regiments

to enter the city. On the march northward it participated in the battle of Bentonville, where the loss to the Sixteenth was heavier than at any other engagement during the war. The triumphant march was then through North Carolina and on to Washington, where the veterans took part in the ever-to-be-remembered review before the President and Generals of the Army.

The regiment was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., on the 8th of July, 1865, and two days afterward arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., where the men were paid off and honorably discharged. The Sixteenth was composed principally of men from McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Henderson and Pike Counties. Many of the boys of 1861-65 are still living in Macomb and vicinity, and, when opportunity offers, fight their battles over again at their annual campfires and other gatherings.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company C.

Privates—	Hendryx, William.
Douglas, Royal.	Sanford, Sylvester.
Murry, William.	Demits, Ernest.
Still, K. D.	

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company F.

Corporal—George P. Norton.
Musician—Edward P. Vail.

Privates—
McClure, James P. Waggle, Jasper S.

Company I.

Corporals—William L. Brooks, James N. Tedron.	
Privates—	Ellis, Isaac W.
Daniels, Daniel L.,	Hubbard, William.
Ervin, James D.,	Johnson, George M.,
Hall, Edward,	Snyder, Alvin A.,
Messick, David H.,	Woods, William H.
Tedron, M.,	

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Louis H. Waters.
Quartermasters—Hugh Ervin, Arthur G. Burr, Richard Lawrence.
Surgeon—John Kemper.
Sergeant-Major—Charles E. Waters.
Hospital Stewards—Robert R. C. Danley, Albert G. Sullivan.

Company D.

Captain—Gladden L. Farwell.
First-Lieutenant—John B. Pearson.
Second-Lieutenants—Charles Conover, Daniel K. Miller, Andrew W. McGough, Henry H. Henderson.
Sergeant—Robert Pearson.
Corporals—Ezra V. Sayer, Joseph Gill, Joseph T. Walker, Solomon Foster, Elijah Patrick.
Musician—Robert R. C. Danley.

Privates—
Anderson, John E.,
Blackford, Isaac,
Bloss, William,
Brant, Abraham,
Courtright, Van H.,
Dawson, Richard,
Freeland, N. B.,
Faulkner, Thomas,
Gordon, John,
Hobart, Edwin L.,
Hillyer, Isaac C.,
Hoyt, Lucien,
Long, Albert,
Matheny, William H.,
Metts, Clinton,
McGee, Samuel R.,
Penrose, Henry W.,
Russell, J. T.,
Simmons, Rowen L.,
Shepherd, S. R.,
Spencer, Richard,
Teas, George H.,
Welch, Azro B.,
Wayland, E. O. A.,
Welch, Sylvester B.,
Gordon, James A.,
Kearns, Marion,

Broadus, Edward L.,
Jellison, Zimri,
Corman, William,
Freeland, Francis,
Freeth, George W.,
Gill, Josiah,
Hardesty, William,
Hillyer, Lambert,
Hawk, Samuel,
Keller, William,
Laughlin, John W.,
Menzies, Walter,
Milligan, Albert,
Nichols, Seymour,
Pierce, Frank,
Smithers, Thomas J.,
Sharp, Samuel,
Penrose, John F.,
Smith, John,
Twitchell, William,
Welch, James M.,
Warren, Francis L.,
Carter, James L.,
Heath, E. A.,
Plotts, Joseph C.,
Gordon, Benjamin F.,
Keller, Joseph.

Companies A and B (Drafted).

Company G.

Privates—
Patrick, John R.,
Steward, John A.,

Brothers, Albert,
Taylor, Henry L.

Company K.

First-Sergeant—Ellis S. Stokes.
Corporals—Thomas W. Blackston, Joseph A. Thornburg.

Privates—
Barker, James,
Edmunson, William D.,
Nichols, Alvinus W.,
Scott, Theodore H.,

Davis, James R.,
Nergeman, Henry,
Phillips, Martin,
White, Marys,
Young, Ralph J.

The Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, in August, 1861, with Louis H. Waters as Lieutenant-Colonel; Charles J. Sellen Major; J. B. T. Mead, Adjutant, and Hugh Erwin, Quartermaster. After moving to Thebes, Ill., and Bird's Point, Mo., on October 2d it proceeded to Fort Holt, Ky., where it was incorporated into the brigade of Colonel John Cook, but January 31, 1862, at Paducah, Ky., was assigned to General Lew Wallace's brigade. It moved up the Tennessee River, with the other troops, and participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Hinman. On February 13th a detachment of forty-eight men and twelve officers, under Colonel Johnson, met 500 Confederates at Little Bethel and routed them. Moving toward Pittsburg Landing, March 6th, it arrived on the scene of the siege on the 17th. On the morning of April 6th it was called into line and marched half a mile to the front, where it met the enemy driving General Pren-

tiss. The position assigned the Twenty-eighth was on the left of the line, in the Peach Orchard, and there an immediate attack of the enemy was repulsed, and the position held from 8 o'clock a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m., when, under orders from the division commander, General S. A. Hurlbut, the regiment retired. On the morning of the 7th the regiment held a position on the right of the line, and was hotly engaged until the battle closed and the victory won, sustaining a loss of 239 killed and wounded.

At the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of McDonough County, held after the gallantry of the Twenty-eighth at Pittsburg Landing (or Shiloh) became known, Hon. James M. Campbell introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

"Resolved, That James M. Wallin, Esq., the Chairman of this Board, be requested to procure and present to Captain G. L. Farwell, for his Company D, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, a national flag, as a token of merit and distinguished patriotism, in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th and 7th of April last, on behalf of McDonough County, Illinois."

In May, 1862, the regiment was engaged at the siege of Corinth, and thence marched to Memphis, via Grand Junction, Lagrange, Holly Springs, Moscow, Lafayette, Collierville and Germantown, reaching its destination July 21, 1864. From Memphis it moved to Bolivar and the Big Muddy River, and on the 5th of October took part in the battle of Metamora, on the Hatchie River, where it suffered a loss of ninety-seven killed, wounded and missing. After various movements during the following two months, on December 30th it was assigned to the definite task of guarding the railroad from Holly Springs to Waterford, Miss. It was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg from June 11 to July 4, 1863, and from the latter date until March 15, 1866, the regiment was in active service throughout Louisiana. At the date mentioned, it was mustered out of the service.

At the organization of the Twenty-eighth Illinois, the number of men enlisting was 761; recruits, 959; total, 1,620; 241 killed and died; 284 wounded. Of the 89 from McDonough County, 9 were killed, 9 died and 15 were



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES CONWELL

wounded, showing a record equal to any regiment in the field during the war.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

Company B.

Privates—
Wagoner, Jacob, Wheeler, Benjamin F.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Privates—
McManigle, William R., Willis, John J.

Company F.

Privates—
Clarke, Thaddeus S., Atherton, Finley B.,
Evans, William H., Ewalt, Nicholas,
McManimie, W., McManimie, Marion A.,
Myers, Noah, Perkey, Daniel,
Strode, Jesse B.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Milton L. Haney.
Major—G. F. Hand.
Chaplain—M. L. Haney.

Company F.

First-Lieutenants—Joshua R. Benton, David N. Holmes.
Second-Lieutenants—Joseph W. Parks, John B. Johnson.
First-Sergeant—James M. Shreeves.
Sergeant—George Sanford.
Corporals—George H. Rogers, David M. Crambaugh, Giles F. Hand.
Musician—David J. Matheny.

Privates—
Brady, Archibald C., Hartman, Aaron V.,
Benton, Joshua, Hoyt, Oliver J.,
Carnes, William H., Jones, Samuel,
Crowl, William A., Johnson, John A.,
Dewey, John C., Long, George W.,
Dunlap, LeGrand, Mead, Alfred,
Eads, John, Maxwell, William J.,
Fowraker, George W., Miller, George S.,
Fugate, Robert M., McComb, Matthew,
Holmes, David N., McDonald, James,
Hensley, Samuel H., Powers, John,
Hartsok, Joseph, Putman, John M.,
Hutchins, George W., Pennington, Jacob A.,
Inman, Jesse N., Pennell, George W.,
Jameson, Robert S., Reed, Amenzio,
Long, Samuel, Sanford, Jacob,
Lybarger, Milton C., Sanford, Amos,
Medaris, Joseph B., Snapp, William,
Medaris, John C., Swearingen, Bennett,
Miller, Jacob C., Sperling, Theodore,
Moore, Albertson, Thompson, Thomas E.,
Newkirk, George W., Wetsel, Daniel W.,
Putman, Joseph P., Winget, Louis,
Patterson, Robert S., Winters, Augustus,
Pottinger, Samuel W., King, Lyman B.,
Rogers, Lewis B., Osborn, John,
Rickman, Moses B., Perdue, Dallas,
Booth, William, Sanford, Ebenezer,
Bane, George, Sperling, Lewis W.,
Carries, John, Shannon, Alvin,
Crowl, George P., Tatman, Edmond,
Dewey, Edwin, Teithworth, Oliver P.,
Davis, Lloyd P., Wetsel, Ahaz B.,
Ewing, Joseph B., Wycoff, Daniel L.,
Foster, Channing B., Wilson, J. O.,
Flehart, John N., Miller, John W.,
Hartsok, Daniel, Pattison, W. S.,
Hendricks, James, Smith, Kellogg J.,

Company G.

Sergeants—Thomas R. Scott, H. H. Weaver.
Corporals—James B. Murphy, William J. Eckley, Stephen R. Bell.

Privates—
Ayres, M. L.,
Briggs, W. A.,
Caldwaller, M. A.,
Emery, J. R.,
Eckley, George W.,
Eckley, James A.,
Gray, James W.,
Hogue, James B.,
Hiner, Joseph C.,
Loveless, J. W.,
Mills, David M.,
Myers, John H.,
Smith, W. N.,
Williams, Andrew,
Moorey, Harvey C.,

Ball, Harrison,
Baldwin, William G.,
Coggswell, L. S.,
Ervin, E. P.,
Earley, William L.,
Fitzsimmons, T.,
Gillespie, James W.,
Hogue, William P.,
Jackson, George W.,
McKaig, R. B.,
McQueen, H. B.,
Oglesby, Joseph,
Sexton, John,
Drake, D. N.,
Hensley, Samuel F.

Company H.

Privates—
Downen, John, Ford, William,
Kennedy, John, Merrick, John,
Randolph, William.

Company K.

Ox, Robert M.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, October 31, 1861, and departed for the field on the 9th of November. It was present at the siege of Atlanta, and at the battle of Jonesboro, August 31, 1864, lost twenty-three men. It was mustered out of service August 14, 1865, having, during its term, marched 3,374 miles. McDonough County was represented by 125 men, of whom 3 were killed, 14 died and 17 were wounded.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company I.

First-Lieutenant—Martin Hoagland.
Second-Lieutenants—William S. Hendricks, John T. Farvin.

Privates—
Anderson, Elijah E., Brown, William P.,
Hanks, George, McCord, William,
Pelly, David, Rabbitt, Robert,
Smith, Richard L., Smith, Henry,
Downey, James, Head, Richard R.,
Jacob, Benjamin F., McBride, Samuel S.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Company C.

Captains—Brazillia M. Veatch, George R. Stire.
First-Lieutenants—Norman Curtis, John H. Loop.
Second-Lieutenants—Heslep Phillips, George R. Stire, Samuel Purdam.
Orderly-Sergeant—Dennis L. Burford.
Sergeants—Jefferson G. Eastwood, Joseph Holmes, Joseph H. Bayles, Henry R. Turpin.
Corporals—William H. McElroy, William A. Blum, Norman Curtis, Samuel Purdam, George Iseninger, Heslep Phillips, John W. Leager.
Musicians—Charles Veatch, Alison G. Weir.
Wagoner—Samuel S. Bennett.

Privates—
Alsop, William B., Loge, Nathan,
Barnum, Henry, Loftis, William,
Bell, George W., McGoram, Thomas,
Crants, George, Murphy, James,
Cumbal, Francis, McTiegh, Michael,
Chusy, John, Norman, George E.,
Gelson, William,

Dillon, James,
Doughton, Andrew,
Gastwood, George W.,
Emell, William H.,
Gordon, Charles W.,
Gauf, Samuel T.,
Hoyt, Joel,
Asendorf, Henry,
Brinay, Christ,
Beals, Jesse W.,
Chung, Jackson W.,
Cochran, James,
Chute, Abraham G.,
Dobbs, Henry,
Dorsey, William M.,
Eilenge, James M.,
Erens, William,
Green, Washington,
Gallagher, Thomas,
Herr, George W.,
Jacob, Samuel J.,
Jarvis, Gilbert,
Loflam, Eugene,

Purdam, Mesach,
Painter, James H.,
Shanklin, John,
Sullivan, Joshua H.,
Trolock, Thomas,
Tally, William,
Jarvis, William H.,
Jamet, Charles,
Loup, John H.,
Lawyer, Thomas,
Mourning, John M.,
Melvin, Thomas J.,
Mullen, Michael,
Morris, Willard,
Nelfon, Benjamin,
Olive, Richard,
Phiver, Louis,
Spencer, Joseph,
Stilson, Nicodemus,
Sheets, James H.,
Torhouse, Henry,
Purdam, Francis M.,

Powell, James,
Roberts, Chauncey,
Wilson, Thomas M.,
Williams, Henry W.,
Haynes, Jonathan,

Rowe, Louis P.,
Williams, Moses J.,
White, Charles W.,
Way, Enoch.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Company G.

Privates—
Cecil, Henry A.,
Jenkins, Joseph,
Jarvis, John M.,
Morris, Harmon F.,
McDaniel, George W.,
Miller, Henry G.,
Royce, John W.,
Smith, Markcay,
Ewing, William,
Jenkins, Thomas,
Jarvis, Garrett J. D.,
Myers, John,
McDaniel, William,
Peters, Peter,
Spuriock, Lewis J.,
McElvain, George.

Company I.

Corporal—John C. Murray.

Privates—
Bartlett, Hiram M.,
Cole, Samuel D.,
Fordham, John,
Marose, Daniel R.,
Negley, John F.,
Wilson, Curtis B.,
Shreves, Henry S.,
Brannan, Patrick,
Cooper, Cyrus,
McElvain, George W.,
Miller, John W.,
Sanders, Anthony,
Megley, John F.,
Wilson, William,
Wilson, Amos.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—Carter Van Vleck.
Major—William L. Broadus.
Adjutant—Charles V. Chandler.
Surgeon—Thomas M. Jordan.
Second Assistant Surgeon—Durham M. Creel.
Chaplain—Robert F. Taylor.
Sergeant-Major—Harman Veatch.
Musicians—Daniel M. Carroll, Reuben L. Maynard.
Wagon Master—Karr McClintock.

Company A.

Privates—
Brundage, G. W.,
Fugate, Martin V.,
Frisby, Abraham,
Scott, Amos,
Hendricks, H. F.,
Brundage, James,
Fugate, Samuel H.,
Husted, Talmon,
Toland, Solomon,
Johnson, David,
Mullens, John W.

Company C.

Captains—Charles R. Hume, George W. Blandin.
First-Lieutenants—O. P. Courtwright, Andrew J. O'Neil.
Second-Lieutenant—John E. James.

Privates—
Bond, Marion D. M.,
Boylan, Thomas C.,
Carter, Isaac G.,
Cole, Eleazer,
Carnes, Henry,
Cline, Marshall C.,
Downen, Thomas J.,
Dowell, George W.,
Duncan, James M.,
Duffield, William H.,
Forrest, John,
Freeland, William C.,
Galbreath, John T.,
Gibson, Samuel T.,
Harmon, John,
Hainline, John R.,
Hendricks, Lewis,
James, William E.,
Jenks, Joel H.,
Keithley, Perry,
Bentley, Joseph H.,
Bridges, Thomas B.,
Mealey, Michael,
Magie, Charles H.,
Boydell, Sylvester,
Meeks, Luther,
Monohan, John,
O'Neil, Andrew J.,
Rush, John W.,
Riddell, Sylvester,
Smith, William,
Stafford, Albert J.,
Tyft, Cyril,
Venning, Henry,
Worley, John L.,
Woodside, John W.,
Worley, William H. H.,
Wilhelms, William A.,
Brown, Frederick P.,
Kirk, John W.,
Tift, Serner,
Warner, Jesse,
Lawson, Joseph D.,
Morgan, Clinton,
Mayhugh, John T.,

This regiment was mustered into the service in August, 1861, and was incorporated into the Ninth Missouri, being composed entirely of Illinois companies. On February 12, 1862, by order of the War Department, its name was changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry. It participated in all the engagements in the States of Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia, being present at the terrible battle of Franklin and in the first line of the assaulting column before Nashville. It was mustered out on December 8, 1865. In Company C there were seventy-nine men from this county, of whom seven were killed, seven died and seven were wounded.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Company H.

Private—
Belleville, Jacob N.,
Unassigned Recruits—
Dixon, John,
White, Charles W.,
Frank, Marion,
Williams, Moses J.

Company I.

Corporal—Jacob Pruat.

Privates—
Abbott, Joshua,
David, John F.,
Reno, Alexander,
Peak, Patrick,
Cordell, James,
Flack, Alexander,
Black, Richard S.,
Peak, William,
Tatham, W. H.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Abbott, George W.,
Blanchard, William,
Clayton, Francis M.,
Anderson, Joseph,
Cochran, Stephen D.,
Dinwiddie, Robert.

Company F.

Brown, Charles,
Haskins, Benjamin,
Ralsom, Jesse R.,
Craig, William H.,
Fait, William,
Frank, Marion F.,
Kirkpatrick, William,
Mourning, John W.,
Roberts, Adam,
Dickerson, Charles,
Dixon, John,
Dutton, William,
Johnson, John M.,
Lloyd, John V.,
Martin, Charles,
Roberts, Elmore,



MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL L. CRAIN

Chaffin, Phillip.
Curtis, Mark M.,
Clark, Edward.
Curtis, Joseph P.,
Davis, Thomas J.,
Dixon, William,
Duncan, John,
Decker, Nathaniel,
Frank, John,
Green, John F.,
Gorham, John,
Harmon, William W.,
Hamilton, Elisha,
Huddleston, J. R.,
James, John W.,
James, John E.,
Kirkpatrick, F. A.,
Keithley, J. H.,
Linsley, Thomas,
McGee, William F.,
Messacher, Silas,
Mayhugh, F. T.,
Michaels, Jacob H.,

Company D.

Bates, William.

Company F.

Captain—Elisha Morse.

Company I.

Captain—Granville H. Reynolds.

First-Lieutenant—Hardin Hovey.

Second-Lieutenants—James H. McCandless,
Charles V. Chandler.

Privates—

Arnold, Ira,
Altouse, Lebeus,
Buchanan, James C.,
Bennett, Albert C.,
Bowman, William H.,
Brown, Christopher,
Batchelor, John,
Chase, James M.,
Allen, Richard C.,
Anstine, Theodore P.,
Brown, Daniel,
Beatty, Simon B.,
Baymiller, Michael,
Bear, John O.,
Chapman, Douglas M.,
Clark, Jerome J.,
Cowgill, John F.,
Carroll, James S.,
Carnahan, S.,
Diseron, Daniel,
DeCamp, Goin S.,
Doran, Hugh H.,
Garrison, Zach M.,
Gill, Benjamin F.,
Hall, George P.,
Hamilton P.,
Lane, Benjamin F.,
Monfort, L. M.,
McCandless, Wilson,
Myers, John V.,
McClellan, John,
Mayfield, Joseph,
Pitman, Burrell E.,
Pembroke, John F.,
Parker, Henry,
Rhee, Elias E.,
Reed, Henry G.,
Shannon, John F.,
Stewart, Francis M.,
Shannon, James P.,
Stewart, John F.,
Smith, Joseph A.,
Smith, William F.,
Tunis, Isaac,
Vincent, David A.,
Weaver, John,

Marshall, Josephus,
Martin, George,
Magie, James K.,
Mayhugh, Laban D.,
Midcap, Nathaniel,
Messacher, William D.,
Norris, Charles L.,
O' Cain, James,
Roberts, Peter B.,
Sherry, Marion,
Spielman, C. L.,
Sims, John,
Tipton, James,
Warner, William H.,
Wilson, Andrew,
Wilson, Elias H.,
Welsh, James L.,
Bayles, Joseph W.,
Chaffin, Michael,
Pace, Ingram,
Terry, Richard L.,
James, Joseph E.

Wilson, Lewis R.,
Broadus, Thomas H.,
Carroll, John R.,
Cupp, William C.,
Eldred, James C.,
Gibson, Samuel F.,
McClure, Hugh,
Sims, John,
Carroll, Daniel M.,
Craig, Simeon,
Downen, Thomas J.,
David, George H.,
Dallam, Samuel W.,
Edmondson, Thomas,
Gibson, John,
Hows, John B.,
Hogue, George P.,
Hummer, John M.,
Laughlin, Robert F.,
McCandless, Moses A.,
Maxwell, John C.,
McClellan, James C.,
McClellan, William G.,
Pennington, Joseph L.,
Pitman, George,
Plotts, Thomas M.,
Painter, George,
Ricketts, Harvey,
Reed, William R.,
Scudder, Jesse B.,
Stewart, John W.,
Stewart, Thomas B.,
Scudder, Martin V.,
Smith, James H.,
Tunis, Joseph,
Vail, Thomas J.,
Waver, William,
Withrow, James E.,
Wilson, Rufus R.,
Bridges, Thomas B.,
Cupp, Jonas P.,
Decker, Nathaniel,
Faber, Jacob,
McClintock, Karr,
Pace, Ingram A.,
Wilhelm, A.,
Wilhelm, Samuel P.

This regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., by Colonel William H. Bennison, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service on the 1st of December. It was at once ordered to Louisville and assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio, and afterward transferred to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. In June it participated in the forward movement of the Union forces under Rosecrans, and was active in the operations around Chickamauga, where Major William L. Broaddus was killed at the first volley of the Confederates. After this battle Colonel Bennison resigned and was succeeded by Carter Van Vleck, of Macomb. The regiment subsequently took part in nearly every engagement from Chickamauga to Atlanta, and bore its full share of hard fighting. After the capture of the city the command was a part of the famous onward movement to the coast. Colonel Van Vleck was mortally wounded by a sharp-shooter, dying August 23, 1864, deeply mourned by all his men, who were devotedly attached to him.

The regiment was mustered out June 7, 1865. McDonough County furnished 214 of its men, of whom 15 were killed, 28 wounded and 23 died while in service; 20 were taken prisoners, 6 of whom died at Andersonville and 3 in Libby Prison. No better body of men than these of the Seventy-eighth went into the field, or were more active during the entire term of their service.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—Lewis H. Waters.
Adjutant—Charles E. Waters.
Quartermaster—Louis A. Simmons.
Surgeon—James B. Kyle.

Company A.

Captains—John P. Higgins, Willis Edson.
Second-Lieutenants—William F. Stearns, John S. Walker.
Sergeants—John McCabe, Edwin B. Rall, Thomas M. Whitehead.
Corporals—Warren S. Odell, David J. Tuggle, William J. Lea, Joseph B. Worthman, Quincy A. Roberts, Thomas J. Starns, William Jones.

Privates—
Allen, Coffner W.,
Blair, James E.,
Butler, Preston,
Clark, Jacob,
Clark, Milton,
Casto, Thomas J.,
Covatt, Abraham B.,
Case, Edward,
Driscoll, John,
Davis, John W.,
Gadd, Frank,
Archer, George C.,
Brotherton, Silas E.,
Baker, John,
Clarke, James S.,
Casto, George W.,
Cox, Nathan C.,
Crane, John A.,
Dunsworth, D. B.,
Deardorff, Joseph,
Fenton, George,
Green, William T.,
Kelly, James,

Holliday, Francis M.,
Lane, David H.,
Misener, Charles W.,
Morris, Richard L.,
Owen, Nathaniel,
Parks, George,
Pelsor, John C.,
Patrick, Charles,
Reno, Joseph L.,
Shoopman, Jacob,
Shepherd, Thomas J.,
Slyter, Lorenzo,
Tuggle, Crawford,
Voorhees, John,
White, Thomas W.,
Willis, Able H.,
Whiting, Charles H.,
Dawson, Richard A.,
Chase, Chauncey,
McCamenout, J. P.,

Lutes, Granville M.,
Maury, Thomas B.,
Nolan, Michael,
O'Bryan, Edward,
Parks, John,
Patrick, Samuel,
Remick, Augustus,
Robertson, James T.,
Spear, Samuel R.,
Slyter, Philo,
Smizer, John,
Voorhees, George R.,
Walker, Daniel,
Wooley, Richard A.,
Wilson, Zacharia,
Wells, Christopher C.,
Clarke, Benjamin F.,
Mitchell, Wilford,
Willis, George W.

Corporals—Eli Elwell, James H. Kennie, Rufus L. Cox.

Privates—
Benson, Vachel,
Graves, Allen,
Hammond, Benjamin,
Kerr, Clayburn T.,
McConnell, George,
McFadden, Samuel N.,
Seaburn, George,
Shaffer, John,
Swearingen, George,
Turner, Thomas B.,
Walroth, Abram N.,

Enders, Christopher,
Herlocker, James M.,
Kerr, George N.,
Knock, Daniel,
Miller, Levi A.,
Nebergall, Reuben J.,
Sloan, John F.,
Swearingin, Martin,
Thomas, John,
Westel, Christopher,
Culp, William.

Company B.

Corporals—R. H. McClintock, David G. Harland.

Privates—
Andrews, Martin,
Hannon, Patrick,
Leighty, John H.,
Mitchell, Coleman,
Stambaugh, Jacob,
Toland, John T.,
Walker, Samuel,

Chappell, W.,
Green, William T.,
Miles, Augustus,
Smiter, James P.,
Stambaugh, Samuel,
Walker, Ebenezer,
Greer, John A.

Company C.

Captain—William Ervin.
First-Lieutenant—Joseph G. Waters.
Second-Lieutenants—William P. Pearson, William F. Jones.

First-Sergeant—William T. Harris.
Sergeants—John S. Provine, John A. Eyre,
George T. Yocum, William Pointer.

Corporals—Daniel Wooley, Edward S. Piper,
William J. Hampton, William J. Hensley, Alex.
Blackburn, Nathan A. Miller.

Privates—
Adcock, Joseph T.,
Broaddus, Thomas H.,
Brown, David,
Cord, William G.,
Champ, Martin H.,
Dailey, Isaac W.,
Foley, William H.,
Hill, James,
Hall, Henry,
Harris, George W.,
Hammer, Josiah Y.,
Johnson, James,
Kelsey, Cyrus,
Markham, Albert,
Martin, Thomas J.,
Maines, David,
Pennington, C. W.,
Purdum, Abraham,
Pennington, R. W.,
Rollins, John H.,
Sumpter, Henry,
Sweeney, John W.,
Stratton, Elijah,
Smith, Edward,
Sweeney, William,
Venable, John W.,
VanMeter, Henry,
Willis, Abraham V.,
Winslow, Charles F.,
Wayland, William H.,
Hunter, James H.,

Avery, Daniel,
Brooks, Francis,
Bowlin, John S.,
Chapman, William A.,
Dailey, James,
Erwin, Jesse L.,
Ferguson, J. V.,
Harris, John,
Herron, Wesley C.,
Herdson, Allen A.,
Harlan, Marcus L.,
Kemble, Thomas E.,
Lee, Cicero B.,
McQuestion, Alex.,
McDaniels, G. W.,
Maxwell, George,
Provine, James H.,
Purdum, James,
Pennington, W. T.,
Ringer, William W.,
Simmons, William W.,
Stratton, John W.,
Smith, Samuel A.,
Swigart, Josiah,
Tandy, Jephtha M.,
Vleet, David,
Witherell, Cyrus,
Winslow, William H.,
Wilkinson, F.,
Walker, William C.,
Hankins, John.

Company E.

Taylor, Benjamin F.

Company F.

Second-Lieutenants—Samuel Frost, Joseph Price.

The Eighty-fourth was one of the most gallant regiments of the State of Illinois. It was organized at Quincy, by Colonel Lewis H. Waters, in August, 1862, its commanding officer having served a few months as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-eighth. On September 1, 1862, the regiment was mustered into the service with 951 men, rank and file. Ordered to report at Louisville on the 23d of September, it was there assigned to the Tenth Brigade of the Fourth Division, and on the 29th of the same month marched with the brigade in pursuit of Bragg. Its long march finally brought it to Nashville, but the first battle of any importance in which the regiment participated was that of Stone River, or Murfreesboro, which occurred on the 31st of December, 1862, to January 3, 1863. This was one of the bloodiest conflicts of the war, and in them the Eighty-fourth displayed rare gallantry, losing 228 men killed and wounded. In June the Eighty-fourth was again with Rosecrans' army in search of General Bragg, and, not finding the enemy at Chattanooga, pushed on rapidly in his rear. September 19th the armies engaged in battle, with indecisive results; finally, on the 20th, Rosecrans retired. General Thomas alone stood between disaster and rout all that long, terrible afternoon, while around his veterans surged the entire Confederate force; but he, also, was obliged finally to retire to Chattanooga. The Eighty-fourth was among his heroes, and when the roll was called at Chattanooga, 172 of its men failed to respond.

On the 24th of November the Eighty-fourth was ordered on duty and took part in the memorable battle of Lookout Mountain. It engaged in the battle of Dalton, May 13, 1864, and was also present at Resaca, May 14th; Burnt Hickory, May 26th to 31st, and Dallas, June 1st, 2d and 3d. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain and the siege of Atlanta it bore a prominent



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part. When Sherman's army drew out of Atlanta, Thomas' Corps was left to defend Nashville, and during the sanguinary conflicts at Franklin and Nashville, December 15th and 16th, the Eighty-fourth sustained its reputation for bravery.

The total casualties sustained by this gallant regiment numbered 558 men. On the 8th of June, 1865, it was mustered out of the service and returned home. The 205 men from this county were divided between Companies A, B, C, E and F. Of these, 11 were killed, 39 died in the service, 39 were wounded and one, John R. Carroll, was captured and died in Andersonville Prison. His remains rest in grave No. 7,937. The citizens of the county held this regiment in high esteem, watching carefully its every movement and rejoicing exceedingly at the return of the survivors.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Campbell, Thomas, Moss, Samuel.
Peterman, David P., Randolph, John H.

Company F.

Sergeant—James W. Wilson.

Private—Hollenbeck, Francis.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD INFANTRY.

Company F.

Corporal—Andrew J. Justice.
Musicians—William A. Smith, William E. Cooper.

Privates—
Buck, Joseph H., Buck, Joseph.
Baughman, Samuel, Holler, William,
Post, William.

Company G.

Ames, Americus, Yocum, John W.
Myers, Artemus.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Freeman, John P., Fortney, Henry M.
Leal, Clark, Martin, Henry C.

Company B.

Burham, James T., Haight, John.
Ladd, Andrew L., McCants, Leander.
Mattleu, Conrad, Ramsey, Samuel.
Wells, Lewis T., Weider, Alonzo.

Company E.

Corporals—Jacob D. Bungar, George W. Thomas.

Company I.

House, William A.

Company K.

Hazel, Solomon, Martin, George W.
Philip, Felix L., Toland, D. L.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

Company H.

Captain—Samuel McConnell.
First-Lieutenants—Henry C. Mullen, Jackson Wells.
Second-Lieutenant—Samuel D. Sawyer.
First-Sergeant—Nathan B. McGraw.
Sergeants—Levi S. Mills, Robert T. Carter, Joel C. Bond, Parvis H. Moore.

Privates—
Arthur, Daniel, Plotts, Martin L.
Amos, George W., Pugh, Alexander.
Booth, James Jr., Snook, Roswell H.,
Booth, James C., Thomas, William,
Booth, John, Whittlesey, William H.,
Clark, James, Maxwell, John A.,
Crownover, F. L., Camp, Thomas J.,
Covert, John, Hyde, Charles,
Duncan, Benjamin, Ralston, David R.,
Anderson, William H., Eby, Jeremiah W.,
Bond, Benjamin, Faust, Charles,
Bechtel, Henry B., Frankenburg, Benjamin,
Bechtel, David, Gibson, Alpheus M.,
Carter, John E., Hall, James,
Covert, Joseph B., Loggard, Tolbert,
Covert, David, Kantz, George,
Cruser, DeWitt T. B., Long, Samuel C.,
Duncan, James E., McMaster, William W.,
Dewey, William H., Nole, William T.,
Frost, Richard T., Parvin, Isaac M.,
Falck, Frederick, Plotts, John C.,
Fleming, John, Purman, John H.,
Farley, George, Stearns, Abdallah M.,
Hobart, John, Sutton, James A.,
Hunt, Manning F., Wilson, Lewis,
Kepple, James V., Frankenburg, J. W.,
Lemmons, James H., Morris, John,
McKannelley, W. L., Couch, William H.,
McMein, Ammon P., Little, John,
Oglesby, William T., Wagner, John.
Pelly, John D.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., in September, 1862, by Colonel Thomas J. Kinney, and mustered into the service on the 10th of October. On November 2d the regiment was ordered to Columbus, Ky., and assigned to the Fourth Brigade, Fifth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, under General A. J. Smith, the Federal forces moving up the Red River to the assistance of General Banks. The Illinois command took part in all the operations of that expedition, and on April 7th stood the brunt of the battle at Pleasant Hill. They were also present at the battles around Nashville, December 15th and 16th, embarking for New Orleans on the 8th of February, 1865, and engaging in the assaults at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. Subsequently the regiment was ordered to Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., and was mustered out of the service August 26, 1865, arriving at Camp Butler on the 4th of September.

Company H, of this regiment, contained eighty-one men from McDonough County, of whom eight were killed in battle and are now sleeping in Southern soil.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH
INFANTRY.

Company D.

Captains—Stephen Brink, Abraham Newland.
Second-Lieutenant—Travis Mellor.
Sergeant—John Bechtel.
Corporals—John Begian, James H. Kirk, Joseph Jackson.
Musician—William S. Wilson.

Privates—
Beverly, David,
Brodbeck, Thomas,
Bainbridge, John,
Calbert, Simon,
Dungan, John,
Deener, William F.,
Ennis, John W.,
Green, William M.,
Hickman, William,
Hainline, A. J.,
McKenzie, William,
Mourning, F. M.,
Bechtel, A. G.,
Barrett, Abner,
Boyd, William H.,
Chapin, Robert,
Dewey, Victor M.,
Duncan, Joseph,
Gartside, Job,
Hume, Thomas,
Hall, George,
Milbourne, William,
Moore, John J.,
Mumma, David,
Nelson, E. C.,
Spicer, Benjamin F.,

York, John,
Burford, William J.,
Holton, John W.,
Huff, Francis M.,
Jenkins, David,
Mitchell, Robert,
Mammon, Henry J.,
Richards, J. H.,
Shannon, Walter,
Shannon, Edward,
Swigert, Zachariah,
Smith, John,
Smith, John T.,
Terrill, John,
Young, George M.,
Delay, William H.,
Hutchinson, A. H.,
Jarvis, Henry M.,
Lowell, John H.,
Moore, John,
Pyle, William A.,
Richards, John T.,
Sullivan, M. O.,
Sheets, George R.,
Twitchell, Almond D.,
Delay, Jacob,
Wear, James M.

Company I.

Captains—Thomas K. Roach, Benjamin A. Griffith.

First-Lieutenant—Elijah Barton.
Second-Lieutenant—James M. Griffith.
Sergeant—James S. Shryak.
Corporals—Thomas O. Bugg, David T. Guy,
Milo Hobart, William B. Greenup.
Musician—Milton J. Stokes.

Privates—
Bowers, Thomas J.,
Bugg, Benjamin,
Campbell, W. M.,
Foley, Thomas,
Foster, William,
Griffith, Cary P.,
Harrison, Joseph D.,
Kennet, Jasper,
McDonald, Daniel,
Murphy, George C.,
Overton, Joseph B.,
Sypherd, Flavius J.,
Stodgill, Isaac N.,
Wooley, Moses F.,
Creasy, John,
Browning, John W.,
Bugg, S. A.,
Duncan, William H.,
Forrest, Henry T.,
Guy, Nathaniel M.,
Hainline, Joseph H.,
Hawkins, William B.,
McCanley, William,
Murfitt, William,
Morris, William C.,
Phillips, John C.,
Stokes, Wesley S.,
Teas, Joseph C.,
Yard, Job,

Fullerton, Hiram,
Foley, James M.,
Gilbert, George G.,
Goodling, Lyman,
Hainline, David L.,
Lovell, John N.,
McGraw, Calvin,
Murphy, Luther,
Sweeney, William O.,
Burrows, William,
Frost, Ephraim,
Heslop, George P.,
Leake, Pennel,
Morgan, John H.,
Silverston, William F.,
Gilbert, Barnard,
Gilbert, James R.,
Griffin, Joseph F.,
Hawkins, Robert B.,
Lovell, Charles W.,
Morton, George,
Rymer, John H.,
Warner, James,
Divine, Edwin,
Hannaford, Charles A.,
Johnson, Ames B.,
Masten, Joel H.,
Pauk, Alfred,
Williams, S. L.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, containing 116 men from McDonough

County, was organized at Camp Butler by Colonel Thomas J. Sloan, in September, 1862. After being mustered into the service it moved to Jackson, Tenn., where, on October 6th, it was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. This regiment took part in nearly all the battles of the West, and those fought along the Mississippi River. In a contest wherein five regiments competed, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth received a stand of colors as a prize for the best drilled of the contestants. Upon the banner was this inscription: "Excelsior Regiment! Third Division, Seventh Corps. From the hands of Major-General McPherson, for excelling in soldierly appearance, discipline and drill." The regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States at Chicago, August 5, 1865. (See on pages 737-738, in the latter part of this chapter, under the head, "The Surrender of Vicksburg," an interesting reminiscence of that event in connection with the history of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH
INFANTRY.

Company H.

Coom, Peter.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH
INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas K. Roach.
Surgeon—William A. Huston.
Second Assistant Surgeon—Robert G. Scroggs.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—Benjamin I. Dunn.
Principal Musician—James S. Carroll.

Company C.

Captain—Brazillia Veach.
First-Sergeant—Thaddeus Huston.
Sergeant—James H. Drais.
Corporals—John E. Russell, James R. Bailey,
Fred L. Lancy, Peter McIntosh.
Musician—Charles Penrose.

Privates—
Brown, Isaac N. P.,
Cord, Thaddeus C.,
Darnell, Homer L.,
Duncan, John,
Essex, William,
Harber, George W.,
Cromais, Samuel,
Chapman, Frank M.,
Dorothy, Archibald,
Eakle, Milton,
Herron, Eli P.,

Hooker, Francis M.,
Lea, William J.,
Miller, Edward M.,
Maylor, Albert,
Roach, John M.,
Thompson, James,
Kious, Jacob,
Martin, John,
Moore, Joseph,
Nicholas, Henry P.,
Runkle, Darius,
Updegraff, A. W.

Company D.

Captain—John B. Johnson.
First-Lieutenant—James Robb.
First-Sergeant—Charles Broadbeck.
Sergeants—Palmer E. Hughson, Peter C. Stire.
Corporals—James Tannehill, Henry C. King,
Orion H. Bliss, John C. Dewey.

Privates—
 Arbogast, Henry,
 Carrier, George D.,
 Davis, Albert W.,
 Funk, Joseph H.,
 Kreider, Jacob,
 Murray, Arthur,
 Painter, John W.,
 Raymond, Simon,
 Sackett, Solomon,

Boyle, William,
 Collar, Allen J. P.,
 Drake, William P.,
 Hull, Henry,
 McDonald, Isaac J.,
 Owens, Alexander,
 Plotts, William L.,
 Robinson, Hamilton,
 Sheley, Samuel,
 Stantial, Christopher P.

Company G.

First-Lieutenant—John M. Johnson.

Privates—
 Adcock, George P.,
 Buck, George W.,
 Crabtree, E. P.,
 Jellison, Zimri,
 Johnson, Edward R.,
 Orr, John,
 Scaff, William,
 Wilestead, Thomas G.,

Akerson, Joseph,
 Carrier, Alonzo E.,
 Henry, William J.,
 Jiriso, John,
 Mallam, Robert,
 Patrick, Charles,
 Wolf, Jacob,
 Whittier, Laforest.

Company I.

Captain—William H. Oglesby.
 First-Lieutenant—Andrew R. Wilson.
 Second-Lieutenant—James N. Porter.
 First-Sergeant—Charles D. Hendrickson.
 Sergeants—James A. Kyle, James T. McDonald.
 Corporals—Edwin D. Dudley, Jacob R. Dawson,
 Samuel F. Sanders, Myron M. Myrick, Silas W.
 Adcock, Melton B. Chapman.

Privates—
 Austin, George W.,
 Anderson, W. H.,
 Barnes, Asa L.,
 Bennie, James,
 Carroll, James S.,
 Couch, James W.,
 Condon, Andrew L.,
 Davis, David A.,
 Duncan, Isaac,
 Dinnington, James R.,
 Hensley, William J.,
 Hageman, C. W.,
 Keirns, William,
 Lownes, Charles R.,
 Laughlin, Edwin T.,
 Miller, Robert H.,
 Mills, William D.,
 Overman, John W.,
 Porter, Lester W.,
 Pearson, Joseph A.,
 Purkey, William,
 Rakein, William H.,
 Shreve, Milton,
 Sherman, A.,
 Spencer, William A.,
 Toland, Stephen,
 West, Martin,
 Wheeler, Isaac D.,
 Wells, David L.,

Arnold, Lewis C.,
 Adams, Charles E.,
 Barclay, James,
 Couch, William H.,
 Chambers, David,
 Chaddock, James,
 Clark, Wilbur C.,
 Davidson, Samuel L.,
 Forsom, Edgar A.,
 Hogue, George P.,
 Harris, Henry H.,
 Jones, George T.,
 Little, John P.,
 LeMaster, James L.,
 Martin, Jacob E.,
 Montague, Benjamin,
 McGinnis, John F.,
 Pottenger, James H.,
 Pennell, William J.,
 Prindle, Chauncey R.,
 Pugh, John W.,
 Rodecker, William H.,
 Scrutchfield, J. A.,
 Smick, William A.,
 Steel, James,
 Walker, James H.,
 Woolley, Lewis B.,
 Wychoff, Daniel L.,
 Wilson, Nelson M.,
 Walker, Robert A.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was organized at Quincy, by Colonel John Wood, and mustered into the 100-days' service on the 5th of June, 1864. Four days later it proceeded to Memphis, where it was assigned to the Fourth Brigade, District of Memphis, Colonel E. L. Baltwick, of the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding. McDonough County furnished 153 men to the regiment, distributed as

follows: 32 men in Company C, commanded by Captain Barzilla Veatch; 28 men in Company D, Captain John B. Johnson, of Prairie City; 17 men in Company G, and 71 men in Company I, Captain William H. Oglesby, of Bushnell, commanding. Of these three were killed in battle, four died in the service and twenty were taken prisoners. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield on September 4, 1864. Among the regimental officers were several well known citizens of McDonough County, including Thomas K. Roach, of Colchester; Dr. William A. Huston, of Macomb; Assistant Surgeon Robert G. Scroggs, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin I. Dunn, of Macomb. Dr. Huston died at Memphis, June 25, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Duncan, Dr. B. A.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Company C.

Captains—George C. Steach, James L. Cochran.
 First-Lieutenant—Harvey T. Gregg.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant—Isalah L. Bailey.
 Commissary-Sergeant—Zimri M. Parvin.
 Hospital Steward—Wiley C. Longford.
 Sergeants—William H. Parrish, Henry Arbogast.
 Corporals—John H. Dixon, John W. Painter,
 Rollins Whittlesey, Thomas R. Ritenour, Abraham
 Arthurs, John H. Snook, Charles E. Blackburn.
 Musicians—Wilber C. Clark, Richard Hillyer.

Privates—
 Wagoner, J. S. K.,
 Atkinson, William H.,
 Brink, Stephen,
 Beaver, Francis M.,
 Campbell, Murray L.,
 Collier, Thomas,
 Davidson, Ezekiel C.,
 Dean, Thomas W.,
 Gray, James A.,
 Gadden, Cyrus J.,
 Hickman, Bayard,
 Iseman, David,
 Johnson, Joseph,
 Lester, Calvin,
 Laughlin, Edwin F.,
 Moore, James W.,
 Montgomery, John,
 Mariner, George,
 Markham, Byron,
 Marsh, Gilbert H.,
 Nickerson, D. A.,
 Pierson, Thomas,
 Steel, William,
 Scaffer, Oliver P.,
 Tittsworth, John M.,
 Thompson, John W.,
 Weisbrod, George,
 Whittier, Laforest,
 Waid, John J.,
 Barry, Robert,

Adams, Albert J.,
 Broadus, John R.,
 Boyer, Silas M.,
 Chapman, Henry,
 Cottrell, William J.,
 Carter, George W.,
 Davidson, Garrett,
 Dace, John,
 Greenwell, Francis M.,
 Hinesman, William,
 Hudson, Wash. W.,
 Jellison, John,
 Leighty, Henry,
 Langley, Earnett W.,
 Miller, Charles C.,
 Muckey, George W.,
 Martin, John B.,
 Myer, Benjamin F.,
 McElvain, George H.,
 McLaren, John,
 Nash, Andrew W.,
 Pittsburg, Martin,
 Sperling, Robert B.,
 Travis, James,
 Towers, Henry J.,
 Thomson, Charles L.,
 Weisbrod, August,
 Wenkler, Leopold,
 Wolf, Dallas,
 Cord, Thaddeus C.

Company H.

Corporal—Richard N. Pearson.

Privates—
Brown, Edwin F.,
Carstens, A. W.,
Hobart, Lewis,
Kennedy, John,
McGuire, John,
McPherson, G.,

Campbell, Samuel A.,
Crawford, James,
Humberd, J. P.,
McDermitt, M.,
McCormick, William,
Maxwell, William.

Company I.

Corporal—Ellis Buchanan.

Privates—
Bacon, Daniel,
Cowdry, Spencer,
Dorset, Harrison,
Hudson, W.,
Hall, Ivory,
Kelsey, John S.,
Nutt, John,
Pryor, Timothy,
Robertson, John W.,
Strucker, Joseph.

Cochran, Asbury C.,
Cook, Robert,
Graham, Hugh,
Herrick, Almerlin,
Hearns, H. H.,
Mower, Francis M.,
Pickens, William A.,
Roach, Elam A.,
Robertson, Barton,
Whitson, Abijah.

Company K.

Allen, John,
Caldwell, John,
Evans, Job J.,
Farrier, James,
Hall, George A.,
O'Brien, John,
Robertson, John,
Upton, Charles W.,

Burrows, Joseph,
Cooper, Robert,
Farrell, Michael,
Hunsaker, James,
Lovitt, Thomas,
Pike, John,
Toner, John,
Wallace, B.,
White, Thomas.

This regiment was organized at Quincy and mustered into the service February 28, 1865, the enlistment being for one year. It was armed and equipped at Springfield, and ordered to Nashville, Tenn., on the 7th of March; on the 2d of May proceeded to Kingston, Ga., via Resaca and Calhoun, arriving May 12th and having the honor of accepting the surrender of General Warford and his command. On the 13th, 14th and 15th of May they were employed in the paroling of 10,400 prisoners. The regiment remained at Kingston, guarding Government property, and on July 28th proceeded to Columbus, Ga., where, on January 24, 1866, it was mustered out of the service, the men receiving their final pay and honorable discharge February 8, 1866. In the command were 138 men from McDonough County, of whom four died during the term of enlistment of a little less than a year.

TENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

Company B.

Captain—William F. Bayne.
First-Lieutenant—James E. Fleming.
Second-Lieutenant—Jerry Randolph.
Sergeants—David S. Randolph, Calvin R. Single,
James McClellan, James F. Jones, John H. Moore.
Corporals—James F. Greenup, James W. Hardin,
C. J. Lindsey, Isaac Halterman, Russell T. Stokes,
John Matheny, Crawford Cuddison, John W. Clark.

Musicians—C. Morris, fifer; J. F. Foley, drummer.

Privates—
Samuel Baldwin,
Reece W. Barnes,
P. Cubbison,
W. H. Davis,
Francis F. Fleming,
Samuel H. Frisclive,
Albert Freas,
Hiram P. Howe,
Joseph Hensley,
John Horton,
John P. Lane,
William T. Moore,
David R. Marier,
John Melvin,
Isaac D. Morgan,
D. H. McCartney,
Thomas J. Martin,
Harvey Oatman,
Edward C. Rabbitt,
G. A. Robinson,
John M. Sweeney,
William H. Stevens,
G. W. Thompson,
John E. Vance,
John Wooley,
W. H. Woods,

George W. Baney,
Andrew J. Clark,
Daniel A. Camp,
Thomas J. Ferguson,
John H. Fair,
Edwin A. Farley,
Robert F. Frances,
Anderson D. Hainline,
William O. Hoskinson,
William R. Kirk,
William P. Leaphart,
Robert J. Mills,
Richard J. Morris,
William N. McGraw,
Robert S. Morgan,
John W. Myers,
David C. Newell,
William B. Rice,
Louis Roberts,
Hiram L. Sweeney,
William S. Stokes,
George Sherwood,
L. C. Twichel,
L. N. VanHoesen,
Milton Woolridge,
Felix B. White,
William H. Young.

At the first Presidential call for 300,000 men in 1861, Dr. W. F. Bayne, of Macomb, organized a company and wrote to Governor Yates, tendering its services. The Governor answered that he had already accepted two companies from McDonough County, and that being its full quota, he declined to accept any more men. As the Doctor and his men were very anxious to enter the field, they went to St. Louis, tendered their services there, were accepted by Governor Gamble and mustered into the United States service at the St. Louis arsenal, as Company B. It was placed on detached service until 1862, when it was assigned to the Tenth Missouri Infantry, Second Brigade, Third Division, Army of the Mississippi, Dr. Bayne receiving his commission as Captain.

The regiment went into the field, taking part in the various operations in Missouri, and no part of it did better service, or has a brighter record, than Company B, of McDonough County. Many of those enlisting in 1861 never returned to their homes, yet there are a few brave "boys" still living in this and adjoining counties. The following are some of the more prominent engagements in which the company took an active part: Iuka, September, 1862; Corinth, October 3d; Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863; Jackson, May 14th, and Champion Hills, May 16th. Company B was also present at the siege of Vicksburg, May 18 to July 4, 1863. Charles A. Gilchrist, afterward a Brigadier-General in command of colored troops, was a member of the Tenth Missouri Infantry.



Albert Eads.

SECOND CALIFORNIA CAVALRY.

Fulkner, Henry J.

FIFTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

Company A.

Depoy, James.

FIFTH CALIFORNIA INFANTRY.

Brevet-Captain—H. H. Stevens.

UNITED STATES VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

McConnel, William J.

Company K.

Vandermint, Danl. Begg.

Smith, John O. Jackson, George W.,

ENGINEER REGIMENT OF MISSOURI.

Company C.

Butler, Cyrus F.

FIRST ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE WEST.

Company B.

Folsom, DeWitt C.,

Folsom, Isaac Y.,

Davie, Sylvester,

Davie, Atwood,

Halterman, Oliver,

Benedict, Benjamin,

DeHass, A. J.,

Stolcup, David,

Cooper, David,

Hatheld, Joseph,

Snyder, James,

White, Joseph,

Tally, Vincent,

Clarey, John,

Flannegan, William,

Burdell, Windell,

Spunagle, William,

Spunagle, Daniel,

Spunagle, Jacob,

Hoover, Benjamin K.,

Patton, William G.,

Moore, Peter,

Moore, Oliver,

Lamb, Frank,

Maloney, Richard A.

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

The following article from the pen of A. Newland, of Tennessee, McDonough County, and a former member of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois, communicated to "The National Tribune," Washington, D. C., will have an interest for many veterans connected with other Illinois regiments which took part in the historic event to which it refers:

"EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Permit me to reply to the article by D. L. Wellman, of the Fourth Minnesota, published in 'The National Tribune' February 5, 1903.

"The beautiful moon of Saturday, July 4, 1863, dawned gloriously, when Gen. Pemberton communicated his acceptance of the terms proposed by Gen. Grant. At 10 o'clock the Confederate garrison marched out of the citadel they had so bravely defended, stacked arms, and marched back again as prisoners of war. Nearly 32,000 men, 172 cannon, 60,000 stands of

arms, with a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores were surrendered.

"The most complete and unparalleled capture was achieved by the invincible Army of the Tennessee under Grant.

"Just before 10 o'clock that morning the One Hundred Twenty-fourth Illinois heard the command, 'Fall in,' and in a few moments every man able for duty was in his place, shoulder to shoulder, as they had often been before, but never with such a feeling, never so proud of each other as now. A few moments later our brigade band, one of the best, being hidden from us by the Shirley House, on our left, started us. We had not thought of or heard any music for so long, only now and then a bugle call, and the deafening rattle of musketry, now the beautiful strains of 'Hail Columbia' burst out so unexpectedly and welled out so exultingly, that men who had marched up to the cannon's mouth and met unflinchingly and fearlessly the shock of battle, and the fiery onsets of the fiercest charge, were touched and the chords of their hearts were swept by the music and many of those brave, strong men were moved to tears. Then followed the stirring and inspiring strains of 'The Star Spangled Banner.' Then the order rang out, 'Forward—March!' and the gallant First Brigade, composed of the Twentieth, Thirty-first, Forty-fifth, One Hundred Twenty-fourth Illinois, and the Twenty-third Indiana, Gen. M. D. Leggett commanding, of Logan's fighting Third Division, the Forty-fifth Illinois leading, took up its line of march into Vicksburg. When the troops arrived at the court house, the battle flag of the Forty-ninth Illinois was thrown to the breeze from the cupola of the court house. The sight of the beautiful starry banner floating so gracefully over the city caused the boys to shout lustily; their wild huzzas rent the air; they shouted as they had never done before, and as they never can again. When Vicksburg fell the joy of the nation was complete. As one has said, 'Pluck no laurels from Logan's Third Division.' There is 'glory enough for all' of the Union troops who won that matchless victory, and were at the surrender of Vicksburg and took part in the royal celebration of that day. Every year that victorious army has two Fourths to celebrate, one for our National birth, and one for Vicksburg.

"On May 22, during the siege, an assault was made upon the enemy's works, which resulted in an advance all along the line by the entire army. The battle became fierce and furious everywhere; men rushed up to the enemy's works, climbed up the exterior slope, planted their flags upon them; then a fierce and terrible struggle ensued; but they could not enter. The rebel fire was concentrated on points where the nature of the ground would admit of an assault to be made only by small bodies of troops, and as the head of the column would pass the exposed points while assaulting, they would be swept by a terrific fire so severe that nothing living could stand before it; they would reel and fall. The enemy's works were naturally and artificially so strong they could not be taken in that way, and the nature of the ground was such that only small columns could be used in making the assault. But Logan's Division was so far advanced that we were located nearest the rebel works of any possibly on the line until the surrender. The Twelfth Illinois occupied Shirley's peach orchard, with our left resting on his house, or the 'white house,' as it was called. Mr. Shirley was at home, and claimed to be a Union man. The Forty-fifth Illinois used the rear of the house for headquarters; the front side could not be safely used; it was full of bullet holes, and was hit nearly every day. Lieutenant Foster, or 'Coonskin,' had his observatory near this house. After building forts and rifle pits, we made a covered way which reached clear to the enemy's works. There were a number of coal miners in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois and some lead miners in the Forty-fifth Illinois. We mined under Fort Hill and blew it up June 25; 1,200 pounds of powder placed under it lifted a part of the fort into the air. The falling earth had formed a new line of defense for the rebels, and had left a large basin, or oval space, into which our brave men poured. This place became a 'slaughter pen,' or 'crater,' as it was called, and many of our noble soldiers and officers fell in that bloody and fearful pen. Other mines and saps were run, and on July 1st, Fort Hill was again blown up into the air. This was quite successful; much damage and loss sustained by the enemy, with no loss to us. Six persons were blown into our lines; three

of them were colored, and one of them, named 'Abe,' survived his transit. Theodore R. Davis, of Harper's Weekly, sketched him on the spot, all dirt and tatters as he was. He said he went up two miles, saw stars, met his master—who was one of the white men killed—coming down, etc., a part of which—seeing stars—was doubtless true. The colored man was the hero of the hour, and seemed to enjoy it greatly. It was said that after the blowing up of the fort the second time, the Confederate officers found it difficult to get soldiers to man that part of their line. General McPherson promised each of the boys that mined the fort a new suit of clothes and one of the first furloughs home after the surrender. Several of my company, with a number of others, received the promised gifts when the siege ended. The accomplished, gallant and brave commander, General McPherson, was honor bright in all his dealings with men. He was one of the brightest stars in all the galaxy of Union Generals. In his death America lost a splendid soldier. For proof of the above facts, see Grant's Memoirs; General McPherson's request to General Rawlins, Grant's Chief of Staff; McPherson's orders to General Logan; General M. D. Leggett's official report. See also the History of Life and Deeds of General U. S. Grant, by Frank A. Burr; also, The History of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois. There are many comrades yet living belonging to these regiments which composed General Leggett's Brigade, who can verify the above statement.—A. Newland, Co. D, One Hundred and Two Dozen, Tennessee, Ill."

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Names of soldiers who died during their term of service, in battle or in hospital, with date of death:

Jacob Rutishamer died at Columbus, Ky., April 4, 1862.
 James E. Saddler died July 4, 1863.
 Thomas L. Holliday was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Henry C. Calvin was mortally wounded November 11, 1863.
 George Davis died at Trenton, Tenn., August 16, 1862.
 Jacob Oertel was killed at Holly Springs, December 20, 1862.
 Edward Curtis was killed at Sabine, La., April 8, 1864.
 John H. Kinkade died at Carrollton, La., August 22, 1863.
 Aaron Markham, a veteran, died at Baton Rouge, La.
 Enoch Nelson died at Louisville, Ky., September 29, 1865.
 Alexander L. Corporal was killed at Bird's Point, Mo., January 10, 1862.

Daniel Lair was killed at Bird's Point, Mo., January 10, 1862.
 Christian Myers was killed at Bird's Point, Mo., January 10, 1862.
 Samuel S. Schall died of wounds at Oxford, Miss., December 7, 1862.
 William B. Park died at Baton Rouge, La., July 14, 1863.
 Benjamin F. Pyle died at LaGrange, Tenn., February 15, 1863.
 Henry Thompson died at Memphis, Tenn., May 5, 1864.
 George C. Calkins was drowned at Clear creek while scouting.
 George C. Gates was killed January 18, 1862, at Bethel, Tenn.
 Ephraim McKinney died in the service at Memphis, Tenn.
 Philip Scheneck died at St. Louis, Mo., August 1, 1862.
 John Jackson died at St. Louis, Mo., June 18, 1862.
 Commissary-Sergeant James C. Canfield died at Richmond, Va., March 5, 1864, while a prisoner of war.
 Thomas Abie died at Andersonville prison July 1, 1864; number of grave, 2415.
 Henry H. Bellew died while a prisoner of war, March 1, 1864, at Richmond, Va.
 Captain Eben White died of wounds May 18, 1865.
 George L. Hainline, a veteran, was killed at Bentonville, March 20, 1865.
 Charles Merrich was killed at Bentonville.
 Henry Hart died June 2, 1862.
 Edwin D. Kelly, a veteran, was killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 7, 1864.
 Cyrus Lane, a veteran, missing since the battle of Bentonville.
 Orren Sperry, a veteran, died May 31, 1864.
 Charles Waters, a veteran, died of wounds, April 24, 1865.
 John H. Crowl was killed at Bentonville, March 20, 1865.
 George F. Hastings died from wounds, April 21, 1865.
 Captain David P. Wells died April 7, 1862.
 Corporal William Powers died October 15, 1862.
 Corporal James M. Ezyre died September 19, 1862.
 Sylvester Yocum died May 4, 1862.
 William C. Green, a veteran, was killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
 Isaac Toland, a veteran, died April 12, 1865.
 First-Lieutenant James Donaldson was killed July 17, 1864.
 Benjamin Hendricks died March 1, 1862.
 John Smithwait died January 7, 1862.
 Jacob Newell died March 7, 1864.
 William Murry died October 31, 1861.
 James D. Ervin died at Little Rock, May 9, 1865.
 David H. Messick died at Memphis, April 10, 1865.
 William H. Woods died at Camp Butler, March 24, 1865.
 William P. Brown died at Colmar, Ill.
 Second-Lieutenant Andrew W. McGoughy was killed July 10, 1864.
 Sergeant Robert Pearson was killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.
 Corporal Joseph Gill was killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.
 Thomas Faulkner was killed at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1862.
 Josiah Gill died at Natchez, Miss., September 1, 1863.
 William H. Matheny, a veteran, died at Natchez, Miss., March 10, 1864.
 Albert Milligan was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Seymour Nichols died of wounds received at Hatchie, October 15, 1863.
 Henry W. Penrose died at Memphis, Tenn., August 5, 1862.
 Solomon R. Shepherd was killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.
 George Teas was killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.
 William Twitchell has been missing since the battle of Shiloh, Tenn.

Corporal James H. Welch was killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.
 Francis L. Warren died at Pittsburg Landing, April 15, 1862.
 James L. Carter died at Brownsville, Texas, November 22, 1865.
 Joseph C. Plotts died at Fort Holt, Ky., November 22, 1862.
 James R. Davis died at Brownsville, Texas, August 30, 1865.
 Martin Phillips died at Brownsville, Texas, November 6, 1865.
 First-Sergeant James M. Shreeves died at Vicksburg, August 19, 1863.
 Corporal David M. Cranbaugh, a veteran, died of wounds, April 19, 1863.
 George Bane was killed while on picket duty, July 14, 1863.
 George W. Fowraker died at Walnut Hill, Miss., June 28, 1865.
 Robert M. Fugate died at Memphis, Tenn., January 14, 1864.
 Oliver J. Hoyt was killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 19, 1863.
 Jesse N. Inman died at Memphis, Tenn., September 27, 1862.
 Joseph B. Medaris died at Bushnell, Ill., May 2, 1864.
 Matthew McComb died at Bridgeport, Ill., December 25, 1865.
 Joseph P. Putnam, a veteran, was mortally wounded at Kennesaw Mountain and left on the field June 27, 1864.
 William Snapp died at Camp Sherman, Miss., August 29, 1863.
 Sergeant H. H. Weaver died at St. Louis, April 8, 1863.
 Corporal James B. Murphy was killed at Walnut Hills, June 25, 1863.
 Corporal William J. Eckley, a veteran, died of wounds August 15, 1864.
 George W. Eckley died at Camp Sherman, Miss., August 8, 1863.
 John Sexton died at Camp Sherman, Miss., August 31, 1863.
 George Hanks died at Corinth, Tenn., December 9, 1862.
 Corporal William A. Blume was killed at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862.
 Christ Brinay died of wounds July 29, 1864.
 James Cochran, a veteran, was killed at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864.
 Abraham G. Chute died at Springfield, Mo., November 6, 1861.
 William H. Emell was killed at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862.
 William H. Jarvis was killed at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862.
 Nathan Loge died at Iuka, Miss., August 9, 1862.
 Thomas Lawver was killed at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862.
 William Loftus died at Mound City, Ill., August 6, 1862.
 John M. Mournong died at Lebanon, Miss., February 10, 1862.
 James Murphy died of wounds March 18, 1862.
 George E. Norman was killed at Rocky Face Ridge, May 11, 1864.
 John W. Seward died October 22, 1863.
 Sergeant William Nelson died of wounds December 1, 1862.
 James H. Sheets was killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
 Henry Torhouse, a veteran, died December 16, 1864.
 George W. Ramsey died at Jackson, Tenn., September 8, 1862.
 Corporal Andrew Kellough was killed near Corinth, May 8, 1863.
 William E. Jacobs died at Glendale, Miss., October 1, 1863.
 James Lyons died at his home in Bardolph, July 28, 1862.
 Samuel B. Stokes died at Decatur, Ala., May 15, 1864.
 Charles F. Winslow was killed near Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

- Jonathan Haynes died at St. Louis, Mo., July 3, 1862.
- William Fair died at Roanoke, S. C., March 31, 1865.
- William Kirkpatrick died while in the service.
- Lieutenant Garrett J. D. Jarvis was killed at Fort Blakeley, April 9, 1865.
- Harmon F. Morris died at Paducah, October 9, 1862.
- John Myers died at Yazoo Pass, March 16, 1863.
- Peter Peters died at Selma, Ala., July 26, 1865.
- John W. Royce died at Columbus, Ky., October 21, 1863.
- Patrick Brannan was killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.
- Colonel Carter Van Vleck died August 23, 1864, of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga.
- Major William L. Broadus was killed September 20, 1863.
- Martin V. Fugate was killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.
- Samuel H. Fugate died at Resaca, Ga., May 17, 1864, from wounds.
- Lebeus Allhouse died at Richmond, Va., February 14, 1864, while a prisoner of war.
- Solomon Toland was killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.
- Richard W. Scott died of wounds September 2, 1864.
- Second-Lieutenant John E. James was killed in battle June 27, 1864.
- Marshall C. Kline was killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1864.
- George W. Dowell died at Nashville, Tenn., October 29, 1863.
- John Forrest was killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864.
- William W. Harmon died at Savannah, February 21, 1865.
- John W. James was killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864.
- Thomas Lindsey died at Chattanooga, June 25, 1864.
- Jacob H. Michael was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.
- Sergeant Michael Mealey was killed at Atlanta, Ga., September 4, 1864.
- Charles H. Magie died at Nashville, Tenn., August 19, 1863.
- John Monahan died at Chattanooga, April 3, 1864.
- Charles L. Norris died November 6, 1864, at Chattanooga.
- John W. Rush was killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864.
- Sylvester Riddell died at Nashville, Tenn., December 30, 1863.
- Cyril Tyft was killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864.
- Richard L. Terry died of wounds in the service.
- Richard L. Allen died at Andersonville Prison, May 28, 1864.
- Albert C. Bennett died at Boston, Ky., November 12, 1862.
- William H. Bowman died November 26, 1863, of wounds.
- Christopher Brown died at Richmond, Va., January 23, 1864, while a prisoner of war.
- Slimeon Craig died at Andersonville Prison, September 22, 1864; number of grave, 9,207.
- First-Sergeant Jerome J. Clark died of wounds April 20, 1865.
- George H. Davis died of wounds October 2, 1863.
- Hugh H. Doran died in Andersonville Prison, May 28, 1864.
- Benjamin F. Lane was killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.
- Parmenium Hamilton died of wounds October 15, 1863.
- Moses A. McCandless was killed near Griggsville, Tenn., November 26, 1864.
- Francis M. Stewart died at Andersonville Prison, August 30, 1864; number of grave, 6,292.
- Thomas J. Vail died at Nashville, Tenn., July 3, 1863.
- William Weaver died of wounds September 6, 1864.
- John R. Carroll died in Andersonville Prison, August 24, 1863.
- Samuel F. Gibson died in Andersonville Prison, July 29, 1864.
- Sergeant Thomas M. Whitehead died at Gallatin, Tenn., December 11, 1862.
- Corporal Quincy A. Roberts was killed at Rocky Face Ridge, May 9, 1863.
- Corporal Thomas J. Stearns died at Nashville, Tenn., February 14, 1863.
- Silas E. Brotherton died at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., August 7, 1864.
- Samuel Blair died at Louisville, Ky., October 26, 1863.
- John Baker died of wounds September 21, 1863.
- Milton Clark died at Nashville, Tenn., December 25, 1862.
- George W. Caso died at Chickamauga, September 21, 1863.
- John Driscoll died at Somerset, Ky., November 27, 1862.
- Frank Gadd died of wounds January 20, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.
- Francis M. Holliday was killed near Dallas, Ga., May 30, 1864.
- Edward O'Bryan was killed at Rocky Face Ridge, May 9, 1864.
- George Parks died of wounds at Nashville, Tenn., February 13, 1863.
- George R. Voorhes died April 13, 1862.
- Abel H. Willis died at Andersonville Prison, March 15, 1865.
- James P. McCamenout died September 1, 1862.
- George W. Willis died at Chattanooga, October 13, 1863.
- Corporal Richard H. McClintock was killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.
- Corporal David G. Harland died of wounds January 3, 1863.
- Augustus Miles was killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
- Coleman Mitchell died of wounds April 3, 1863.
- Samuel Walker died of wounds October 24, 1863.
- John A. Greer died June 9, 1865.
- Sergeant T. Yocum was killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Sergeant John A. Eyre died at Macomb, January 16, 1864.
- Corporal William J. Hensley died at Bowling Green, Ky., February 29, 1862.
- Corporal Edward S. Piper died at Manchester, July 18, 1863.
- Corporal Nathan A. Miller died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 22, 1864.
- Joseph T. Adcock died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 6, 1863.
- Francis Brooks died at Louisville, Ky., November 23, 1862.
- David Brown died at Danville, Ky., December 10, 1862.
- Jackson V. Ferguson died at Benton Barracks, Mo., February 10, 1863.
- Allen A. Herndon died at Nashville, February 20, 1862.
- Alex. McQuestion died at Nashville, February 7, 1863.
- Abraham Purdam died of wounds at Nashville, February 15, 1863.
- Richard W. Pennington was killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- John H. Rollins died at Nashville, Tenn., January 2, 1863.
- Josiah Swigart died at McDonough county, Ill., June 9, 1864.
- William H. Simmons died at Bowling Green, Ky., November 25, 1862.
- Edward Smith died of wounds September 22, 1863.
- Henry Vannmeter died at Dallas, Ga., June 1, 1864.
- Abraham W. Willis died at Louisville, Ky., December 6, 1862.
- William H. Winslow died at Nashville, Tenn., December 21, 1862.
- Corporal Eli Elwell was killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Corporal James H. Kennie died of wounds at Chattanooga, October 23, 1863.
- Vachel Benson was killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Christopher Enders was killed at Stone River, January 22, 1863.
- Allen Graves died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 23, 1863.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, MACOMB

George W. Kerr died at Quincy, Ill., February 11, 1864.
 Sergeant Thomas Campbell died at Cowan Station, Tenn., July 27, 1863.
 David P. Peterman died of wounds at Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1864.
 Artemus Myers was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.
 Henry C. Martin died on steamer Di. Vernon, January 18, 1863.
 James T. Burham died August 20, 1865.
 Sergeant Robert T. Carter died at Vicksburg, Miss., August 13, 1864.
 John Covert died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., August 24, 1864.
 Benjamin Duncan died at Memphis, Tenn., August 5, 1864.
 Frederick Falch died at Mound City, Ill., December 30, 1862.
 Benjamin Frankenburg died of wounds at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., December 13, 1864.
 Alpheus M. Gibson died at Quincy, Ill., December 14, 1864.
 Wilson L. McKennelly died at Memphis, Tenn., July 20, 1864.
 William H. Couch died of wounds March 30, 1863.
 John Little died in the insane asylum at Washington, D. C., October 1, 1863.
 Sergeant John Bechtel died at Lake Providence, La., March 21, 1863.
 Thomas Broadbent died of wounds May 16, 1863.
 Abner Barrett died at Keokuk, Iowa, October 24, 1862.
 John Bainbridge died at Memphis, Tenn., January 28, 1863.
 William H. Boyd died at Jackson, Tenn., November 15, 1862.
 Simon Calbert died at Memphis, Tenn., July 24, 1863.
 Job Gartside died at St. Louis, Mo., November 1, 1864.
 George Hall died at Jackson, Tenn., October 30, 1862.
 Benjamin Bugg died at Memphis, Tenn., February 7, 1862.
 Henry T. Forest was killed at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863.
 Nathaniel M. Guy died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 8, 1863.
 Jasper Kennett died at Memphis, Tenn., February 11, 1863.
 William C. Morris died at Oxford, Miss., December 16, 1862.
 Flavius J. Sypherd died at home, December 27, 1864.
 Isaac N. Stodgill died after having been discharged on account of disability.
 George P. Hezlip died of wounds July 13, 1863.
 Amos B. Johnson died at Quincy, Ill., April 27, 1865.
 Surgeon William A. Huston died at Memphis, Tenn., June 25, 1864.
 Edward S. Brooking was killed while a prisoner near Memphis, Tenn.
 Henry P. Nichols died at home, December 2, 1864.
 Samuel Sheley died at Memphis, September 1, 1864.
 Christopher P. Stantal was killed at Memphis, Tenn., August 21, 1864.
 John H. Lowell died at home May 26, 1865.
 Henry H. Harris died at Memphis, Tenn., September 1, 1864.
 Lieutenant Lester W. Porter was killed at Memphis, Tenn., August 21, 1864.
 Corporal Thomas R. Ritenour died at Columbus, Ga., September 16, 1865.
 Joseph Johnson died at Dalton, Ga., May 18, 1865.
 Avery Hall died at Nashville, March 7, 1865.
 David Stolcup died of wounds at Chattanooga.
 John Clarrey died at St. Louis.
 Matthew Begg, a United States veteran, died at Cairo, Ill., October 13, 1863.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

On Thursday, August 3, 1899, the splendid monument erected in the Macomb Public Park,

to the memory of the soldiers of McDonough County who yielded their lives for the life of the Nation during the War of the Rebellion, or who have since died, was unveiled with imposing ceremonies. All interested in the affairs of McDonough County should know the history of this monument, erected at a cost of \$4,000, by Mr. C. V. Chandler, of Macomb, out of his private means, and this chapter would be incomplete without an account thereof, together with something of the record of the man through whose patriotism and public spirit was erected this splendid testimonial to perpetuate the memory of McDonough County patriots, of their valor, their self-sacrifice, and their heroic achievement during the dark days of 1861 to 1865.

Nearly one year before the date on which the late O. D. Doland placed the foundation for a monument in the City Park, speculation was rife as to the work in which he was engaged, but the only explanation furnished was that he was merely executing an order that had been placed in his hands. The public remained in the dark until the evening of January 3, 1899, when, at a meeting of the Grand Army Post of Macomb, which was well attended by its members, as well as by a large number of other citizens, Mr. Chandler announced that he contemplated the erection of a monument to the memory of the men of McDonough who had participated in the war.

In making this announcement he recited how, in that great struggle for national existence, half of the men of McDonough County of military age had offered themselves upon the altar of their country; also, how two attempts had been made to erect a soldiers' monument in the county, but had failed. When some fifteen years previous he had been awarded a pension of \$15 per month, he determined to erect a suitable memorial, at his own expense, and then began turning the sum received into a fund for this purpose, by investing it and adding thereto the accruing interest. Among his private papers there then existed a document instructing his executors, in the event of his death before the accomplishment of the work for which this fund was set apart, to carry out his purpose. This document he exhibited with accompanying papers. All who know of the Chandler monument, to-day, rejoice to know

that he lived to see the accomplishment of his plan and was himself able to direct the erection of this pile of enduring stone. The fund grew until it reached a sum sufficient, and the monument, unveiled on August 3, 1899, is the result.

Charles Velasco Chandler was born in Macomb within six hundred feet of the present site of the monument, the eldest son of the late Charles Chandler, for many years one of the foremost citizens of the county. In August, 1862, a company was being raised in Macomb, which was mustered in as Company I, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry. Mr. Chandler, who was then a youth of eighteen years, determined to enlist, and when his name was called and it came his turn to step forward and be sized and measured for a soldier by the strange officer in charge—so the story goes—another young man, a little taller, answered to the name, was examined, measured, and, having passed muster, received \$2 in cash as his reward. Enlisting first as a private, Mr. Chandler was promoted to Second-Lieutenant and afterwards as Adjutant. At the Battle of Chickamauga he was shot through both legs, and it was on account of these wounds that he drew his pension, which he has lately applied to this patriotic purpose. Returning at the conclusion of the war, he was employed in the bank of his father, and has continued in the banking business to this writing.

The unveiling day proved to be unusually warm, but this did not prevent one of the largest crowds being present ever seen in Macomb. The services commenced in the afternoon, and the big procession of nearly one thousand strong was the initiative. The order of march was as follows:

Platoon of Police
Macomb Band
Macomb Army Post
Bushnell Army Post
Other members of the Grand Army
and old soldiers
Women's Relief Corps
Members of Board of Supervisors
Macomb City Officials
Uniformed Rank of K. Ps.
Knights of Pythias
Modern Woodmen of America
Red Men
Macomb Fire Department and Equipment
Company F, Fifth Regiment I. N. G.

The procession marched around the public square, to the west side of the City Park near the monument, and to the stand and seats provided by Mr. Chandler for use of those in attendance.

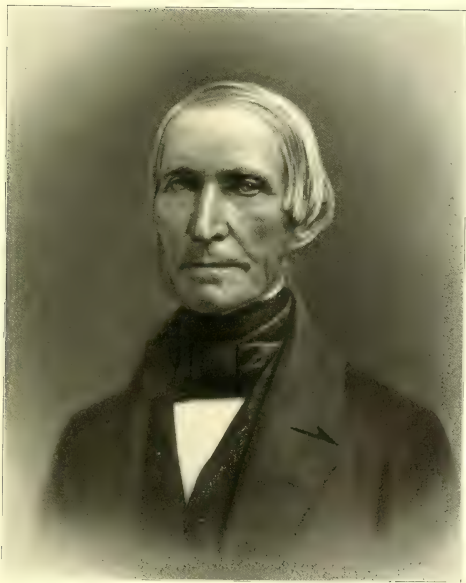
W. J. Franklin, Commander of Macomb G. A. R. Post, as Chairman of the meeting, took charge of proceedings. After music by the band and prayer by the Rev. J. H. Bratton, the meeting was opened for the further exercises of the day. Governor Tanner was not present, but Hon. L. Y. Sherman made a short address in his stead. After a patriotic air by the band, little George Chandler Mapes, a grandson of Mr. Chandler, pulled the cord which released the flag that hid the figure of the volunteer soldier surmounting a stately pile of granite. The unveiling was greeted with great applause and by the firing of three salutes by Company F, Illinois National Guard. After a few remarks by R. H. Berry, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and Mayor Switzer in behalf of Macomb, then came the dedicatory address by Major R. W. McClaughrey, which met the hearty approval of those who heard it. The Major was at his best, and that means much. This address was published in full in the city papers.

Something not on the programme occurred after the address. This was the presentation to Mr. Chandler of an elaborate and costly Post Commander's Army badge, the late Colonel B. F. Marsh making the presentation speech in his usual impressive manner. Mr. Chandler was taken completely by surprise and greatly affected by the unexpected compliment, and could only respond in a few words, which all could see and feel came from the heart. The badge bore this inscription:

C. V. CHANDLER,
Macomb, Ill.
GRAND ARMY OF
THE REPUBLIC
1861-1865.
VETERAN.

The inscription on the reverse was as follows:

From his
M'DONOUGH COUNTY
COMRADES AND FRIENDS,
August 3, 1899.



L. C. Collins

The vast audience joined in singing "America," the benediction was pronounced by Comrade Rev. J. H. Morgan, and the pleasing and patriotic programme was ended.

The monument was made of Barre granite from an original design by the late O. D. Doland. It is twenty feet in height, with a first base seven feet square, upon which rests a secondary base five feet square. The monument is surmounted by the figure of a private soldier—an infantryman—uniformed and accoutered after the fashion of the Civil War period. The figure, which is seven feet high, is carved from granite and stands at parade rest. The inscriptions read as follows:

(West Side.)

IN MEMORY OF THE MEN OF
M'DONOUGH COUNTY WHO
VOLUNTARILY OFFERED AND
FREELY GAVE THEIR LIVES
"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE,
BY THE PEOPLE
AND FOR THE PEOPLE
SHALL NOT PERISH
FROM THE EARTH."

(South Side.)

FORT DONELSON
SHILOH
CORINTH
STONE RIVER.

(North Side.)

VICKSBURG
CHICKAMAUGA
KENESAW
ATLANTA
BENTONVILLE.

(East Side.)

ERECTED BY COMRADE
C. V. CHANDLER
OF THE 78th ILL. VOL'S.
1899.

it stands was also donated by Mr. C. V. Chandler for the benefit of its citizens.

In summarizing the part which McDonough County took in the Civil War, it is found from the Adjutant General's report that the county was called upon to raise 2,737 men; the county was credited with 2,734, leaving a deficit of three men. If the seventy-one men who enlisted in the Tenth Missouri had been duly credited, together with many others joining companies which are credited to other counties, the quota of this county would have been exceeded by at least 200 men. Only about 20 of the 102 counties in the State furnished as great a number, proportionately.

McDonough County was represented in thirty-three regiments and in seventy-eight companies. There were sixty-nine men from this county killed in battle, 182 wounded and 176 died in the service. Many of the old soldiers still survive, but are rapidly passing away. Under date of March, 1906, National Commander-in-Chief Corporal Tanner, of the G. A. R., publishes a statement which shows that 164 members of the order are dying every twenty-four hours, or at the rate of one death in every eight and one-third minutes. But when it is remembered that the Civil War closed forty-two years ago, it must be realized that most of its participants now living are old men, who have, moreover, endured the specially great sufferings of that terrible conflict, as well as the ordinary hardships of life; so the rapid mortality of this honored class of American citizens need not be wondered at. But the general sorrow over the rapid passing of the old soldiers of the '60s is assuaged by the pride felt in their faithful service and unflinching loyalty; and this pride is nowhere more sincere or more fittingly entertained than within the limits of McDonough County.

Such is a brief history of the beautiful monument which adorns the park of the city of Macomb; and it is pertinent to note as a matter of historic interest that the City Park in which

MEXICAN AND SPANISH-AMERICAN WARS.—Although of minor importance than the Black Hawk and Civil Wars—locally as to the former and in the formidable character of the struggle as to the latter—it is to be presumed that McDonough County had some representatives in the Mexican War in spite of its comparatively small population at that period. Owing to the meager and imperfect character of the records at that time, at least so far

as the actual residence of volunteers is concerned, it is impossible to secure any reliable data as to the number and names of citizens of McDonough County who participated in that conflict. The First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, organized under command of Colonel John J. Hardin, of Jacksonville, included several companies enlisted from counties west of the Illinois River and adjacent to McDonough County, and several of their officers became distinguished officers of the Union army during the Civil War.

During the Spanish-American War several counties in the neighborhood of McDonough contributed to the muster-roll of the Fifth Regiment, and there is reason for believing that some of the enlistments in this regiment came from McDonough County, though it is not credited in the Adjutant General's report with any company organization. Of some twenty-five provisional regiments partially organized throughout the State for the Spanish-American War—but only one of which was called into actual service—one company was organized at Macomb under the name of "Company L of The Hamilton's Sons' Provisional Regiment," with J. W. Stuart as Captain and R. Isaac Empey, first Lieutenant. This fact gives evidence that the citizens of McDonough County stood ready to bear their full share of responsibility in that struggle, had occasion called for summoning them to the field.

CHAPTER XVII.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—PUBLIC UTILITIES.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—MACOMB VILLAGE AND CITY CHARTERS—LIST OF MAYORS, ALDERMEN AND OTHER CITY OFFICIALS—PUBLIC UTILITIES—WATER WORKS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS—ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS PLANT—PRESENT OFFICERS—TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

For the first ten years after the selection of Macomb as the county-seat of McDonough County, it remained under the local authority of a Board of Commissioners, but under the

provision of an act of the General Assembly, passed January 27, 1841, the government was entrusted to a Board of five Village Trustees elected annually. It is impossible now to obtain a complete record of the village officers for the early part of that period, and it has consequently been necessary to take the list as it is found in "Clarke's History of McDonough County." For the period between 1849 and 1856, the several Boards of Village Trustees, as there recorded for the years named, were as follows:

1849—William H. Randolph, A. S. Bonham, C. A. Lawson, T. J. Beard, John P. Head.

1850—William H. Franklin, R. W. Stephenson, J. P. Head, W. L. Broadus, Joseph E. Wyne, Charles Chandler, W. T. Head.

1852—B. R. Hampton, C. A. Lawson, J. M. Major, J. P. Updegraff, C. W. Dallam.

1853—T. Chandler, J. E. Wyne, J. L. N. Hall, W. S. Hendricks, J. M. Martin.

1854—J. L. N. Hall, J. M. Martin, J. E. Wyne, T. J. Beard, C. A. Lawson.

1856—Abraham Rowe, J. E. Wyne, T. J. Beard, J. L. N. Hall, Garrett Bonham. Alexander McLean was Secretary for the previous year.

The first step in the incorporation of Macomb as a city was taken in 1855 by the passage by the General Assembly, on February 15th, of an act granting a city charter on condition of its acceptance by vote of the people, to be taken in May following. Exactly what was the result of that vote is not stated in the local histories, but it is claimed that the first election of city officers was held on November 8, 1856, the officers elected at that time holding their positions until May following. During the session of the Legislature of 1857 another act consolidating and amending previous acts on the subject, was passed and received the approval of Governor Bissell on February 14th. This charter set forth the area and boundaries of the city as follows:

The south half of Section 31, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of said Section 31, and the northwest quarter of the same Section (31), all in T. 6 N., R. 2 W. of the Fourth Principal Meridian; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36 and the southeast quarter of the same Section (36), in T. 6 N., R. 3 W.; the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 1 in T. 5 N., R. 3 W.; and the northwest quarter of Section



H. H. H. H.

6 in T. 5 N., R. 2 W., and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the same section,—making a total of one and a half square miles.

The following is a list of city officials after the date of incorporation:

1856—Mayor, John O. C. Wilson; Aldermen—James M. Campbell, Joseph McCroskey, William H. Randolph, Samuel G. Cannon; Clerk, H. E. Worsham.

1857—Mayor, J. P. Updegraff; Aldermen—James M. Campbell, James Clarke, William L. Broadbudd, O. F. Piper, William H. Franklin, William H. Randolph, Thomas J. Beard, Samuel G. Cannon; Clerk and Attorney, Carter Van Vleck; Marshal and Supervisor, G. L. Farwell; Treasurer, G. W. Smith; Assessor and Collector, H. E. Worsham; Clerk and Surveyor, Charles A. Gilchrist; Sexton, David Clarke.

1858—Mayor, J. P. Updegraff; Aldermen—James Clarke, Charles Chandler, O. F. Piper, P. Hamilton, William H. Franklin, W. E. Withrow, Thomas J. Beard, S. G. Cannon; Clerk, William P. Barrett; Attorney, L. H. Waters; Marshal and Supervisor, William L. Broadbudd; Treasurer, George W. Smith; Assessor and Collector, J. H. Cummings; Surveyor, George W. Page; Weigher, C. A. Humes.

1859—Mayor, James D. Walker; Aldermen—Charles Chandler, Joseph Burton, O. F. Piper, Joseph E. Wyne, George M. Wells, J. L. N. Hall, William P. Barrett, Samuel G. Cannon, (Thomas E. Morgan elected to fill vacancy of S. G. Cannon); Clerk and Attorney, George Wells; Marshal and Supervisor, George W. Smith; Treasurer, Assessor and Collector, J. H. Cummings; Weigher, Hugh Ervin; Sexton, Peter Clarke.

1860—Mayor, Charles Chandler; Aldermen—Joseph Burton, W. H. Neece, J. E. Wyne, R. H. Broadbudd, G. M. Wells, J. L. N. Hall, Thomas E. Morgan, H. T. Chase; Clerk and Attorney, George Wells; Marshal and Supervisor, George W. Smith; Treasurer, W. W. Provine, Assessor and Collector, C. M. Ray.

1861—Mayor, James B. Kyle; Aldermen—W. H. Neece, John Knappenberger, R. H. Broadbudd, I. L. Twyman, J. L. N. Hall, T. M. Jordan, H. T. Chase, Loven Garrett; Clerk and Attorney, George Wells; Marshal, G. L. Farwell (resigned—R. H. Broadbudd filled vacancy); Treasurer, W. W. Provine; Assessor and Collector, C. M. Ray; Surveyor, A. J. White; Supervisor, George W. Smith; Weigher, J. W. Westfall.

1862—Mayor, B. F. Martin; Aldermen—John Knappenberger, J. H. Baker, I. L. Twyman, Elisha Morse, Jr., T. M. Jordan, L. Clisby, Loven Garrett, Washington Goodwin; Clerk and Attorney, George Wells; Marshal, J. Q. Lane; Treasurer, W. W. Provine; Assessor and Collector, C. M. Ray, Weigher, G. W. Smith.

1863—Mayor, Edward A. Floyd; Aldermen—J. H. Baker, Alexander McLean, R. L. Cochrane, O. F. Piper, L. Clisby, W. E. Withrow, Washington Goodwin, S. F. Lacy; Clerk and Attorney, George Wells; Marshal, J. P. Updegraff (resigned—George W. Smith appointed to fill vacancy); Treasurer, W. W. Provine (W. T. Winslow, to fill vacancy); Assessor and Collector, John L. Anderson; Supervisor, G. W. Smith; Weigher, Thomas Gilmore.

1864—Mayor, Thomas M. Jordan; Aldermen—Alexander McLean, Joseph Durr, R. L. Cochrane, James Anderson, William E. Withrow, L. Clisby, S. F. Lance, John Penrose; Clerk and Attorney, C. F. Wheat; Marshal and Supervisor, Chauncey Case; Treasurer, M. T. Winslow; Surveyor, James W. Brattle; Weigher, William G. Cord.

1865—Mayor, Thomas M. Jordan; Aldermen—Joseph Durr, J. W. Blount, James Anderson, R. L. Cochrane, L. Clisby, J. P. Updegraff, John Penrose, James Brown; Clerk, W. E. Withrow; Marshal, Assessor and Collector, John E. Lane; Treasurer, M. T. Winslow; Attorney, C. F. Wheat; Surveyor, James W. Brattle; Supervisor, George W. Smith; Weigher, W. G. Cord; Sexton, W. Doolan.

1866—Mayor, Joseph M. Martin; Aldermen—J. W. Blount, S. G. Wadsworth, R. L. Cochrane, W. F. Bayne, J. P. Updegraff, W. S. Hill, E. B. Hamill, R. J. Adcock; Clerk, W. E. Withrow; Marshal, J. E. Lane; Treasurer, M. T. Winslow; Attorney, C. F. Wheat; Assessor and Collector, J. E. Lane; Surveyor, James W. Brattle; Supervisor, G. W. Curtis; Weigher, I. Hillyer; Sexton, John Axford.

1867—Mayor, T. M. Jordan; Aldermen—C. H. Bayne, J. W. Blount, W. F. Bayne, R. L. Cochrane, W. S. Hill, William Venable, Jonathan Shute, E. B. Hamill; Clerk, W. E. Withrow; Marshal and Supervisor, T. M. Giffrey; Treasurer, M. T. Winslow; Attorney, Asa A. Matteson; Assessor and Collector, T. B. Maury; Surveyor, James W. Brattle; Weigher, Isaac Hillyer; Sexton, John Axford.

1868—Mayor, J. P. Updegraff; Aldermen—J. W. Blount, W. H. Hainline, R. L. Cochran, O. F. Piper, William Venable, E. L. Wells, E. B. Hamill, J. W. McIntosh; Clerk, W. E. Withrow; Marshal and Supervisor, G. L. Farwell; Treasurer, J. H. Cummings; Attorney, C. F. Wheat; Assessor and Collector, H. W. Gash; Surveyor, James W. Brattle; Weigher, D. Blazer; Sexton, J. Axford.

1869—Mayor, G. K. Hall; Aldermen—W. H. Hainline, J. T. Adcock, O. F. Piper, C. N. Harding, E. L. Wells, William Venable, J. W. McIntosh, T. L. Kendrick; Clerk, W. E. Withrow; Marshal and Supervisor, J. A. Chapman; Treasurer, M. T. Winslow; Attorney, A. A. Matteson; Assessor, J. W. Blount; Collector, J. E. Wyne; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Weigher, D. Blazer; Sexton John Axford.

1870—Mayor, Joseph E. Wyne; Aldermen—J. T. Adcock, T. Chandler, C. N. Harding, J. H. Cummings, W. Venable, A. B. Chapman, T. L. Kendrick, J. Durr; Clerk, H. R. Bartleson; Marshal, J. Scott; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, L. A. Simmons; Assessor, J. W. Westfall; Collector, C. C. Chapman; Surveyor, J. A. Chapman; Weigher, B. T. Applegate; Sexton, Ben Vail.

1871—Mayor, Joseph M. Martin; Aldermen—T. Chandler, B. F. Martin, J. H. Cummings, J. McMillen, A. B. Chapman, Thomas Gilmore, S. F. Lancey, J. W. McIntosh; Clerk, H. R. Bartleson; Marshal, J. Hillyer; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, J. G. Mosher; Assessor, J. S. Gash; Collector, S. G. Wadsworth; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Supervisor, G. W. Smith; Weigher, B. T. Applegate; Sexton, J. Axford.

1872—Mayor, Charles N. Harding; Aldermen—B. T. Martin, T. Chandler, J. McMillan, J. H. Cummings, Thomas Gilmore, William Venable, J. W. McIntosh, James Gamage; Clerk, W. E. Withrow; Marshal, John Hillyer; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, W. J. Franklin; Assessor, J. S. Gash; Collector, W. I. Twyman; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Supervisor, G. W. Smith; Weigher, Isaac Hillyer; Sexton, J. Axford.

1873—Mayor, Alexander McLean; Aldermen—T. Chandler, S. A. M. Ross, J. H. Cummings, R. L. Cochran, William Venable, F. R. Kyle, J. Gamage, W. G. McClellan; Clerk and Attorney, E. P. Pillsbury; Marshal, H. G. Cheatham; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler, Assessor, H. Erwin; Collector, J. T. Martin; Surveyor, J. W. Brat-

tle; Supervisor, George W. Smith; Weigher, I. Hillyer; Sexton, J. Axford.

1874—Mayor, Alexander McLean; Aldermen—S. A. M. Ross, J. W. Cook, R. L. Cochran, J. H. Cummings, F. R. Kyle, William Venable, W. G. McClellan, James Gamage; Clerk, O. F. Piper; Marshal, Karr McClintock; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, E. P. Pillsbury; Assessor, H. Erwin; Collector, Henderson Ritchie; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Supervisor, A. Hudson; Weigher, J. H. Nicholson; Sexton, J. Axford.

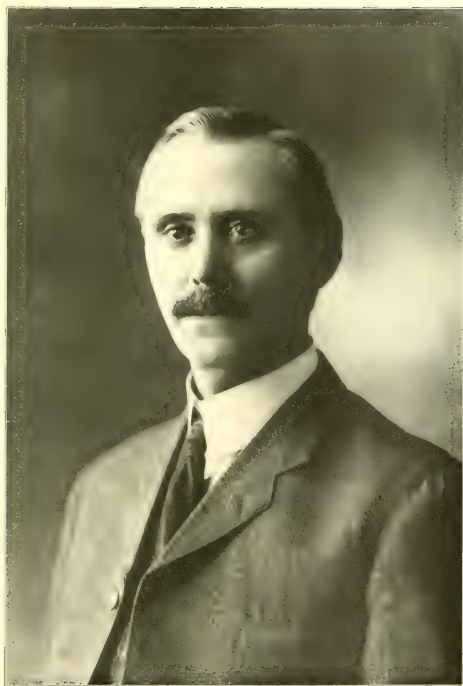
1875—Mayor, Alexander McLean; Aldermen—J. W. Cook, W. E. Martin, J. H. Cummings, J. E. Wyne, William Venable, C. N. Harding, J. Gamage, D. M. Graves; Clerk, O. F. Piper; Marshal, Karr McClintock; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, E. P. Pillsbury; Assessor, J. C. Reynolds; Collector, Robert Brooking; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Supervisor, A. Hudson; Weigher, H. Erwin; Sexton, J. Axford.

1876—Mayor, Alexander McLean; Aldermen—W. E. Martin, E. F. Bradford, J. E. Wyne, J. H. Cummings, C. N. Harding, David Scott, D. M. Graves, James Gamage; Clerk, O. F. Piper; Marshal, Karr McClintock; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Collector, J. M. Martin; Attorney, J. H. Franklin; Assessor, H. W. Gash; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Supervisor, John Shannon; Weigher, J. S. Smith; Sexton, J. Axford.

1877—Mayor, Asher Blount; Aldermen—E. F. Bradford, W. E. Martin, J. H. Cummings, J. E. Wyne, D. Scott, John McLean, J. Gamage, W. O. Thomas; Clerk, L. E. Wyne; Marshal, K. McClintock; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, J. H. Franklin; Assessor, H. Erwin; Collector, W. H. Shetterley; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Supervisor, G. B. Gash; Weigher, J. S. Smith; Sexton, J. Shannon.

1878—Mayor, W. F. Bayne; Aldermen—W. E. Martin, E. L. Wells, J. E. Wyne, J. H. Cummings, John McLean, A. B. Lightener, W. O. Thomas, J. M. Hume; Clerk, L. E. Wyne; Marshal, K. McClintock; Attorney, J. M. Blazer; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Assessor, J. W. Westfall; Collector, R. L. Cochran; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Supervisor, John Masterson; Weigher, Hiram Russell; Sexton, John Shannon.

1879—Mayor, G. C. Gumbart, Aldermen—E. L. Wells, G. W. Price, J. H. Cummings, J. T. Price, A. B. Lightener, I. N. Jellison, J. M.



Philip E. Elting,

Hume, W. H. Shetterley; Clerk, James Venable; Marshal, A. Updegraff; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, J. M. Blazer; Assessor, G. W. Eyre; Collector, J. M. Martin; Surveyor, J. W. Brattle; Supervisor, John Hillyer; Weigher, H. Russell; Sexton, J. B. Russell.

1880—Mayor, G. C. Gumbart; Aldermen—C. F. Wheat, G. W. Pace, R. L. Cochrane, T. J. Price, John Robinson, Newton Jellison, J. T. Russell, W. H. Shetterley; Clerk, D. Knapp; Marshal, K. McClintock; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, J. M. Blazer; Assessor, O. F. Piper; Collector, J. M. Hume; Surveyor, Cephas Holmes; Supervisor, J. C. Simmons; Weigher, H. Russell; Sexton, J. B. Russell.

1881—Mayor, William Prentiss; Aldermen—Ed. Farmer, C. F. Wheat, W. S. Bailey, R. L. Cochrane, John McElrath, J. Robinson, J. T. Russell, J. M. Hume; Clerk, D. M. Graves; Marshal, K. McClintock; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, J. H. Bacon; Assessor, G. W. Eyre; Collector, T. J. Price; Surveyor, C. Holmes; Supervisor, J. C. Simmons; Weigher, H. Russell; Sexton, J. Axford.

1882—Mayor, Asher Blount; Aldermen—S. A. M. Ross, S. P. Danley, C. M. Cadwallader, W. F. Bayne, G. P. Wells, J. C. McClellan, J. L. Bailly, Edgar Bolles; Clerk, I. M. Martin; Marshal, K. McClintock; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, H. C. Agnew; Assessor, G. W. Eyre; Collector, J. T. Russell; Superintendent of Streets, J. Shannon; Weigher, H. Russell; Sexton, J. Axford.

1883—Mayor, W. E. Martin; Aldermen—S. P. Danley, J. W. Adcock, W. F. Bayne, B. F. Randolph, G. P. Wells, John McLean, Edgar Bolles, M. T. Winslow; Clerk, I. M. Martin; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, J. H. Bacon; Marshal, A. Updegraff; Assessor, J. W. Liggett; Collector, B. J. Head; Superintendent, G. Butterfield; Weigher, H. Russell; Sexton, J. Axford.

1884—Mayor, W. E. Martin; Aldermen—S. P. Danley, B. F. Randolph, W. F. Bayne, J. McLean, J. Archer, J. W. Scott, M. T. Winslow, W. O. Thomas; Clerk, I. M. Martin; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Attorney, J. H. Bacon; Marshal, A. Updegraff; Assessor, G. W. Eyre; Collector, R. T. Quinn; Superintendent, J. Masterson; Weigher, H. Russell; Sexton, John Axford.

The Mayor and other general city officers

being elective biennially (in off-years), their names are presented in the following list in two year periods, with the year of election. In the City Council each ward is represented by two Aldermen, chosen, respectively, in alternate years, but each holding office two years. As this changes the personnel of the Council annually, the complete list is given for each year, the representatives of the four wards appearing consecutively in groups of two for each ward, which avoids the necessity of repeating the number of the ward in connection with the names of Aldermen:

1885—Mayor, Charles W. Dines; City Clerk, Isaac M. Martin; City Treasurer, James H. Provine; City Attorney, Lawrence Y. Sherman; Aldermen—(1885) Sam Danley, Wheeler Wells, W. F. Bayne, G. E. Kelley, John Scott, John Archer, W. O. Thomas, Henry Rost; (1886) Wheeler Wells, W. C. Burke, G. E. Kelley, J. W. Howard, John Scott, John Archer, Henry Rost, S. B. Dawson.

1887—Mayor, W. E. Martin; Clerk, Stanton Aldredge; Attorney, George D. Tunnickliff; Treasurer, B. F. McLean; Aldermen—(1887) Wheeler Wells, W. C. Burke, J. W. Howard, H. H. Smith, John Scott, R. W. Bailey, S. B. Dawson, A. J. Leach; (1888) Wheeler Wells, W. C. Burke, H. H. Smith, J. H. Cummings, R. W. Bailey, E. P. Pillsbury, A. J. Leach, John Helms.

1889—Mayor, Charles I. Imes; Clerk, Stanton Aldredge; Treasurer, J. H. Provine; Attorney, J. D. Wooten; Aldermen—(1889) W. C. Burke, Wheeler Wells, H. H. Smith, J. H. Cummings, E. P. Pillsbury, James Venable, John Helms, A. J. Leach; (1890) Gary Adcock, Peter Haslett, J. H. Cummings, C. B. Ingram, James Venable, Robert Brooking, A. J. Leach, John Helms.

1891—Mayor, A. B. Lightner; Clerk, Edgar Aldredge; Attorney, J. D. Wooten; Treasurer, J. O. Peasley; Aldermen—(1891) Gary Adcock, C. L. Wilson, C. B. Ingram, George Hoskinson, Robert Brooking, Hugh Watson, John Helms, W. E. Thompson; (1892) C. L. Wilson, E. T. Walker, George Hoskinson, Karr McClintock, Hugh Watson, Isaiah Odenweller, W. E. Thompson, John Helms.

1893—Mayor, W. H. Hainline; Clerk, W. H. Wilson; Attorney, Thomas McClure; Treasurer, B. F. McLean; Aldermen—(1893) E. T. Walker, C. V. Chandler, Karr McClintock, George M. Hoskinson, Isaiah Odenweller, M. Baldrige,

John Helms, W. E. Thompson; (1894) C. V. Chandler, E. T. Walker, George Hoskinson, Karr McClintock, M. Baldridge, Charles Hendricks, W. E. Thompson, Joseph Larner.

1895—Mayor, W. E. Martin; Clerk, W. H. Wilson; Attorney, Thomas McClure; Treasurer, Frank Mapes; Aldermen—(1895) E. T. Walker, C. V. Chandler, Karr McClintock, George Hoskinson, Charles Hendricks, John Barclay, Joseph Larner, W. E. Thompson; (1896) C. V. Chandler, J. B. Butterfield, George Hoskinson, Elias Barley, John Barclay, James Bailey, W. E. Thompson, L. W. Camp.

1897—Mayor, Isaiah Odenweller; Clerk, W. H. Wilson; Attorney, W. Tunnickliff; Treasurer, J. O. Peasley; Aldermen—(1897) J. B. Butterfield, C. V. Chandler, Elias Barley, Bert Morgan, James Bailey, James C. Smith, L. W. Camp, Ed. Holden; (1898) C. V. Chandler, W. J. Pech, Bert Morgan, W. E. Venard, J. C. Smith, J. W. Bailey, Ed. Holden, Charles E. Martin.

1899—Mayor, Theodore B. Switzer; Clerk, Charles B. Smithers; Attorney, C. W. Flack; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Aldermen—(1899) W. J. Pech, J. W. Ralston, W. E. Venard, George Russell, J. W. Bailey, J. C. Smith; Charles E. Martin, P. H. Tiernan; (1900) J. W. Ralston, W. J. Pech, George Russell, W. E. Venard, J. C. Smith, George Kerman, P. H. Tiernan, Fred Gilbert.

1901—Mayor, W. J. Pech; Clerk, C. B. Smithers; Attorney, Conrad Gumbart; Treasurer, Frank Mapes; Aldermen—(1901) C. V. Chandler, J. W. Ralston, W. E. Venard, George H. Russell, George Kerman, J. E. Cordell, Fred Gilbert, P. H. Tiernan; (1902) J. W. Ralston, John Senn, George Russell, J. O. Peasley, J. E. Cordell, Don Pennywitt, P. H. Tiernan, W. E. Thompson.

1903—Mayor, Isaiah Odenweller; Clerk, Ray Brooking; Attorney, Conrad Gumbart; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Aldermen—(1903) John Senn, C. G. Chandler, J. O. Peasley, George Russell, Don Pennywitt, R. V. Purdum, W. E. Thompson, P. H. Tiernan; (1904) C. G. Chandler; L. A. Ross, George Russell, J. O. Peasley, R. V. Purdum, Charles W. Gilmore, P. H. Tiernan, W. S. Sperry.

1905—Mayor, I. M. Fellheimer; Clerk, F. G. McClellan; Attorney, H. M. Tabler; Treasurer, Frank Mapes; Alderman—(1905) L. A. Ross, Samuel Russell, J. O. Peasley, Gary W. Adcock, Charles W. Gilmore, R. V. Purdum, W. S.

Sperry, Peter Campbell; (1906) Samuel Russell, J. M. Pace, Gary Adcock, Orlo Piper, R. V. Purdum, R. W. Oakman, Peter Campbell, Oliver Thompson.

1907—Mayor, Samuel Russell; Clerk, C. B. Smithers; Attorney, H. M. Tabler; Treasurer, C. V. Chandler; Aldermen—(elected in 1907) J. M. Pace, Fred Ralston, Gary Adcock, Orlo Piper, R. W. Oakman, R. V. Purdum, Oliver Thompson, Ford Fisher.

The city had over 6,000 inhabitants in 1907, and is considered one of the best built and governed cities of its size in the State of Illinois.

CITY WATER WORKS.—In 1903, the present water works of the City of Macomb were constructed by Mr. Morgan, a noted engineer of Chicago. The system includes a combination of ordinary gravitation and direct action from the pumps. There is a steel stand-pipe, nearly 100 feet in height, which affords pressure sufficient to reach the highest buildings. There is also a large reservoir some 60 feet in diameter, sufficient for any ordinary emergency. The water primarily was obtained from two wells respectively, some 1600 to 1700 feet in depth, but the water being largely impregnated with sulphur, was not desirable for steam and culinary purposes. So, in 1905, wells were sunk in the Third Ward, and the water obtained from them is of excellent quality but limited in quantity. The total cost of the works to date amounts to something over \$25,000. The procuring of a sufficient supply of water is considered a serious and most important problem, and may result in an attempt to establish a connection with Crooked Creek. The works are owned and operated by the City, and have proved of great benefit for sanitary purposes, the city having been properly sewerred and mains laid on all the principal streets.

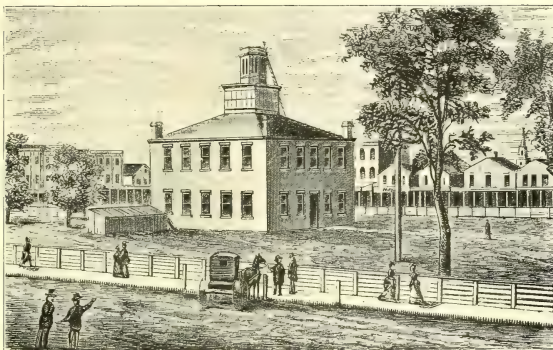
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The headquarters of the Macomb Fire Department are located at No. 220 North Lafayette Street. Following is a list of the officers and members:

Fire Marshal, Douglas McCaughey.

First Assistant, B. T. Whitson.

Second Assistant, William Gesler.

Members—Charles Applegate, William Chandler, John Daugherty, William Gesler, Thomas Hoskinson, M. T. Price, William Hill, Gardie Chandler and Harry Thompson.



Court House, Macomb. Built in 1836



Court House, Macomb. Built in 1871-2

The department is well housed, conveniently situated, and its equipment consists of hose carriage, ladder carriage and large chemical carriage. It has proved to be a useful organization.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS PLANT.—The first gas-works in the city of Macomb were erected by a Chicago company, Alexander McLean acting as agent for the same. The first mains laid in October, 1874, were wooden and were continued in use until March 1880, when the plant, situated in the City Park, was destroyed by fire but rebuilt in March, 1881. The present buildings are situated on East Carroll Street, with modern machinery, and have two large gas holders. In addition an electric system was installed several years ago, which has two large engines, capable of producing electrical energy to any extent required in the city. These works are held by a private corporation with a capital of \$50,000, the principal stockholders being A. Eads, I. N. Pearson, William Cummings, B. F. McLean, the estate of Joseph W. McIntosh, and others. The officers of the company are George W. Bailey, President; H. W. Cummings, Secretary, and J. W. Bailey, Treasurer. The works are in charge of Fred S. Armstrong, as Superintendent.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has the only telegraph office in the city, located at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Depot, 315 North Randolph Street.

The Illinois Western Telephone Company was first organized in Industry by P. Avery and George Garrison, in May, 1902. In 1904 it was reorganized, with headquarters at Augusta, Hancock County, but subsequently the offices were removed to Macomb. At the time of reorganization the name of the corporation was changed, and it is now known as the Illinois Western Telephone Company. It is based on a capital stock of \$200,000, and has the following named officers: President, C. W. Erwin; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Y. McLean; Directors, C. W. Erwin, George Kerman, L. B. Vose, Mrs. Bell Erwin and L. E. Gray. The central offices are in the Eads Building, No. 111 East Carroll Street. Communication is furnished throughout the Military Tract and with long distance Bell lines.

The Bell Telephone Company office is located at 202 North Lafayette Street, with W. E. Martin as manager.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

McDONOUGH COUNTY'S FIRST COURT HOUSE A PRIMITIVE LOG CABIN ERECTED AT A COST OF \$69.50—A SECOND BUILDING COMPLETED IN 1834 AND SERVES FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS—IT BECOMES UNSAFE IN THE EARLY 'SIXTIES AND THE PRESENT BUILDING IS PROJECTED IN 1868—A TIE-UP ON THE QUESTION OF MACOMB'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE COST—THE ISSUE SOLVED BY THE GENEROSITY OF A MACOMB BUSINESS MAN—COST OF THE BUILDING, FURNISHINGS AND ACCOMPANIMENTS, AS FINISHED IN 1872, \$155,370—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—FIRST JAIL ERECTED IN 1833-34—DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT JAIL, COMPLETED IN 1876—COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The first building constructed for use as a court house in McDonough County was erected in 1831, in accordance with an order adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on April 12th of that year. The specifications adopted by the Board provided that the building should be constructed of logs, hewed on both sides, should be 18 by 20 feet in dimensions, "with a white-oak plank floor above, and below, laid loose," should be "nine feet between joists and sleepers," that the walls should be "chinked and daubed on the out side," that it should be provided with "a good batten door, hung on good iron hinges," that it should have two windows, one with twelve panes of glass and the other with six panes, protected by batten shutters, the "undertaker" (or contractor) to furnish all material except the glass, and the building to be finished by the first of September following. The contract was awarded the same day the order was adopted to William Southward, the cost to be \$69.50. The building was completed within the time specified, and the circuit court met there for its second term in the county, there being present at the session Richard M. Young as presiding Justice, and

Thomas Ford as State's Attorney, with William Southward, Sheriff, and James M. Campbell, Circuit Clerk.

By 1833, this building being found inadequate for court purposes, at the May term of that year, the County Board adopted an order for the erection of a new building to be constructed of brick, two stories in height and forty-six feet square, upon a stone foundation with frame cupola from the center three feet high. James Clark, Moses Henton and Benjamin T. Naylor were appointed a committee to superintend the erection of the building, and the contract for the stone and brick work was awarded to George Miller and John T. Bishop, for the sum of \$2,498 with the proviso that the building be completed by November 1, 1834. In September, 1835, a contract was entered into with Morris Roberts and David F. Martin to construct an enclosure for the building at a cost of \$1,334 and by another contract the completion of the wood-work, painting, etc., was provided for on a basis of \$1,000, the contractors being Benjamin T. Naylor and Robert A. Brazleton, making the total cost of the building with the enclosure \$4,832. The contracts were completed and the first session of the Circuit Court was held in the new building in the fall of 1836.

This building was used for Circuit Court and other county purposes for a period of thirty-three years (1836 to 1869), except during the years between 1860 and 1866, when the walls were deemed unsafe. During the former year, while Hon. Chauncey L. Higbee was delivering a political speech in the court-room, the walls began to crack (whether on account of the speaker's eloquence or for some other reason is not stated in the local histories), producing a small panic which soon resulted in emptying the building, which was not afterwards used for court purposes until 1866, when it was partially repaired, Campbell's Hall, in the meantime, being occupied for this purpose.

An urgent demand for the erection of a new building having arisen, at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors held in September, 1863, a resolution was adopted proposing that the work be undertaken "with as little delay as possible." A supplementary resolution was adopted at the same meeting appointing L. G. Reid as a committee to procure plans and specifications for the proposed building, and to con-

fer with the Macomb City Council in reference to securing aid for its construction, with instruction to report to the Board at a special meeting to be held on the first Monday in October following. At this meeting a resolution was adopted declaring that the "Board refuse to erect a court house in the city of Macomb until said city become legally obligated to donate in aid of the construction of the same \$20,000." As a result of this action the Macomb City Council proposed to donate \$15,000 to the purpose, but refused to increase their appropriation beyond this sum. This disagreement threatened to delay the enterprise indefinitely, if not promote the scheme for the removal of the county-seat to the city of Bushnell, which had started a movement for this purpose. The issue, however, was settled by the offer of N. P. Tinsley, a public-spirited business man of Macomb, to assume responsibility for the extra \$5,000 demanded by the County Board. A request for plans and specifications for the proposed new building was promptly issued, resulting in the adoption of those submitted by E. E. Myers, an architect of Springfield, Ill., and at an adjourned meeting of the Board held on the 29th of December, following, twelve bids were opened, the proposals ranging from \$125,000 to \$160,000. These not being deemed satisfactory, new proposals were invited. This call was answered by ten bidders, the proposals in this case ranging from \$110,000 to \$143,000. The contract was finally awarded to Messrs. Walbaum & Co., of Chicago, on the basis of \$129,000, and L. G. Reid, of Lamoine Township, was appointed to superintend the work at a salary of \$1,200 per annum. The contract provided for the completion of the building by the first of November, 1870, but this was not accomplished until the summer of 1872. Other expenses—of which \$5,650 was on account of heating apparatus, \$5,777 for furniture, and \$6,289 for fencing—raised the total cost of the building and furnishings to \$155,370.

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING.—The Court House which has undergone no important changes since its completion in the early 'seventies, except as to furnishings and internal improvements, is described in Clarke's "History of McDonough County" (1878), as follows:

"The exterior of the building presents an imposing appearance and harmonious picture



Almshouse, South-east of Macomb



Old M. E. Church. Built about 1856
Now occupied by Macomb Fire Department



"Calaboose," Macomb
Built in 1840



County Jail, Macomb. Built in 1876

from whatever point of view it is approached. It is situated in the center of the square, in the midst of a beautifully decorated yard, enclosed by a neat and substantial iron fence. This square is in the center of the city and within a few hundred yards of the exact center of the county. The building is one of the neatest and best in the State used for a like purpose, and one to which every resident of the county points with pride. The many valuable public records of the county are considered safe within its walls.

"The building is of modern style of architecture, and is three stories in height above the basement. The basement story is built of Sagetown limestone, which gives the structure the appearance of solidity, and is in beautiful contrast with the red brick with which are built the exterior walls of the main and second stories. The openings and corners of the building are also trimmed with the same kind of stone. The outside walls of the fourth, or entresol, story are covered with slate and the roof with tin. The roof, which is Mansard, presents a neat appearance, and is elegantly trimmed with cast-iron trimmings.

"There are four entrances leading into the corridors of the main story, one in the center of either side and one in each end. Each of these opens from a portico constructed of iron and stone, and is reached by fine, wide stone steps. Under each portico, except the one on the north, and directly below the main entrances, are openings leading into the halls of the basement. The building is surmounted by a fine belfry, which rises from the west end. It contains a large town clock, the bell of which, weighing fifteen hundred pounds, peals forth the hours as they pass. On four sides, and in plain view from all points, are large dials, with huge hands pointing to the hour and minute. The entire framework of the belfry is constructed of wrought iron. From this belfry a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country for many miles, it being the highest available point in the county.

"The ground plan of the building is 114 feet long by 72 wide. The front walls are broken projections forming an irregular outline. Large halls pass through the basement and main stories. The floors of the walls in the basement are made of stone, while those in the first and second stories are of marble tiling,

twelve inches square. The partition walls, with few exceptions, are made of brick, upon which rest heavy wrought-iron beams and joists for the support of the floors. The ceilings are of corrugated iron, painted white. The halls are wainscoted throughout with black walnut and ash. The doors are large and heavy and made of ash with black walnut trimmings, while the inside window shutters and casings are of the same materials.

"In the center of the south side, leading from the basement to the fourth floor, is a broad iron stairway, while one in the west end of the building, south of the main entrance, leads from the basement to the third floor. Leading from the fourth floor to the balcony of the belfry is an iron spiral stairway.

"In the basement is the room for the engine used for heating purposes, fuel and storage rooms, water closets and bathrooms. The main floor has commodious apartments for the County Judge, County and Circuit Clerks, Sheriff, Treasurer, and School Superintendent, with fireproof vaults for public records. On the third floor are several good offices, the private room of the Circuit Judge, office of the County Surveyor, jury-room and council room of the city of Macomb; also the Circuit Court room, which occupies the eastern portion of the second and third stories. This room is quite large, with ample provision for the bar, witnesses, jury and spectators, being seated with about four hundred arm chairs. The rooms in the upper story are used principally for storage purposes. There are in the entire building thirty-four rooms, all of which are heated by steam, the principal rooms being provided, in addition, with fireplaces and mantels. Its ventilation is good and, throughout, it is supplied with all the modern improvements."

COUNTY JAIL.—At the March term of the McDonough County Commissioners' Court, in 1833, an order was adopted providing for the erection of a county jail—the first in the history of the county,—the contract being awarded on the second Monday of April following. The specifications provided for a building "twenty feet square, with three rooms at least nine feet between the floor and ceiling; the walls built of hewed logs, twelve inches square, laid close, dove-tailed together and pinned at the corner, . . . to be lined with plank two inches thick

of white oak, spiked on across the logs," with floor of similar sized plank and double thickness, like ceiling, and with doors covered by sheet iron with three grated windows large enough to admit a pane of glass ten by twelve inches, and one window containing six panes of glass. Two of the rooms were described as "criminals' rooms" and the third as a "debtor's room." The building was based on a stone foundation, and the contract for its construction was awarded to James Edmonson. The cost of construction is not given, but there is reason to believe that it was much more than that of the first court house. This building served its purpose for some twenty years, when it was turned over to the city of Macomb and became the city "calaboose."

Following the erection of a new court house there came an urgent demand for a new jail, but the work was not undertaken until 1876. Advertisements were inserted in the local papers and a Chicago paper in March of that year. The contract was awarded to J. M. Price & Co., of Macomb, for the sum of \$23,000. Other expenses for lots, barns, fences, walks, etc., raised the total cost to \$25,622.99. William Quayle of Peoria was the architect.

The building, which is also used by the Sheriff as a residence during his term of office, is two stories in height—the front, or residence portion, 35 by 42 feet, and the jail proper 35 by 40 feet. The basement is constructed of limestone with rough surface exterior; the walls of the main building of red brick, and with stone trimmings for openings. The Sheriff's residence contains eight rooms, with closets, wardrobes and halls, and with three entrances. The jail proper as originally constructed contained twenty-four cells, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 feet, seven feet in height and arranged in six tiers—four in length and three in height—one-half opening toward the east and one-half opening toward the west, into corridors eleven feet wide—the upper cells reached by stairway and balcony. The lower tier of cells rest on seven feet of concrete. In the north end of the prison department is a dining room 12 by 35 feet. This portion of the building is furnished with ample iron water-tanks, bath-rooms, ventilating flues, etc., the openings being protected with gratings. The basement is occupied by heating furnace and fuel rooms. The female and debtor's apartments occupy the

rear portion of the second story, consisting of three large rooms. The building was first occupied for jail purposes the latter part of November, 1876.

For description of public school buildings—including Western Illinois State Normal School—see Chapter XXII on "Education."

COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.—The McDonough County almshouse, about two miles southeast of the city of Macomb, was erected about the year 1874. It is a large and neat structure, situated on a tract of 160 acres of excellent arable land, and is in charge of James M. Mathews, as Superintendent.

CHAPTER XIX.

EARLY CHURCHES.

ELDER JOHN LOGAN PREACHES THE FIRST SERMON IN McDONOUGH COUNTY IN 1828—BAPTIST CHURCH FOUNDED IN 1831—OTHER BAPTIST CHURCHES, FIRST MEMBERS AND PASTORS—CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES SECOND IN DATE OF ORGANIZATION—EARLY CHURCHES OF THIS DENOMINATION AND THEIR FOUNDERS—METHODIST CHURCHES, DATE OF ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HISTORY—EARLY MEMBERS AND PASTORS—CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS, CONGREGATIONALISTS AND LATER BAPTIST ORGANIZATIONS—UNIVERSALIST AND REFORMED CHURCHES—EARLY CATHOLIC ORGANIZATIONS—UNITED BRETHREN AND LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

In accordance with the general rule in the rural districts of Illinois, religious organization and development have been a leading factor in local history. Elder John Logan, a Baptist minister, is reputed to have preached the first Christian sermon ever delivered in McDonough County, though the exact date is not given. Elder Logan came to that locality in May, 1828, and settled in the vicinity of the present village of Industry, in what was known as the "Carter Settlement," which had been established during the previous year. Mr.

Logan had the reputation of being the first missionary appointed by the Home Missionary Society of Boston, Mass., and for some months lived in the old block-house situated on the farm of William Carter, from whom the settlement took its name, and here he is said to have preached the first sermon in the county during the year of his arrival.

During the month of November, 1831, Elder Logan, assisted by Elder Stephen Strickland, established a Baptist Church in Bethel Township. It was known as the "Union Church," at the time of its organization consisting of ten members—four males and six females—viz.: John and Nancy Gibson, William and Sarah Stephens, James and Polly Edmonston, Richard and Cassandra Morris, Abigail Ferguson and Sarah C. Palmer. The denomination was known at that time as the "United Baptist;" which afterwards became the "Regular Baptist." Thus it was that the Baptist denomination gained the reputation of becoming the first church organization in McDonough County. Thomas H. Owen, a licentiate who preached to this congregation for a time, afterward removed to Hancock County, and was later a member of the State Legislature, serving two terms in the House and one session in the Senate. John Gibson, who was one of the first members of this church, was a prominent citizen, on two occasions the annual association being held near him, when he fed and lodged a large number of its members. In 1832 Elder William Bradley was called to the pastorate of this church, and in the fall of the same year messengers were sent to the Spoon River Association, and it was received into correspondence and fellowship. In 1833 Elder Micajah B. Rowland joined the Union Church and soon after became its pastor, from which he was released in 1835, being succeeded during the latter year by Samuel L. Dark, a licentiate, who was ordained in 1840. Others who held pastoral relations with this church were Elder Robert Mays (1838), Elder John Driskill (1838-57), Elder George Tracy (for a few months in 1858) but whose pastorate was terminated by his sudden death. Elder Tracy was succeeded by Elder Isaac N. Van Meter, whose pastorate continued for over twenty years, being assisted at times by Elder Jacob Castlebury and T. N. Frazee. This church met at Middle-

town (now Fandon) for many years, where a new house of worship was erected about 1877.

Antioch Church, also of the Regular Baptist denomination, was organized at Middletown in February, 1841, by Elders Owen and Frazee—the Union Church then holding its meetings a few miles distant. But four persons entered the organization at that time,—viz.: John and Parthenia McCormick, William D. Stevens and Holly Edmonston—though others soon after were added. Elder Owen served as pastor for a time, and the church was connected with the Salem Association. A house of worship was built in Middletown in 1843, but the church was finally dissolved in 1849, most of its members uniting with the Union Church.

Besides the two churches already named, there were one or two others accepting the same articles of faith, but these generally united with the "New School" organization, leaving but one "Regular Baptist" church in the county in 1878.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.—The second denomination to effect an organization in McDonough County was the "Christian" or "Disciples of Christ," whose first representatives to make their appearance in the county were Elders Bristow and Long in 1831. The oldest church of this creed was organized under the name of the Liberty Church, a few miles from Blandinsville in 1832, but in 1849 it removed to Blandinsville and took the name of Blandinsville Christian Church.

Macomb Christian Church was organized in that city, September 16, 1845, with seventeen members, which, added to twenty-nine who had enrolled a few months previous under the preaching of Evangelist Elder A. J. Kane, made a total of forty-six. This church has had an extensive growth, and it is now one of the strongest church organizations in the county. Its church building is located at 202 West Jackson Street. A church edifice erected in 1880 has been in use ever since, and is the oldest church building in Macomb. A Christian Endeavor Chapel is situated in West Woodbury Street, in which Sunday School and prayer meetings are held.

Bedford Christian Church, located in the northwestern part of Blandinsville Township, was organized on April 7, 1850, by Elder Mil-

ton Dodge, with a strong force of members. Other church organizations of this denomination include Mound Christian Church, organized in 1857 by Elder J. B. Royal, of Vermont, Ill.; the Christian Church of Industry, organized January 27, 1858, by Rev. John McMillin with eight members, holding its meetings in school-houses and in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church until 1869, when it erected a building of its own; the New Salem Church, organized April 8, 1859, by Mr. Royal; Colchester Christian Church, at Colchester, organized by Elders J. C. Reynolds and C. Ades, April 1, 1867, with 116 members; Sciota Christian Church re-organized after a period of depression in January, 1876; New Bedford Church, organized by Elder J. H. Breeden, in November, 1871, and Bushnell Church, which erected a church building in 1867, though the exact date of its organization has not been ascertained. In 1878 there were nine congregations of this denomination in the county, with a membership, at that time, of 1,121, which has grown greatly since that period.

METHODIST CHURCHES.—As usual in most other rural districts of the State, the Methodist Episcopal Church obtained a foothold in McDonough County, at an early date and now leads both as to membership and to number of church organizations. The noted Peter Cartwright is reputed in 1832 to have preached the first sermon in McDonough County by any representative of that denomination, and organized the first church there during the same year. Meetings were held in the old court house until 1835, when a brick building was erected on a site donated by Hon. James M. Campbell. This building was demolished by a cyclone in 1847, but was rebuilt the following year, the congregation in the meantime holding services conjointly with the Presbyterians. The second church building was blown down in 1854, and was replaced by a new structure, which was dedicated in 1857, services being held during the interval in the Christian church and in the court house. This church was rebuilt and refitted, the dedicatory sermon on its reopening being preached by Bishop Simpson. Not long after the dedication of this building the spire was blown down by a violent storm, its place being later supplied by a less pretentious cupola. The Macomb Metho-

dist Church has been a regular station since 1858, and during its history has been presided over by some of the most noted ministers of that denomination in the capacity of pastors or Presiding Elders.

Tennessee Methodist Episcopal Church dates its origin from the holding of missionary meetings in the home of James Fulkerson, near Hillsgrove, in 1832, the locality being popularly known as the "Old Methodist Stamping Grounds." In 1851 a society was organized south of Tennessee at what was called the "brick school-house." A church structure was erected in that vicinity in 1864.

Friendship Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the older religious organizations in the county, was organized in 1833 by Rev. Mr. Cord, a Methodist Missionary. Meetings were held for a time at the residence of John Hunt, later known as the Kirk place, and for many years at the school-house near the present site of the church. The first camp meeting in the Military Tract was held in this locality in 1833, and is said to have attracted visitors from a wide extent of country, including Quincy, Jacksonville, Beardstown and other points equally distant.

One of the oldest Methodist organizations in McDonough County, known as Pennington Point Methodist Episcopal Church, was organized at Pennington Point, New Salem Township, 1835 or 1836, and a commodious edifice was erected there in the 'sixties or 'seventies, a good frame parsonage also being erected in connection with the church.

What is known as Bardolph Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1836 at the residence of Joseph Kepple, about a mile south of the present village of Bardolph, the first members being William H. and Ann Jackson, Mrs. Jacob Kepple and Mrs. Culp. Meetings were held for a time at Mr. Kepple's house, later at the residence of Mr. Jackson, and in a union church erected jointly by the Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians. Some of the early pastors were Revs. B. E. Kaufman, D. S. Main, A. P. Hull, J. Ferguson, Jacob Matthews and J. E. Taylor. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Dye.

Other Methodist organizations which came into existence in the county previous to, or during, 1876, include the following:

Stickle Methodist Episcopal Church, organ-



First Baptist Church, Macomb



Universalist Church, Macomb

ized in Emmet Township, with twelve members, and named in honor of Abraham Stickle. A church edifice was erected in 1854 at a cost of \$1,700.

Blandinsville Methodist Episcopal Church, organized by Rev. Barton Cartwright about 1848.

Rock Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in Hire Township in 1850, with twenty-two members; met in school-houses until 1875, when a church building was erected at a cost of \$2,000.

Maple Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, in Emmet Township, organized about 1850, held meetings in groves and school-houses until 1865, when it took possession of a house of worship costing \$2,500.

Mound Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, organized at the residence of E. Dyer in 1854, with eight or ten members. Its church building was erected in 1868 at a cost of \$3,200.

Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, Industry Township, occupied a church building erected in 1857 costing \$1,200.

Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church, Blandinsville Township, in the early 'seventies, had one of the best rural churches in the county, costing about \$2,500.

Prairie City Methodist Episcopal Church, established in the 'fifties; had a church edifice erected in 1858; also had a parsonage connected with the church. Revs. James Haney, R. Berryman, Richard Haney, Benjamin Applebee, John Morey, A. E. Phelps, Thomas Kirkpatrick and C. Hobart were among the early preachers in this vicinity.

Industry Methodist Episcopal Church, organized at the village of Industry by Rev. E. Montgomery in 1855, with John Reed and wife, Henry Robely and wife, M. Merrick and wife, Mrs. Vance, Fanny Bridges and Polly Shannon, as its first members; had a church building erected in 1866 at a cost of about \$2,000.

Colchester Methodist Episcopal Church, organized February 1, 1858, by Revs. H. Presson and B. E. Kaufman, with twenty-one members; held service in a school-house until 1861, when it erected a church building costing \$1,200.

Mound Methodist Episcopal Church, in the northwestern corner of Prairie City Township, erected a building in 1858, costing \$1,400; also had a parsonage.

Linn Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, Walnut Grove Township, had a church building erected in 1870 at an outlay of \$2,400.

Willow Grove Methodist Episcopal Church for a time held its meetings in Prosperity Hall, Emmet Township, and later in Willow Grove Church of the United Brethren.

New Hope Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1866, and had a church edifice, erected during the following year, costing \$1,600.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the same vicinity twenty-five or thirty years earlier, where a church building was erected in 1845, but was burned in 1863, having been set on fire by an incendiary.

Centennial Methodist Episcopal Church, located in New Salem Township, was organized in 1871, held its meetings in a school-house for five years, and in 1876 dedicated its first church building, Rev. William J. Rutledge officiating.

Greenwood Methodist Episcopal Church held its meetings for several years in school-houses. In August, 1873, it was reorganized and in December, 1875, dedicated a church building erected in the northeastern part of Macomb Township, and costing \$2,000.

Adair Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1875, a church structure erected costing about \$2,000, and dedicated in October of the same year.

The Second (African) Methodist Episcopal Church, Macomb, Ill., was organized in September, 1876, with five members, but in proportion to the colored population of that city, has had a reasonable growth. For some time meetings were held in the old Baptist church, but the present location of the church is at 320 North Mechanic Street.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—The Presbyterians were the third Christian denomination to establish themselves in McDonough County, the First Presbyterian Church of Macomb being organized on June 9, 1832, by Rev. William J. Frazer, of Morgan County, services taking place in the old log court house, near the northeast corner of the Public Square on the site of the present Union National Bank. The original members were: Thomas Grant and wife, Alexander Harris and wife, Alexander Campbell and wife, John Harris and wife (the

latter afterward Mrs. John Clark), Mrs. Patsey Naylor, Thomas Pickett, Elizabeth M. Anderson, Miss Ruth Wilson, Miss Jane Campbell, and Miss Mahala Camp, afterward Mrs. Quintus Walker. Mr. Frazer continued to preach for this congregation, and occasionally in other parts of the county, for a number of years. Other prominent ministers of this denomination, who officiated as pastors or supplies for a number of years, were: Revs. William K. Stewart, James Chase, Ralph Harris, I. Pillsbury, Joseph Warren and J. H. Nesbitt. Services were held in the old court house until 1834, when the first brick court house was erected. This was used for church purposes until 1835 or '36, when a church building of brick was erected, which gave place to a larger frame structure first occupied in January, 1853. The present handsome church edifice, erected a few years ago, at a cost (including interior fixtures) of \$20,000, is located on West Carroll Street. The present pastor is the Rev. A. F. Ernst.

Camp Creek Presbyterian Church, in Scotland Township, was organized May 22, 1839, in Joseph McCrosky's barn on Camp Creek, with thirty original members. Rev. J. M. Hoge became the first regular pastor in 1843, and was succeeded, previous to 1878, by Revs. James Chase, William K. Stewart, William F. Ferguson, J. C. King, James Cameron, John Steel, C. Leavenworth, Joseph Platt, J. G. Bliss, John Griffin, W. H. Goodeson, P. W. Thompson and J. G. Condit. A handsome church building has been erected in the center of the township in connection with a neat parsonage.

Shiloh Presbyterian Church was organized in 1839 at the residence of Alexander Campbell, in Walnut Grove Township, by Rev. James Chase, with twenty-three members. The members being widely scattered, no church building was erected, but a school-house was finally purchased for church purposes.

Prairie City Presbyterian Church, organized September 19, 1841, with twelve members, held its services for several years at the residence of George Kreider, five miles northeast of Prairie City, being known at that time as the Pleasant Prairie Church. It was reorganized October 25, 1851, and in 1855, the church was moved to Virgil, three and a half miles east of Prairie City, the final removal to Prairie

City taking place in 1856, where a frame church building was erected and dedicated the latter part of that year. This building was enlarged and repaired in 1868, and now houses one of the most prosperous church organizations in McDonough County.

Doddsville Presbyterian Church had its origin on July 29, 1843, when Rev. William K. Stewart, James M. Chase and Elder Briscoe, acting by authority of the Schuyler Presbytery, held services at the house of Andrew Walker and proceeded to organize a church with seventeen members. The first church, built in 1851, was vacated in the 'seventies for a new structure. A number of prominent missionaries and other ministers officiated in connection with this church, and several notable revivals were held, adding to the church membership, though this has been reduced from time to time by deaths and removals.

About 1856 a Presbyterian Church was organized at Bushnell, under the auspices of the Schuyler Presbytery, which two of three years later was dissolved, the members generally uniting with the Reformed Church. In 1863 a petition, signed by thirty persons, was presented to the Warren Presbytery in session at Monmouth, asking the organization of a Presbyterian Church at Bushnell. As a result a committee visited Bushnell, and on April 25, 1868, an organization was effected, twenty-one persons presenting a certificate in a body from the Reformed Church, and seven from other Presbyterian churches, making a total of twenty-eight members. The growth of this church is indicated by the fact that, in 1876, its membership had increased to 110, and has since kept pace with the growth of the city. A Sabbath School in connection with this church was organized in 1869.

Good Hope Presbyterian Church was organized January 30, 1869, as the result of a visit by a committee appointed by the Warren Presbytery in the fall of 1868. The membership at the time of organization amounted to eighteen, of whom nine were from the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, seven from the church at Macomb, and three from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Walnut Grove.

Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, in Scotland Township, was organized in 1861, from a part of the Camp Creek Church, and a frame church



First Presbyterian Church, Macomb



Christian Church, Macomb



St. George's Episcopal Church, Macomb



First M. E. Church, Macomb

building erected at a cost of \$2,000 the same year, a parsonage being added in 1866. The membership at the date of organization was forty-four, but in the next fifteen years had increased to about one hundred.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.—The Cumberland Presbyterians, now a part of the regular Presbyterian denomination, took a prominent part at an early day in church development in McDonough County. A flourishing congregation existed for a time at Macomb, but this was disbanded for a time, but has since been re-organized and has a church at 515 East Jackson Street, with Rev. R. B. Fisher pastor.

The Beersheba (or Argyle) congregation of this denomination was the first to be organized in the county—its organization taking place with a membership of nine, at the residence of John McCord, in the southwestern part of Emmet Township, January 13, 1834, Rev. P. C. Jewel officiating. This church remained at its original location until 1854, when it moved to Argyle Church, in the southeastern part of Hire Township.

Other churches of this denomination—some of which have since gone out of existence by consolidation with neighboring church organizations—include Sugar Creek Church, organized at the residence of A. J. Foster early in 1836, by Rev. William C. McKamy; Walnut Grove Church, organized with twelve regular members, April 28, 1838, by Rev. Peter Downey, Cyrus Haynes and Elder John McCord, under the auspices of the Rushville Presbytery—was finally removed to Good Hope; Industry Church, organized at the home of Thomas Adkisson, November 3, 1843, under the name of "Grindstone Church," with twenty members; and West Prairie congregation, in Eldorado Township, which had one of the best rural church buildings in the county, erected in 1867 at a cost of \$3,300. Rev. James Russell, who had been a chaplain during the Civil War, presided over the last named church as pastor for a time.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.—The Congregationalists, whose articles of faith were similar to those of the Presbyterian Church, have not been numerically strong in McDonough County. The first church of the denomination in this vicinity

was first organized at Virgil, Fulton County, October 1, 1842, by Rev. Levi Spencer, but removed to Prairie City October 9, 1858, a substantial church building being erected there in 1865, at a cost of \$3,000. In 1858 a church of this denomination was organized at Macomb, which had a church building for a time on Carroll Street east of Randolph.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.—At a later date than that mentioned in the opening part of this chapter, a number of Baptist churches of different branches from those mentioned in connection with the pioneer church history, were organized. One of the earliest of these was the Hillsborough Church, organized in 1849, and which erected a church building in the western part of Blandinsville Township.

Prairie City Baptist Church was organized in that city November 9, 1856, by Elder E. J. Lockwood, with fourteen members. Services were held in the school-house for a time, when a frame church building was erected at a cost of \$2,000.

The First Baptist Church of Macomb was organized by Rev. D. D. Gregory in 1857, with J. Pennington, T. Axford, J. W. Blount, M. T. Winslow, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. McCabe, Mrs. Summers, and Alexander McLean as the first members. The congregation purchased the Macomb Female Seminary building, which was occupied for church purposes until a new edifice was erected in 1869. Those who have served as pastors since the organization of the church include Revs. L. M. Whitman, J. C. Metcalf, C. W. Palmer, J. L. Benedict, C. B. Roberts, J. L. M. Young and Rev. Mr. Webb, the present pastor. Hon. Alexander McLean was Superintendent of the Sabbath School for some twenty years. The present church building is of handsome design, and erected at a cost of \$16,000, on East Carroll Street.

Tennessee Baptist Church was organized February 8, 1860, by Elders Farris and Garnett, and held its services in a school-house until 1863, when a church building was erected costing \$2,000.

Bushnell Baptist Church was organized March 1, 1862, and a church building erected in 1867, valued at \$2,700.

Sciota Church, organized in the spring of 1870, held meetings for a time in the Chris-

tian Church, and in 1871 erected a building of its own costing \$1,950.

Blandinsville Church was organized June 24, 1870, by Elders Samuel Pickard and William Hobbs. The original twelve members were: J. C. Feigley, Mrs. J. R. Harmon, Edith Porter, Mary A. Ward, Helen Gruber, Eliza Feigley, Jane Ray, Eleseph Ray, Matilda Seybold, Paulina Logan, Henry Harmon and Isaac H. Bogarh.

The Second Baptist Church (colored) of Macomb was organized May 9, 1875, with eight original members.

Baptist churches also existed about the middle of the last century in Emmet and Walnut Grove Townships—the former known as the Independent Church, organized July 4, 1847, and the latter as Cedar Creek Church.

FREE WILL BAPTIST.—A Free Will Baptist Church was organized at Prairie City in September, 1857, by Elder John B. Fast, assisted by Elders Shaw and Christian, with the following named members: Elder J. B. Fast and wife, John J. Fast, Samuel Nestleroad and wife, William Nestleroad, William Bolin, Adaline Tainter, Belchy Mary White and David S. Johnson. A church edifice was erected in 1866-67, costing \$5,000.

Maple Hill Free Will Baptist Church was organized by Rev. T. J. Dodge with twelve members, and for a time held its meetings in the Maple Hill school-house in the southeastern part of Bushnell Township.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The first sermon by a representative of the Universalist creed was preached in Macomb by Rev. Mr. Gardner in 1846, and a congregation organized by Rev. I. M. Westfall in 1851, with the following list of members: R. M. Bonham, J. W. Westfall, J. M. Martin, John S. Smith, Orsamus Walker, J. L. N. Hall, William D. Penrose, F. L. Westfall, D. D. Roll, Green C. Lane, H. H. Burr, John Q. Lane, John L. Henton and J. H. Baker. The congregation occupies a handsome church building erected in 1896, on West Carroll Street. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Alcott.

REFORMED CHURCH.—A church under this name was organized in Bushnell, October 19, 1856, by a committee consisting of Rev. A. Wil-

son and S. B. Ayers. The original members were Frederick Crusier, Thomas Plotts and wife, Aaron Sperling and D. M. Wyckoff. The first meetings were held in a school-house and later in a carpenter-shop fitted up for that purpose, but a frame church edifice was erected in 1860-61, costing \$5,000, which was dedicated May 1, 1861.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.—There were two Catholic Churches in McDonough County in the late 'seventies—one located at Tennessee and the other at Macomb. The Tennessee Church was first established at Fountain Green (known also as St. Simon's), about 1839, but in 1860 was removed to Tennessee, where a good church building was erected, the first pastor being Father Albright.

St. Paul's Catholic Church, Macomb, was organized in 1854 by Rev. Father O'Neill. The first pastor was Rev. Father John Larmer, and the present pastor Rev. F. G. Lentz. The Macomb Church has had a steady growth since its organization.

UNITED BROTHERN OF CHRIST.—This demonstration, which is distinguished by its name from the Moravian, or United Brethren, Church, but holding doctrines similar to those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has had several organizations in McDonough County.

The first sermon by a representative of this denomination was preached by Elder Josiah Terrell in 1846, and an organization, later known as the "Blandinsville Church," effected during the same year, with twelve original members. This church established the Blandinsville Seminary, which was in successful operation for a number of years, its building finally passing into possession of the village and being used for public school purposes.

Elm Grove Church, in Hire Township, was organized with fifteen members in 1855, and erected a church building in 1866, costing \$1,200.

Willow Grove Church, also located in Hire Township, was organized in 1871 by Rev. I. Valentine, although preaching began in Prosperity Hall, which belonged to a temperance organization, as early as 1867. On November 10, 1872, a building erected at a cost of \$2,000, in the northeastern section of Hire Township,



MARIETTA PHELPS



Marietta Phelps Hospital, Macomb

was dedicated by Bishop D. Edwards. The original members of this church were: A. Brown and wife, Quincy Hainline and wife, Georgiana, Emma and Lodella Watts, James Fielding, Rebecca, Flora and Amanda M. Hainline.

New Philadelphia Church, located in the eastern part of Mound Township, was organized in the 'sixties and erected a church building in 1868.

Jerusalem Chapel Church was organized at the residence of A. Switzer, October 29, 1867, and soon afterward began the erection of a church building, which was dedicated December 22, 1868.

Pleasant Gale Church was organized by Rev. J. Dunham, in Sciota Township, in 1868, and a church structure was erected which was dedicated November 1, 1874. The original members were: Samuel Rush and wife, William Elwell and wife, Mrs. B. K. Purkey and Mrs. Samuel McDonald. A number of revival meetings in the early history of this church contributed to the increase of its membership.

Center Chapel Church was organized in November, 1875, with thirty-six members, and the following year a church building was erected in the central part of Walnut Grove Township. The dedication of this building took place December 10, 1876. In connection with three other churches of this denomination—viz.: the Willow Grove, Pleasant Gale and Jerusalem Churches—the Center Chapel Church owned a parsonage in Good Hope.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The first organization of this denomination in McDonough County was effected April 7, 1871, by Rev. G. H. Schnurr, who located about that time at Bushnell. This church held its services for a time at Jerusalem Chapel, three miles north of Bardolph, but finally removed to Macomb, where it was reorganized in January, 1875, under the name of the "Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church," taking possession there of the old Congregational Church. In the meantime, another organization was effected at Bardolph which continued in existence for one year, when it was suspended. In July, 1872, a church was organized in Chalmers Township, five miles southwest of Macomb City, and in conjunction with the Methodist denomination,

a church was erected there called Salem's Church.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—St. George's Episcopal Church of Macomb was organized in 1873. The church building, located at 225 East Carroll Street, is of unique design in the style of English churches. The cost was about \$12,000. It is furnished with a large organ and, altogether, is an attractive structure. Since the organization of the church there have been a number of different pastors in charge, the present rector being the Rev. Francis M. Wilson, a learned and able preacher.

In 1906 there are twelve churches in the city of Macomb, representing ten different Christian denominations—viz.: Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian, First Baptist, Second Baptist (colored), First Free Methodist, First Methodist Episcopal, Second Methodist Episcopal (colored), First Presbyterian, St. George's Episcopal, St. Paul's Catholic, Trinity Lutheran and Universalist—besides the Christian Endeavor Chapel and Salvation Army Headquarters.

CHAPTER XX.

HOSPITALS.

THE MARIETTA PHELPS HOSPITAL—SUGGESTION THAT LED TO ITS FOUNDING—ITS EXISTENCE DUE TO FORESIGHT OF DR. S. C. STREMMEL—BENEFICENT GIFT OF MRS. MARIETTA PHELPS—PRESENT BOARD OF MANAGERS—ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL—SERVICE RENDERED BY DR. J. B. BACON IN SECURING ITS ESTABLISHMENT—SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS IN CHARGE OF THE NURSING DEPARTMENT—BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THE MRS. MARIETTA PHELPS HOSPITAL, situated at No. 218 East Carroll Street, Macomb, was instituted under rather peculiar circumstances, as related by Dr. S. C. Stremmel in the following terms: "On December 22, 1899, Mrs. Marietta Phelps fell and broke her arm

at the elbow. I was called to administer to her relief. The injury was of such a nature that I could not give her much encouragement as to the ultimate result. During one of my visits I suggested to her that she donate money enough to build a hospital. She treated the proposition as a joke, and suggested I might be crazy. Later, however, she considered the subject seriously and decided to donate \$10,200, provided I would take the responsibility of building and maintaining the hospital and allow her to spend the remaining days of her life there. On April 9, 1900, an agreement was drawn up to that effect and she paid me the \$10,200. The building was immediately commenced, and completed in November, 1900. I found, by this time, that the money which Mrs. Phelps donated was not nearly sufficient to complete and furnish the building, and during the ensuing three years I had to advance and expend the sum of \$7,500 of my own money for additional improvements in the way of equipment.

"Within a short time after the hospital was finished, it was fully occupied by patients, and has been practically so ever since its opening to the public in the early part of 1905. The patients were so numerous that lack of rooms made it necessary to build an addition. The addition, which will almost double the capacity of the hospital, is being erected at my expense and under my supervision, and when completed will cost \$10,000.

"Mrs. Phelps occupied suitable rooms in the hospital for nearly one year, dying at the age of eighty-seven years. A few months before she died I asked her if she had it to do over, would she give her money to build a hospital? She at once answered that the last years of her life had been the happiest of her existence; that she had no idea there was so much suffering in the world, or that so much could be done with her money; that she hoped the hospital would grow; and that others who had money to spare would see the importance of the work, and only wished that she had more means to apply in this direction.

"Mrs. Phelps was one of the most remarkable women I ever became acquainted with. Her mental faculties were perfectly clear, and she was possessed of business ability far above the average, even to her latest existence. A few hours before she died she inquired of those in attendance if her sickness

was unto death. She was informed that she had but a short time more to live. She at once requested that Reverend Mr. Bratton, of the Presbyterian church (her pastor), be invited to attend her. A short, appropriate service was held by the pastor, at the conclusion of which she feelingly thanked him for his kindness, and within a few hours her spirit had gone to Him whom she had faithfully served during her long pilgrimage on earth."

The original hospital was capable of accommodating eighteen patients, with twelve rooms. The addition to the north contains nineteen rooms, capable of accommodating thirty patients. The equipments of the hospital are of the most modern type, the patients being attended by twelve graduate nurses. Every year a number of nurses are graduated for this work elsewhere.

The present faculty of the hospital is as follows:

Surgeon in Chief, Dr. S. C. Stremmel.

First Assistant Surgeon, Dr. J. B. Holmes.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Dr. Frank Russell.

General Medicine, Dr. H. Knappenberger.

Diseases of Children, Dr. F. K. Westfall.

Diseases of Skin, Dr. R. C. Sloan.

Gynaecologist, Dr. E. R. Miner.

General Practice, Dr. E. T. Jarvis.

Mrs. Mercedes Marohe is in charge as Superintendent.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.—The St. Francis Hospital is situated at the end of South Johnson Street, beautifully located on rolling land. The building is rather unique, in that it does not stand according to the cardinal points of the compass, but at an angle of forty-five degrees between due north and south. By this arrangement the sun shines into the rooms of the patients at some time during the day, and a considerable portion of it, thereby insuring cheerful and healthful surroundings.

The St. Francis Hospital is an institution which reflects great credit on Macomb and one of which a much larger city might justly be proud. It is therefore worthy of notice. As early as 1901 Dr. J. B. Bacon commenced the work of locating a sisterhood here, and offered to raise \$10,000 for them to be invested in buying the ground and constructing and equipping a hospital. Dr. Bacon visited and communicated with all the principal sister-



ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL, MACOMB

hoods in the central and eastern parts of the United States; but there was much demand for their services and his efforts at that time were unavailing. Finally, after much correspondence and hard labor, a sisterhood of St. Francis was secured from Clinton, Iowa. As before stated, Dr. Bacon had agreed to raise the sum of \$10,000, if they would locate at or near the city of Macomb, and when he learned that this could be accomplished, he at once actively engaged in the work of raising the promised funds. The work was continued without delay until the sum of \$20,000 was added to that previously promised, so that the building and grounds could be secured and the same thoroughly equipped. The site secured commands a fine view of the surrounding country, and is so located that it cannot be marred by the erection of other buildings.

Work was commenced on the hospital in the spring of 1902, and by the most strenuous efforts the building was ready for occupancy in May of the following year. It was dedicated by Bishop O'Riley, of Peoria, on May 14, 1903, and so great was the demand for accommodations that two patients were installed before the ceremonies had taken place. The hospital proved a great success from the date of its opening, and is now crowded to its capacity. In the second year of the institution the business was nearly double that of the first. This remarkable success is largely due to the fact that, from the first, the utmost care was exercised in the selection of the medical staff. Dr. J. B. Bacon, who is the head of the hospital, had had the necessary experience which admirably fitted him for a position of this importance, having graduated from two of the best medical colleges of this country and spent two years in the hospitals of Germany, thus adding to his already large fund of education and experience. His high standing as a surgeon was emphasized by his appointment as Instructor in Surgery at the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago.

The same care shown in the selection of the head of the hospital was exercised in the choice of the heads of departments, each being a fully qualified specialist in his line. The following well-known members of the profession constitute the active faculty:

Joseph B. Bacon, M. D., Surgeon-in-Chief;
 Arthur R. Adams, M. D., Physician-in-Chief;
 Arthur K. Drake, M. D., Ear, Nose and Throat;
 (Mrs.) Francis L. Patrick, M. D., Diseases of Women;
 Benjamin D. Jenkins, M. D., Assistant Surgeon;
 Joseph H. Davis, M. D., Assistant Physician;
 George H. Clarke, M. D., Orthopedic Surgery;
 George H. Maxfield, M. D., Mental and Nervous Diseases;
 Benjamin E. LeMasters, M. D., Pathologist and Bacteriologist.

The nurses of this institution, with a Mother Superior and a trained corps of nursing Sisters, add to the efficiency of the hospital, forming the usual combination of Catholic hospitals which is not excelled by the working force of any similar institution. The sisterhood, as is well known, serve without salary and devote their lives to charity and pure beneficence.

The facts presented in this chapter furnish evidence that this and the surrounding communities are wonderfully blessed in having two institutions devoted to the amelioration of human suffering. No patient is refused admission by either of the above named institutions by reason of poverty, or inability to pay for the services rendered.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

EARLY PHYSICIANS OF McDONOUGH COUNTY—PRIMITIVE CONDITIONS AND METHODS—EARLY DISEASES AND REMEDIES—SOME NOTABLE MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION—MACOMB HOSPITALS—MCDONOUGH COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY AND ITS FOUNDERS—LIST OF PHYSICIANS WITH PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

McDonough County has always enjoyed a good reputation for the learning and ability of its medical department, equal to that of any other community of like population. This calls to

mind some of the early practitioners when the country was virtually an uncultivated wilderness, when nearly all the early settlers had to pass through a period of acclimatization during the "fever and ague season," and when calomel, and bleeding and blistering were about the sum total of the practitioners' pharmacopœia. And, wonderful to relate, this experience had a most wonderful happy influence, in that the first settlers were a hardy and lusty class of people, as evidenced by the long, industrious and successful lives which they lived, becoming the forefathers of the present sturdy inhabitants.

Old Dr. Charles Hayes was the pioneer—"our Dr. McClure" of the entire region—who rode all over the county day and night on his faithful steed "Jess"—administering to the aches and pains, fevers and other ailments of the people. "Cook's pills" were to him a panacea for nearly all the diseases of the early days of malaria and fevers. Dr. Hayes was at the beck and call of the rich and poor alike, and is still remembered by the grandchildren of his numerous patients. Then Dr. J. B. Kyle, who followed in his footsteps, with his cheery, countenance and ever ready, hearty laugh, brought to the languid patient a new lease of life; and while the potions he administered were sometimes very unsavory, yet he inspired confidence on the part of his patients which went far toward insuring their recovery.

These doctors occupied this field of practice some seventy years ago, and have gone to their reward. Dr. B. R. Westfall, a son-in-law of Dr. Hayes, practiced some sixty years ago, and was very successful, meriting the confidence of the community. Among the many early practitioners we mention with pleasure, Drs. Hugins, Huston, McFarland, the two Drs. Bayne, Dr. Hammond and Dr. Livermore, all of whom have passed away, to be succeeded by no less eminent members of this beneficent profession in the persons of Drs. Bacon and Stremmel, who are now at the head of the two most excellent hospitals in Macomb; but want of space reminds us that we cannot afford to indulge in invidious distinction among the medical profession of McDonough County of the present day, and we must, therefore, simply

content ourselves with giving a list of the medical gentlemen who now have in charge the health and well-being of our increased population.

And first, attention may fittingly be called to the fact that there is now a regular "Medical Society of McDonough County," organized in 1866 by Drs. McDavitt, Bayne and Hammond, which meets annually to compare notes and relate their experiences for the benefit of their co-workers of the present day and those who may follow them.

The present officers of this Society are as follows:

President, Dr. S. F. Russell.

Vice-President, Dr. A. R. Adams.

Secretary and Treasurer, E. T. Jarvis.

The following is a list of McDonough County physicians of the present day, with respective places of residence:

MACOMB.—Drs. Arthur R. Adams, David S. Adams, Joseph H. Davis, Joseph B. Bacon, Joseph B. Holmes, E. Taylor Jarvis, Ben D. Jenkins, Henry Knappenberger, Elizabeth R. Miner, Frances L. Patrick, S. Frank Russell, Samuel Russell, Ralph C. Sloan, Samuel C. Stremmel, F. Kemper Westfall.

COLCHESTER.—Drs. N. B. Ackley, L. S. Coplan, V. Stookey.

TENNESSEE.—Drs. J. W. Aiken, L. D. Betts.

BUSHNELL.—Drs. John Griffith, William E. Haines, J. W. Hamilton, Ben E. LeMaster, C. J. Rider, John P. Roark, E. K. Westfall, C. S. Zeigler.

BARDOLPH.—Dr. William W. Hendricks.

BLANDINSVILLE.—Drs. Daniel F. Beacon, Benjamin F. Duncan, William E. Grigsby, Henry T. Markee, Ross Huston.

GOOD HOPE.—Drs. William M. Hartman, William W. Houston, James R. Hull.

SCIOTA.—Dr. Richard F. Marrs.

INDUSTRY.—Drs. John W. Hermetel, G. Darius Runkle.

NEW PHILADELPHIA.—Dr. Albert Havens.

PRAIRIE CITY.—Drs. P. E. Kirmal, William L. Kreider, Ernest F. Manning, A. M. Westfall.

DODDSVILLE.—Dr. J. A. Botts.

PENNINGTON'S POINT.—Dr. Carleton O. Booth.

ADAIR.—Drs. P. W. Baer, A. C. Hatfield, E. E. Hill.

CHAPTER XXII.

INDUSTRIAL—MANUFACTURES

MCDONOUGH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION—FIRST COUNTY FAIR IN 1855
—HISTORY OF SUBSEQUENT FAIRS—STREET FAIRS
—BUSHNELL FAIR ASSOCIATION—MANUFACTURERS—FOUNDRIES AND OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES—MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS—POTTERY AND CLAY MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—MISCELLANEOUS.

The McDonough County Fair was organized April 16, 1855, the principal movers in the enterprise being Thompson Chandler, Joseph P. Updegraff, C. M. Ray, Joseph Lowmes, William T. Brooking, W. J. Merritt and S. K. Pedrick, with others from different sections of the county. The Fair was held on the grounds of the McDonough College in the northeast part of the city. There was no high board fence to cut off the view from the outside, and all who visited the grounds were admitted on honor. The Association was a success from the first; so that, in its more than half a century's existence, it never missed the annual meeting, save one year it was drowned out by rain and for eight years it had rainy seasons. Later it occupied two other locations within the city limits, when the demand for greater space became urgent, and a regular stockholders company was organized and ground, consisting of some twelve acres, was purchased at the southern limits of the city at a cost of \$10,000. The capital stock amounted to \$7,500 based on an issue of 150 shares. On account of rainy seasons the society became indebted to the amount of \$5,200, but the stockholders contributed one-half that amount, and the Association gradually worked itself out of debt until, of late years, it has always paid a good dividend. It is therefore entirely solvent and in excellent running order. The premises are worth at least \$15,000; so the stock is above par and its business is being managed admirably. The grounds, both topographically and geographically, are admirably adapted for the purpose for which they are used. They are enclosed by a tight board fence ten feet high and surrounded

with regular stalls for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. On the north end are located the floral and vegetable halls, and the amphitheater is over one hundred feet in length, capable of comfortably seating two thousand spectators. The race-track covers one-half mile and is as fine as any in the State. Financially the Association always has money in the treasury, and pays its premiums with bank regularity. Dr. W. O. Blaisdell was, for over twenty-five years, President of the Association, taking a keen interest in its prosperity, and to him much is due for its prosperous condition. The present officers are: George D. Tunncliffe, President; A. A. Messmore, Vice-President; George Gadd, Treasurer; George W. Reid, Secretary; Directors—F. R. Kyle, J. McKee, T. Dudman, F. Hogan and W. H. Hainline. Macomb has held two notable street fairs—those of 1904 and 1906—which proved especially successful. It is fitting in this connection to give a list of the first officers, since to them much is due for the success of the enterprise. They were: Thompson Chandler, President; James Lowmes, William Brooking and S. K. Pedrick, Vice-Presidents; L. H. Waters, Corresponding Secretary; Joseph E. Wyne, Recording Secretary, and J. P. Updegraff, Treasurer.

BUSHNELL FAIR ASSOCIATION.—During the summer of 1897, several citizens, feeling that a fair for the exposition of agricultural products and mechanical implements could be successfully operated in the city of Bushnell, at once effected an organization under the above name, and proceeded to elect a board of officers as follows: Louis Kaiser, President; S. A. Epperson and George W. Solomon, Vice-Presidents; J. E. Chandler, Treasurer; D. F. Chidester, Secretary; with S. A. Hendee, C. C. Morse, D. N. Wishart, M. L. Walker, I. Hanks and James A. Gardner, Directors. Grounds were rented and well fitted up for the purpose, and the first fair was held September 23-26, 1897, proving a decided success. The Bushnell Fair has continued to be held yearly to date, with more or less success. J. H. Johnson, the present Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, takes a most active part in conducting its affairs and contributes much to its success. Several street fairs have also been held, seemingly resulting in the success anticipated.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

The following includes a list of the principal manufacturing enterprises in McDonough County:

METAL INDUSTRIES.—The foundry of A. Fisher & Brother was erected in 1873 on the west side of Randolph Street, in Macomb, just north of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The main building is of brick and is 40 by 136 feet, ground area. The machine shop is 60 by 136 feet, and, within the past three years, large additions have been made to the molding rooms. The proprietors make a specialty of casting and finishing school furniture, which is shipped all over this continent and to South America. They also do a general casting and machine business in their line. This business was established by Thomas Wiley in 1856. Mr. A. Fisher came to McDonough County in 1868 and became associated with Mr. Wiley in the business. Later Mr. Wiley retired from the firm and was succeeded by Fisher & Price, and this lasted for several years. The present business is owned and carried on by Archibald Fisher, who is conducting a prosperous and noted foundry.

There was a foundry in the city of Bushnell, which was carried on for some years, but within the past few years it has ceased to exist. The Macomb Sheet Metal Works, at No. 200 South Lafayette Street, conducted and owned by Griffin & Schell, are doing a very fair business. The Plumbing Works of Henderson & Cox are located at 233 Lafayette Street, Macomb.

POTTERY AND CLAY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.—Macomb Sewer Pipe Company, now owned by Walter S. Dickey, is the result of the consolidation of two incorporated companies, which were sold to Mr. Dickey of Kansas City. The first of these companies was known as the Macomb Tile and Sewer Pipe Company, located on the west side of Macomb. It had a capital of \$50,000, with Dr. W. F. Bayne as President; G. W. Bailey, Secretary, and J. H. Cummings, Treasurer. It was chartered March 24, 1883, and continued in business until March 8, 1902, when the sale referred to took place. The other corporation was known as the Frost Sewer Pipe Company, situated on the east side of Macomb. It was organized February 16, 1893, with Samuel Frost as President; W. H.

Hainline, Secretary; and John Binnie, Treasurer, with a capital of \$60,000. It was sold first to the Illinois Manufacturing Company, but subsequently transferred to the Macomb Sewer Pipe Company, of which it became a part November 30, 1904. These factories have been added to each year until their capacity has been more than doubled, and they are now in a most prosperous condition. They employ nearly two hundred men, and obtain material from their own clay beds, which are reached by a private railway to the mines, over two miles in length. They also operate their own coal shafts at Colchester. The company is up-to-date in every necessary equipment.

The Macomb branch of the Western Stone Ware and Pottery Company is the result of the absorption, on April 18, 1906, of the Macomb Pottery and the Macomb Stone Ware Companies. The headquarters of the company are located at Monmouth, Ill., with the following list of officers: W. D. Brereton, Monmouth, President; A. D. Philpot, Chicago, Secretary; George E. Patton, Monmouth, Treasurer. The different factories of the company are located as follows: Nos. 1 and 2 at Monmouth; Nos. 3 and 4 at Macomb; No. 5 at Whitehall, Ill.; No. 6 at Clinton, Mo.; and No. 7 at Ft. Dodge, Iowa. A. Q. Myers is superintendent in charge of Nos. 3 and 4 at Macomb. The capacity of the seven shops is about 5,000 car loads per annum. The company, as a whole, represents the largest stoneware manufacturing industry in the United States.

The Buckeye Pottery Company of Macomb is situated on the east side of Macomb, No. 405 West Carroll Street. The officers are: W. J. Pech, President; and L. S. Pech, Secretary and Treasurer. This factory has been in existence over twenty years, the plant having been first built by the father of President W. J. Pech, and it has remained in the hands of the Pech family ever since. It has been successful from the first, and continues to do a large business.

The Conduit Manufactory and the Russell Clay Works are located at the corner of Pierce and College Streets, the owner being S. Russell. This is a new establishment erected for the manufacture of conduits to be used for electrical purposes.

The Macomb Cement Building Block Factory, owned by D. C. Pennywitt, is situated at 302 West Carroll Street.



C. W. F. Black.

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.—Thomas D. Kirk is the proprietor of the Macomb Marble and Granite Works, located at 210 North Lafayette Street. It furnishes all kinds of monumental work manufactured according to original designs from Montelo, Berlin, Vermont, Quincy, Missouri and Minnesota red and gray granites. The workmanship is equal to that of any marble works in the country, and Mr. Kirk has a growing business.

J. D. Van Fossen & Son, tombstone and monument manufacturers, of marble and all kinds of granite, are located at No. 215 East Jackson Street.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.—The Bushnell Tank Works, at Bushnell, has a paid-up capital of \$75,000. The officers are: W. J. Vertrees, President and Treasurer; C. R. Vertrees, Vice-President; L. M. Vertrees, Secretary. This concern has been in operation for four years, and has proved a success. W. J. Vertrees is an energetic business man, and, in connection with his sons, the business has grown in a remarkable degree.

The Bushnell Pump Company, at Bushnell, has been in existence over a quarter of a century. P. H. Wheeler is President, and Wilson West Secretary.

CANDY FACTORIES.—Two candy factories, those of Walter W. Gaites and A. J. Laughlin & Co., contribute to the enjoyment of the younger generation by the manufacture of ice cream and candies, both establishments being located on the east side of the City Park, and carrying on a successful business.

CHAPTER XXIII.

HOTEL HISTORY.

MACOMB'S HISTORIC HOTEL—SITE OF THE FIRST FIRE—FAILURE OF MACOMB'S FIRST BANK—THE OLD RANDOLPH HOUSE AND ITS BUILDER—DISTINGUISHED MEN WHO WERE ITS GUESTS—A MEMORABLE CONFERENCE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN—

TAKING OF A LINCOLN PORTRAIT—REMINISCENCES OF A REPUBLICAN RALLY IN 1858—OTHER NOTED VISITORS—LAST SLAVES IN McDONOUGH COUNTY SHELTERED THERE—EARLY AND LATER DAY HOSTELRIES—A PRIMITIVE TAVERN—SCALE OF PRICES FOR MEALS, LIQUORS, ETC.—MINISTERS IN THE LIQUOR TRADE—HOTEL CHANDLER AND THE WILLIAMS HOUSE, OF MACOMB—BUSHNELL, BLANDINSVILLE, PRAIRIE CITY, SCIOTA, COLCHES-TER, TENNESSEE, INDUSTRY AND BARDOLPH HOTELS.

The following sketch of the historic Randolph House, erected in Macomb in 1856-57, as copied from the "Macomb Journal" of 1903, and written by the Hon. Alexander McLean, will, no doubt, have an interest for many readers of this volume. During the fifty years of its history, covering the period of early Republican campaigns and the Civil War, it was the temporary resting place of Abraham Lincoln, Senator Trumbull, Governors Yates, Oglesby and Palmer, and many other distinguished citizens of this and other States. Its builder and owner, Hon. William H. Randolph, was a patriotic citizen who lost his life while in the discharge of his duty as Provost Marshal for the McDonough District during the war period.

THE RANDOLPH HOUSE.—This noted hotel, situated on the east side of the public square, was for many years recognized as one of the best hostelries in the Military Tract. Part of the lot on which it is erected had previously been occupied by the office of Dr. Charles Hayes, one of the oldest and best known citizens of this county. The site of the office is where the two-story building owned by E. A. Lane now stands. Dr. Hayes erected a two-story frame building on the corner, which was occupied by J. W. Wyne as a general dry-goods store, and remained as such until a few years ago, when the present brick building was erected. The remaining part of said lot was occupied by Hector McLean as a tombstone, grindstone and general stonecutters' yard, for two years. In 1852 a two-story building was erected on the southeast corner (on the alley), and occupied as a general dry-goods store.

"THE FIRST FIRE.—The first firm occupying the same was that of Chambers & Randolph, subsequently occupied by the firm of Updegraff, Pearson & Cummings. Mr. Updegraff retiring, the firm was Pearson, Cummings & McIntosh.

"While occupied by this firm, the most de-

structive fire which ever visited Macomb occurred. All our merchants in the early 'fifties bought the entire product of our farmers—hogs, curing and packing same during the winter ready to ship on opening of navigation to St. Louis. All commercial transactions were consummated. The lower rear part of the building was filled with hams, bacon and lard. The fire is supposed to have originated by overflow of lard from frying kettles. The bucket brigade did heroic service. Men, women and children formed lines from all wells in the vicinity. When the fire was at its height it was announced that there was a large quantity of powder in the premises. This was true, but J. B. Pearson, at risk of life, knowing where the dangerous compound was, ran in and brought whole kegs and one half-keg out amidst showers of firebrands and took them to a place of safety.

Many comical scenes occurred, fires being unusual. The peculiar idiosyncracies of many were developed. One aged man brought down from the second floor an armful of log chains and deposited them carefully out of harm's way, then rushed in again and getting a lot of scythe blades, threw them out of the window on the heads of the helpers. Another, equally as diligent, picked up whole packages of plates, saucers and other queensware and threw them out on the pavement. But after superhuman efforts the fire was ultimately extinguished. The citizens generally performed their whole duty, the women particularly helping in passing the buckets and pumping at the wells, and thus the fire company covered themselves with glory.

"FIRST BANK FAILURE.—After the fire above referred to, the second story of the building was changed to make a banking house, which was the first bank in McDonough County. In 1854 Mr. Randolph, in company with Joseph M. Parkinson, Joseph W. Blount and M. T. Warlow, formed the first banking company and, with a few changes in the firm, continued in business until the fall of 1858, when it, with hundreds of other banks all over the country, had to go into liquidation. So ended the bank in this building. This was a year of great financial distress and of wildcat banking in the country.

"The members of the above-named bank had been for some years engaged in the real-estate business, finally selling out their interest in the same November 3, 1856, to the firm of McLean, Randolph & Co., who continued in business until 1860, when the firm was dissolved. Many of our earliest merchants occupied the corner store, it being the best in the village. We recall some in addition to above named: T. B. B. Maury, Captain Lipe, A. Babcock, Dan Shumate, Alex and William Brooking, none of whom are in business today, and but few alive.

"BUILDING OF THE HOTEL.—In 1856-57 Mr. Randolph decided to build a hotel, which was completed in 1857, as represented in the accompanying illustration. It was then one of the best houses on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from Quincy to Chicago, was finished and furnished in the best style of that date and rented to D. C. Flint, a gentleman of means from the State of New York. The opening day was memorable from the fact that the 'bus team, on its first trip to the depot, having entered into the spirit of hilarity of the occasion, left without the driver's consent and came near making a pile of kindling of the first and finest 'bus in the city. Mr. Flint kept an excellent caravansary, but, becoming imbued with the desire to own some of the fine prairie land on the east side of the county, retired from the house to the farm in 1858. Mr. Randolph then took charge and continued as the landlord for several years. This house has been operated by quite a number of tenants during the passing years of its history, notably Jacob Randolph, A. C. Brooking and Mr. Miller. It may be well to state that the house had many boarders who were well known persons in this community. We recall Jerry Haskins, Joseph Durr, who boarded there from its opening, and Dr. W. O. Blaisdell, who, for over thirty years, was a steady guest of that hospitable hotel.

"LINCOLN'S VISIT.—The hotel has a political history connected with events before and during the war. Many of the leading politicians of this and other States were temporary guests. Abe Lincoln was a guest on two occasions. In September, 1858, Mr. Lincoln, with Medill, Bross and Scripps, had been at a public meeting in Augusta. In the afternoon they came to Macomb and met a large number of our citizens. Before bedtime these gentlemen had a private



Randolph House, Macomb



Hotel Chandler, Macomb

meeting in the hotel, at which were formulated certain questions to be propounded to Senator Douglas at the next joint debate. During the discussion as to what should be agreed upon, it was thought by some that the celebrated quotation made by Mr. Lincoln, that 'a house divided against itself cannot stand,' etc., and his application of this sentiment to the country, was impolitic and should not be pressed. After reflection Mr. Lincoln asked if it were not true. He was answered, 'Yes,' but not politic, as it was being used to his injury by Douglas and his friends, and would hazard his (Lincoln's) election as United States Senator. Abe answered, if he should be beaten for the Senatorship on that truth, Douglas would be defeated as a candidate for President in the future—and Lincoln's judgment was acquiesced in. The future demonstrated that he was correct. The next morning after this meeting, Mr. Lincoln was out on the porch of the hotel when Mr. McGee, then of Carthage, proposed that Mr. Lincoln should have his ambrotype taken, which, after parley, he agreed to and went across the street to a gallery owned by 'Paint' Pearson, a brother of Hon. I. N. Pearson. A good likeness was taken and the last known of the ambrotype it was in the relic room of the Lincoln monument in Springfield, Ill., with a history of the circumstances under which it was taken pasted on the back of the plate.

"Mr. Lincoln was again in Macomb and addressed the citizens of this county in September, 1858. It was the largest political meeting ever held in this county up to that date, and, although it rained heavily nearly all day, the people represented by delegations from all parts of the county, with bands and banners, with whole wagonloads of young ladies representing the various States, together with an escort of ladies and gentlemen on horseback under the marshalship of Dr. T. M. Jordan, were present. One wagon, driven by John D. Hainline, had a flag with the motto: 'Clay Whigs for Lincoln.' This was in the lead of the delegation from Blandinsville, Mr. Lincoln being in the carriage of S. J. Hopper, who drove him from that town, where he had spoken the evening before. The enthusiasm was simply at fever heat, and Mr. Lincoln delivered one of his characteristic addresses, which was heartily endorsed by his sympathetic audience.

"OTHER NOTED VISITORS.—During the cam-

paign of 1860, Hon. Tom Corwin, of Ohio, Senator Trumbull, Governor Palmer, Dick Oglesby, Dick Yates, and many others took part in the campaign in this county, all making their headquarters at the Randolph Hotel. From the balcony in front each had addressed our citizens at different times, until it seemed to become a sacred forum.

"THE LAST SLAVES.—During the war many soldiers who enlisted in various regiments were bountifully entertained at the Randolph House, as it was deemed the headquarters of loyalty to the Government. An incident not without interest occurred at the hotel on the night of December 31, 1862. It will be remembered that President Lincoln's proclamation of freedom to slaves was to take effect at 12 o'clock midnight of that day. On the arrival of the train from Quincy in the evening, two colored men were taken off the train by a white resident of this county, detaining them for the purpose of returning them to their masters. Mr. J. O. Lane the City Marshal, a man of pluck and nerve, accosted the negroes and asked what they were doing there. They answered that they were going to Galesburg, but that that man, pointing out the person, had taken their passes and compelled them to get off the train. Mr. Lane told them to get into the 'bus and go with him. They were taken to the Randolph Hotel and the circumstances detailed to the landlord. Mr. Randolph decided these negroes should be put in a certain room, there to remain until 12 o'clock midnight, when the proclamation would go into effect. This was done in spite of the railing and fury of the person who had taken their passes, but neither threats nor cussing could change the minds of the parties in charge. At 12 o'clock—and a few minutes after for good measure and certainty—the colored men went out free men, with none to molest or make them afraid. These were the last slaves in McDonough County, Ill.

"The hotel front was changed to what it is now some years ago. The columns were removed and a store took the place of the lower floor. There are but few important public events of the past fifty years that have not been connected, directly or indirectly, with the hostelry. Other hotels arose and fell, but the old Randolph House still braves the battle and the breeze, and is still owned by Mrs. Randolph, the widow of Mr. Randolph, by whose

name the hotel is known far and wide in this section of the country."

SOME EARLY AND LATER DAY HOTEL HISTORY.—

On April 12, 1831, the Board of County Commissioners granted to John Baker a license to keep a tavern on payment of a fee of six dollars and fifty cents, together with the Clerk's fees for issuing the license. The Board also adopted, at the same meeting, a scale of prices to govern inn-keepers, as follows:

For each meal of victuals the sum of....	\$0.25
For each night's lodging.....	.12½
For each horse-feed per night.....	.25
For each horse-feed .....	.12½
For each pint of whisky.....	.12½
For each half pint of French brandy....	.25
For each half-pint of Holland gin or wine	.25
For each half-pint of peach brandy.....	.18¾

This was the first inn or tavern opened in McDonough County, and it may seem a little strange to the inhabitants of to-day that Mr. Baker, to whom this license was granted, was a Baptist preacher, but such was the fact. He figured in the county for several years as a minister of the Gospel and a retailer of spirituous liquors. A few days after he obtained the license he formed a partnership with Samuel Bogart, a Methodist preacher, and, under the firm name of Bogart, Baker & Co., they engaged in the sale of dry-goods, groceries, whisky, tobacco, etc. The tavern was situated on the northeast corner of the public square. During the year 1831 the Board of Commissioners granted four licenses to parties to keep tavern. Evidently there was a general demand for soft groceries, for years afterward the general stores always kept on tap spirituous liquors, and it was not considered other than regular business.

The next hotel was built on the southeast corner of Jackson Street fronting the public square. This was kept by Judge James Clark. It was a log structure, but subsequently a handsome (for that day) two-story brick building was erected, which became the principal hotel of the county, and was the resort of the bar at home and from abroad. While Stephen A. Douglas was doing duty as a Circuit Judge he, together with the prominent lawyers of that day from Quincy, Carthage, Mount Sterling and neighboring county seats, always occupied snug quarters in this hostelry. It also became

the headquarters for politicians and future statesmen. The hotel was known as Clark's tavern. Subsequently the building changed hands and was known at different times as the Brooking, Brown's and St. Elmo Hotels. The building was finally taken down to give place for what are now store buildings and offices.

There have been several hotels erected since that period, notably the Randolph Hotel on the southeast corner of the Square, which was built in 1855-56 and which still continues to be occupied. (See more extended history of the "Randolph House" in the first part of this chapter.)

The Williams House (now the Elwood Hotel) situated near the depot, was erected by Richard Williams. He opened a hotel in the old jail building on the southwest corner of the City Park, named it Park Hotel, and subsequently erected the building now known as Elwood Hotel, just mentioned.

The principal hotel was erected some few years ago by Hon. C. V. Chandler on the northwest corner of City Park, and which is now known as Hotel Chandler. It is an up-to-date house, internally and externally, and much patronized by the visiting public. Mr. Chandler furnished the house and appointed A. H. McVeigh manager, who continued in charge until June, 1905, when the present proprietor, J. M. Pace, purchased the furniture and still occupies the building. He is considered a most excellent landlord.

BUSHNELL HOTELS.—The erection of the first hotel building in Bushnell was commenced in 1855 by John Crafford, but before its completion it was purchased by John D. Hail, one of the original proprietors of the town. Mr. Hail at once completed the building and the house was conducted by him for several years. Later it passed through the hands of several owners, the last to occupy it as a hotel being S. S. Bradfield, who occupied it for many years. We believe it is now a lodging house. It was known as the Bushnell House.

The leading hotel of the city was a three-story brick building erected by S. A. Hendee in the summer of 1870, and named the Hendee House. After passing through several hands it is now kept by Tudor Alexander as the Alexander House. It is an excellent house, well kept and generally well patronized.

There was also a two-story frame house in

Bushnell known as the "Hess Hotel," situated on one of the parks of that city, but it was more of a boarding house than a public hotel.

BLANDINSVILLE HOTELS.—The Hardin Hotel was the first regular hotel of Blandinsville. It was owned by Victor Hardin and continued to be occupied by him for many years, but has now ceased to exist.

The Central Hotel, situated on Main Street in Blandinsville, was occupied at different times by E. L. Sapp and a number of other proprietors. It is still used as a house of public entertainment.

The Edel House, built in 1858, a two-story brick structure, is situated opposite the public park. Mr. Charles Ballou owns the building and, for some years, was its landlord. It is still occupied for hotel purposes, and has a good list of patrons.

The Cozad Hotel is a two-story brick under the management of Mr. Cozad as landlord. This is a neat, cozy, well-kept house and is well patronized.

PRAIRIE CITY HOTELS.—A hotel was erected by Wesley Cope in 1856, and occupied by J. C. Canfield. This was discontinued many years ago and is now a private dwelling.

The first hotel in Prairie City was built by Ezra Cadwallader in 1854-55, and known as the McDonough House. On the 14th day of November, 1870, it was burned, and Mr. Cadwallader built another near the depot in 1857, which was known as the Eagle House. It was sold in November, 1858, and was named the Central House. It has ceased to be used as a hotel, and has become a private dwelling. At this writing we understand there is no regular hotel in Prairie City.

SCIOTA HOTELS.—The first hotel in Sciota was opened by John Jones in 1871, and was known as the Sciota House. It has been discontinued and a small private hotel is now in existence.

Good Hope has a good two-story frame hotel, a large majority of its patrons being boarders.

COLCHESTER HOTELS.—The first hotel in Colchester was erected by John Taylor in the winter of 1855-56 and named the Chester House. Previous to its enclosure he disposed of it to John Stults, who completed it in 1858. J. C. Hobert became its landlord and conducted it until 1882, when William Miller took charge of it. In June, 1883, the present landlord, J. W. Ennis, came into possession.

The Union House was built in 1869 by Henry Slocum, who occupied it for some time, followed by several other parties until April 15, 1877, when J. D. Trew became the proprietor and continues to carry on the business.

TENNESSEE HOSTELRIES.—The first hotel in Tennessee was kept in a building which was moved from the neighborhood of the McDonough saw-mill, three miles west of the village, in January, 1857, by Leo and John McDonough. They sold it to L. Underhill, who occupied it for a few months, when he sold it to John Lowderman, after which it ceased to be occupied for hotel purposes. About a year afterward Edward N. Driscoll erected the Liberty House, a two-story frame building. It was afterward owned by H. C. Potts, Thomas Cyrus, John Lowderman, D. R. Waddill and Mrs. Margaret Dull. The latter still occupies the building as a hotel.

INDUSTRY HOTEL.—Caleb Hathaway and Mr. Pennington occupied the hotel here for some years. The present hotel is a neat two-story building. It is well kept and well patronized.

BARDOLPH.—The first hotel was built here in 1858, about the time the town was laid out. It was known as the Bardolph Hotel, and was occupied successively by Mrs. N. H. Jackson, William Wilson, William E. Hendricks and others. This building was burned, and since then a new hotel for lodgers and boarders has been erected.

The hotels of McDonough County compare very favorably with those of the rural districts in any other portion of the State of Illinois.

CHAPTER XXIV.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS AND POETRY.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS OF FIFTY YEARS AGO—FIRST REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN FOR PRESIDENT—FREEMONT THIRD IN THE LIST IN McDONOUGH COUNTY—SOME LOCAL INCIDENTS OF THAT CAMPAIGN—LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE OF 1858—THE "RAIL-SPLITTER'S CAMPAIGN" OF 1860—WOMEN PARADERS, BRASS BANDS AND GLEE CLUBS—CAMPAIGN SONGS OF 1860, '44 AND '48.

The following sketch, giving a brief account of the political movements of the past fifty

years in which McDonough County took an active part, may be of interest to those who were actors in the old campaigns, as well as to the youth of the present and the politicians of the future. As the campaign songs of the earlier times may have been forgotten, or become dim even in the memory of those who once sang the catchy words and melodious airs, they are reproduced as reminders of other days. It will be noted for the benefit of later generations that they were especially personal and suited for outdoor crowds.

FIRST REPUBLICAN VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—The Whig party went out of existence as the result of its defeat at the general election of 1852, with Winfield Scott as its candidate for President. With the formation of the Republican party in 1856, General John C. Fremont was placed at the head of the new party ticket, which was opposed by the Democrats and the American party—the latter being composed largely of former Whigs who still clung to the old organization. It was a campaign of strenuousness and uncertainty, but when the vote was finally counted in McDonough County, it was found that James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate for President, had received 1,370 votes, Millard Fillmore, the standard-bearer of the American party, 864, and Fremont only 590. Before the next national election in 1860, however, the American party had been absorbed by the two other opposing parties—in this region chiefly by the Republicans—and it was evident in McDonough County, as well as all over the North, that the new party was a vigorous youngster and had come to stay.

In this canvass of 1856 Dr. James B. Kyle, of Macomb, was the candidate on the American ticket for Congress against I. N. Morris, Democrat, for long term; Jackson Grimshaw, Republican, long term; J. C. Davis, Democrat, for short term, and Thomas C. Sharp, Republican, for short term. As against Morris, Democrat, Grimshaw, Republican, carried the county by a plurality of twenty-nine.

TROUBLE WITH A REPUBLICAN POLE.—During the Fremont contest, the Republicans erected a magnificent pole on which floated the American flag with the name of the party's standard-bearer. Captain George Ayers and Captain Rowe, old sailors, took the matter in charge,

which of course insured a mast of fine proportions, being not only ornamental but useful in promulgating the tenets of the party. It stood majestically for some time, but in an evil hour some one who loved not the party, with a large augur perforated and let daylight through the pole, and of course it had to be replaced, which was done heartily and cheerfully, taking the precaution to put a whole keg of tenpenny nails in the stem sufficiently high to put it beyond the reach of the boys. And so it continued throughout the campaign.

An incident in connection with this Republican pole may not be out of place, as it in a manner showed the feeling engendered and the spirit of those warm times. One morning early the custodian of the flag and pole (whose duty it was to raise the flag in the morning and take it down at sundown), as was his custom, looked to see if the pole was in good condition, remembering what had occurred. Something strange seemed to be hanging above the cross-trees, and, looking all around the Square, no one in sight, the custodian at once repaired to the pole and there found the halyards had been severed and an effigy of Horace Greeley, hat and coat, with a copy of the "New York Tribune" in the pocket, was attached to one end of the rope and run up as far as possible. The custodian at once began the serious climb to reach the stuffed man and found much difficulty in reaching the goal. But that had to be taken down at once and was accomplished, and old Horace was carefully put away in the coal house for future reference. A few days afterward the effigy was found sitting on top of the court house cupola, on the south side thereof, which was rather significant, as politics divided the court house, from the fact that the north half of the building was occupied by Republican and the south half by Democratic officers. It proved to be one of the jokes of the campaign. It was ordered to be taken down by the County Board, but a piece of the pole to which the image was attached can still be seen in one of the old prints of the old court house. During the succeeding six years the Republicans were busy organizing and literature profusely circulated.

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE.—In 1858 the celebrated joint debate of Lincoln and Douglas



W J Franklin

occurred, each aspiring to the United States Senate. This proved to be the most exciting and heated campaign since 1840, the principal issue being on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which involved the question of slavery north of the Mason and Dixon line, details of which need not be entered into in this article. Suffice it to say that the joint discussion enlightened the people to the needs of careful legislation, and while Lincoln did not succeed in the Senatorial race, yet he had, with other leaders of the party, so enlivened the general public with the principles of freedom that, by the time the greatest of all political campaigns, that of 1860, had arrived, the people were ready, educated and anxious to be heard through the ballot-box.

THE RAIL-SPLITTER'S CAMPAIGN OF '60.—Early in 1860, in every precinct and city, clubs were organized. This continued up to the Republican National convention, which met in June in the wigwam specially erected for that purpose in Chicago, which was the first National convention ever held in that enterprising city. To be brief, Lincoln was declared the nominee and standard-bearer. When it became known that Honest Old Abe was the nominee, it was impossible to describe the gratification and joy of the Illinoisans. Fence rails at once went up in price, and in fire; old, sedate lawyers, doctors, legislators and statesmen, and even the preachers, were pleased to carry a rail. It was called the rail-splitter's and flat-boatman's campaign. Many rails were found, as per statement of some enthusiasts, made by Old Abe, and if he made all that were carried in processions at public demonstrations throughout the country, he must have been a giant and worked every day in the year, Sundays not excepted. It pleased the people, however, and created a perfect hurricane of enthusiasm.

PRETTY WOMEN, BRASS BANDS AND GLEE CLUBS.—Clubs were organized in every voting precinct in this county. Many did but little business during the five months of the campaign. Everywhere throughout the country clubs of young ladies were always present at the numerous political meetings in wagons, specially constructed, containing the beauties of the neighborhood dressed in white, one representing each State, while one of them was

dressed in black for bleeding Kansas. This form of display took like wildfire all over the country, and no meeting of importance was held but had such representatives. These are now grandmothers, and we confidently assert that, when they were engaged in campaigning in this manner, they were not only good Republicans, but were good-looking, handsome young women; and the old grandfathers of today will assert, by solemn oath, that they were as handsome as the average young woman of today.

A Republican brass band was organized and instruments furnished by the generous citizens. This band was composed of young, active, zealous voters, and was present at every public meeting or rally in this congressional district. A splendid band wagon, with "Bill" Waters as driver, would haul the band from place to place day and night. They went around with Senator Trumbull and others for several days. They also organized a glee club among themselves, and did valiant service for the ticket. They made a trip from Blandinsville in the afternoon, and left for Rushville, traveling at night, arriving there at the close of a Democratic rally. The Hickorys were still around with torches. Mistaking the Maccomb band for the Maccomb Democratic band, they were prepared to act ugly, but happily the leading citizens stopped the trouble. The band serenaded many of the citizens and had a good time until early morning. The next day the meeting was addressed by Dick Yates and Owen Lovejoy, and a grand meeting it was. Some of the songs of the glee club were of the humorous kind, which sometimes led to small fights and some interruption, notably at Bushnell, where the song did not reflect great credit on the adversary, but the speaker held up until the fracas was happily ended. The participants are now old men, but have no reason to be ashamed of the part they took in that great campaign.

The band consisted of Fred Hoffman, A. Hunt, Steve Beardsley, A. McLean, Reub Welker, I. N. Pearson, James Anderson and others whose names are forgotten. Newt Pearson beat the bass drum, and A. Hunt, Steve Beardsley and A. McLean were members of the band.

HEAD-CUMMINGS CONTEST.—On the night of the election in 1860, when news was received of the success of the ticket, there was a pan-

demonium of joy all night long and next day and night. J. B. Cummings was candidate for Circuit Clerk, W. T. Head being the Democratic candidate. When it became known that Cummings was elected, the rejoicing was unalloyed. Mr. Cummings received a majority of eleven votes. The incumbent refused to turn over the office to Mr. Cummings, and the contest was made before the Supreme Court, which decided in favor of Mr. Cummings. This ended the campaign of 1860.

OTHER UNFORTUNATE FLAG POLES.—A magnificent flag pole was erected during this campaign on the southeast corner of the court house yard. A terrific electrical storm struck the pole, tearing the upper portion to slivers. One of the pole guys was attached to a hitching post to which a team of horses was tied. The lightning ran down the guy, from there to the halter straps and killed the horses instantly. The pole was soon repaired and stood for some years after the campaign.

In 1872 a Republican pole was erected on the northeast corner of the court house lot. It was a beauty and was just finished a few hours when a northwest storm laid it low, leaving a stump about twenty feet in height. This was the last pole raising. This stump, however, remained for years and at every victory of the Republican party was decorated with flags and brooms, testifying to the faith and confidence of the Republicans in the justice of their cause.

THREE CAMPAIGN SONGS.—Two are written in honor of Whig candidates—Henry Clay, the great Kentuckian, who made a brilliant but unsuccessful campaign against the "dark horse" (Polk), in 1844; and "Old Zach Taylor," who ran against Lewis Cass in 1848. "The Ship of State" was one of the most popular songs during the memorable campaign of 1860—which has just been described—and it is given herewith:

"THE SHIP OF STATE."

"Hark! Hark! a signal gun is fired, just out beyond the fort,
The good old ship of state, my boys, is coming into port;
With shattered sails and anchor gone, I fear the rogues will strand her,
She carries now a sorry crew, she needs a new commander."
Chorus—"Old Abram is the man, old Abram is the man;

With a sturdy mate from the Pine Tree State,
Old Abram is the man."

"Four years ago she put to sea, with prospects brightly gleaming;
Her hull was strong, her sails new set, and every pennant streaming,
She loved the gale, she ploughed the wave, nor feared the deep's commotion,
Majestic, nobly on she sailed, proved mistress of the ocean.

Chorus—"Buchanan is the man, Buchanan is the man;
A four years' trip leaves a crippled ship,
Buchanan is the man."

"There's mutiny aboard the ship, there's feud no force to smother;
Their blood is up to fever heat, they're cutting down each other,
Buchanan here and Douglas there, are belching forth their thunder;
While cunning rogues are sly at work, in pocketing the plunder."

Chorus—"Buchanan is the man, Buchanan is the man,
A four years' trip leaves a crippled ship,
Buchanan is the man."

"Our ship is getting out of trim, 'tis time to calk and grave her;
She is foul with stench of human gore, they've turned her to a slaver,
She's cruised about from coast to coast, the flying bondsmen hunting;
Until she's stranded from stem to stern, she's lost her sails and hunting."

Chorus—"Old Abram is the man, old Abram is the man;
With a sturdy mate from the Pine Tree State,
Old Abram is the man."

"We'll give her what repairs she needs, a thorough overhauling;
Her sordid crew will be dismissed, to seek some honest calling;
Brave Lincoln soon will take the helm, on peace and right relying;
In calm or storm, in peace or war, he'll keep her colors flying."

Chorus—"Old Abram is the man, old Abram is the man;
With a sturdy mate from the Pine Tree State,
Old Abram is the man."

"CLEAR THE TRACK FOR OLD KENTUCKY."

(A Whig Campaign Song of 1844.)

"The moon was shining silvery bright,
The stars with glory crowned the night;
High on the tree sat the same old coon,¹
Singing to himself that same old tune."

Chorus—"Get out of the way, you're all unlucky,
Clear the track for old Kentucky."

"Now in a sad predicament,
The Locos² are for President;
They have six horses in the pasture,
And don't know which can run the faster."
Chorus—"Get out of the way, etc."

"The wagon horse" from Pennsylvania,

—The Whig party.

"Locos or "Locofocos," as the Whigs called the Democrats.

The wagon horse from Pennsylvania—James Buchanan.



GEORGE GAMAGE

The Dutchman thinks the best of any.

But he must drag in heavy stages

Federal nations and low wages."⁴

Chorus—Get out of the way, etc.

"They proudly bring upon the course

That old broken down war horse—

They shout and sing, Oh rumsey, dumsey,

Colonel Johnson killed Tecumseh,"

Chorus—Get out of the way, etc.

"And there is Cass, though not a dunce,

He'll run both sides of the track at once.

In nothin' first, in all things copy.

He's sometimes pig and sometimes puppy."

Chorus—Get out of the way, etc.

"And there's Matty; never idle.

A tricky horse that slips his bridle.

In '44 we'll show him soon,

The little fox can't fool the coon."

Chorus—Get out of the way, etc.

"It is the fashion of the day,

Our people's favorite, Henry Clay;

And let the track be dry or mucky,

We'll stake our pile on Old Kentucky."

Chorus—Get out of the way, etc.

"UNCLE SAM'S WHITE HOUSE."

(This is the caption of a Whig campaign song sung in 1848. The words are here appended):

"Uncle Sam's White House is a fine situation

For any one to live on to attend to the nation.

And a good many came to the door and knocked,

And Uncle Sam sang while the door was locked."

Chorus—"Oh, who's that knocking at the door?

Is that you Zack? No, it is Cass;

Well, you're like Santa Anna—you've got no pass—

So there's no use knocking at the door any more."

"When the Barnburners' came with the darkies

In their ranks.

Then Uncle Sam laughed at their foolish pranks;

For they brought Martin Van, who had lived there

before.

And Uncle Sam sung while they knocked at the

door."

Chorus—"Oh, who's that knocking at the door?

Is that you Cass? No, it is Van.

Well, you can't come in, you're a used-up man;

So there's no use in knocking at the door any

more."

"Then the People came with the brave old chief,

Whose brow was crowned with a laurel wreath;

And he went straight ahead as he did in Mexico,

And knocked like a soldier boldly at the door."

Chorus—"Oh, who's that knocking at the door?

Is that you Van? No, it is Zach.

Well, walk in, General, you never turn back,

So there's no use in knocking at the door any

more."

⁴Buchanan was an advocate of low wages for working men, being a free trader, while Clay, a strong protectionist, had declared in Congress that a working man was entitled to "a dollar a day" and roast beef at every meal.

⁵Martin Van Buren.

⁶Polk, who was really nominated and beat Clay at the polls and in consequence of which the thousands who idolized and staked piles on old Kentucky went broke to the Democrats, is not mentioned. The poem was probably written before the convention when Polk, whose nomination was an expedient, was not thought of as a candidate.

⁷"Barnburners" was an appellation given to the Free Soil or Abolition Democrats who, running Martin Van Buren, greatly contributed to General Taylor's election on account of loss to the regular Democratic ticket.

CHAPTER XXV.

SLAVERY DAYS—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

THE BLACK LAWS OF ILLINOIS—REVOLUTION BROUGHT BY THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AND KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT—THE VOTE FOR LINCOLN IN 1860—DAYS OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN McDONOUGH COUNTY AND SOME OF ITS MOST ACTIVE OPERATORS—THE STORY OF THE SLAVE CHARLEY—HIS NUMEROUS ATTEMPTS TO RESCUE HIS FAMILY FROM SLAVERY FINALLY PROVE SUCCESSFUL—OTHER INCIDENTS OF UNDERGROUND RAILROAD WORK—EXPERIENCE OF AN EX-SLAVE IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THE LAST SLAVES ON McDONOUGH SOIL AND THE UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO RETURN THEM TO THEIR MASTERS.

Although mainly emigrants from Southern or Slave States, the early settlers of McDonough County entertained much prejudice against the negro; neither was it peculiar to McDonough County, but in great measure permeated the body politic of the entire State.

By referring to the Revised Statutes of the State, approved March 3, 1845, the following is found in Chapter 54, under the head, "Negroes and Mulattoes," which provision was further enforced by the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, passed by the Congress of the United States:

"Section 8. Any person who shall hereafter bring into this State any black or mulatto person, in order to free him or her from slavery, or shall directly or indirectly bring into this State, or aid or assist any person in bringing any such black or mulatto person to settle and reside therein, shall be fined one hundred dollars on conviction or indictment before any Justice of the Peace in the county where such offense shall be committed.

"Section 9. If any slave or servant shall be found at a distance of ten miles from the tenement of his or her master or person with whom he or she lives, without a pass or some letter or token whereby it may appear that he or she is proceeding by authority from his or her master, employer or overseer, it shall and may be lawful for any person to apprehend

and carry him or her before a Justice of the Peace, to be by his order punished with stripes not exceeding thirty-five at his discretion.

"Section 10. If any slave or servant shall presume to come and be upon the plantation or at the dwelling of any person whomsoever without leave from his or her owner, not being sent upon lawful business, it shall be lawful for the owner of such plantation or dwelling house to give or order such slave or servant ten lashes on his or her bare back.

"Section 12. If any person or persons shall permit or suffer any slave or slaves, servant, or servants of color, to the number of three or more, to assemble in his, her or their outhouse, yard or shed, for the purpose of dancing or reveling, either by night or by day, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars, with cost, to any person or persons who will sue for and recover the same by action of debt, or indictment, in any court of record proper to try the same.

"Section 13. It shall be the duty of all Coroners, Sheriffs, Judges and Justices of the Peace, who shall see or know of, or be informed of any such assemblage of slaves, or servants, immediately to commit such slaves or servants to the jail of the county, and, on view or proof thereof, order each and every such slave or servant to be whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes on his or her bare back."

The Fugitive Slave Law made the enforcement of similar laws coextensive with the jurisdiction of the United States, and in order to clearly define the meaning and import of such act, the celebrated case of Dred Scott, a slave who was arrested in Boston, Mass., was tried before the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the court, which decided that slaves were property, and as such property could be moved by the owners of such slaves to any State or Territory in the United States, the proprietors could claim the protection of the laws over such property. The decision caused a whirlwind of criticism and opposition and convulsed the entire North. Although there were thousands of adherents to the doctrine in the Northern States, it finally caused a great political upheaval and a radical change in party affiliations. The celebrated Kansas-

Nebraska bill was made the central feature of the political contest and much bitter feeling and bloodshed resulted from discussions and disputes over the issue, resulting ultimately in the formation of the Republican party and the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

The nation went wild over the wonderful change in the political field. It was a time never to be forgotten by those who were active participants in the stirring events; in a day a peaceful revolution of ballots had completely transformed the policy of a great nation! But the defeated Southern party, who had staked its all on the election, was disappointed, indignant and grimly defiant, and determined that it would not abide the decision of the majority. Consequently, before Mr. Lincoln had taken the presidential chair, several of the States had adopted ordinances withdrawing from the Union, recalling their Senators and members of Congress, and soon afterward formed the Confederate States of America. Then came the bloody four years of Civil War, the success of the Union arms, and on April 14, 1865, the lamented assassination of Abraham Lincoln. But through all the terrible ordeal the unity of the nation became an assured fact. These facts are here briefly and generally stated, merely to trace the ultimate effect of slavery and its agitation by law and without the pale of law.

Returning to the so-called Black Laws of Illinois, they were known and read by every citizen of the State. While very many had their private opinions as to the right and wrong of such measures, in order to have peace with their neighbors they abided by them, took counsel of their consciences and awaited the time of deliverance and the inauguration of free speech and opinion. Still, there were in this county a few stalwart men and women, who, despite contumely, and even danger to their lives and property, openly and on all lawful occasions announced their abhorrence of slavery and all connected with the system. They were ostracised from society, avoided as pestilential, and contemptuously named Abolitionists. Notwithstanding, these heroes worked indefatigably for the success of Freedom, and they lived to see it triumph.

In 1852 John P. Hale, the Free-Soil candidate for President, received nine votes in McDonough County. By accessions, largely



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caused by the overbearing and unfriendly legislation enacted by the Proslavery party, in 1860 Lincoln received 2,255 ballots, showing that sturdy and consistent opposition to the wrong will, in the end, succeed.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—The inside workings of the friends of the oppressed slave should be made a matter of record, and the facts in this account of what was called the "Underground Railroad," are largely taken from "Clarke's History." The institution is generally known, but few are intimately acquainted with its operations. Happily, the corporation does not now exist; the necessity for the enterprise is not apparent at present, as the class of freight and passengers transported over the lines are not now produced, and as a result of the continued agitation of the slavery question the rails are torn up and the station buildings torn down. The death of Lovejoy at Alton, Ill., in 1837—a martyr to his opposition to slavery—gave an impetus to the agitation which never ceased until the final Act of Emancipation.

The formation of a party consisting of those in sympathy with slaves resulted in the organization of the "Underground Railroad," for the purpose of aiding fugitives to escape to a land of freedom; the secrecy of its workings justified its name. Notwithstanding the system was organized, those engaged in the work had no signs or passwords by which they might be known, save perhaps a preconcerted rap at the door when a cargo of freight was to be delivered. As the undertaking was extra-hazardous, in view of the laws heretofore quoted, no cravens ever engaged in it. The proslavery men complained bitterly of the violation of the laws by their Abolition neighbors, and persecuted them as much as they dared, which was not a little; but such opposition only made the friends of the slave more determined to carry out their convictions of right and duty.

No class of people in McDonough County made better neighbors than the Abolitionists, or better conductors of a railroad; but, in connection with their line, it was very singular that, although the people well knew who were engaged on it, and even where the depot was located, the freight could seldom be found. Only one case is reported of the recapture

of a slave on the line which ran through this county, although hundreds of the unfortunates were forwarded over it during the twenty-five years of its existence. There were various branches of the road. The line running through McDonough County began in Quincy, and was nearly parallel with the present Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

INCIDENTS OF UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS.—Charley was a likely boy, the property of a man living near Hannibal, Mo. He had been well treated, and even allowed many liberties not enjoyed by the race generally. The thought that he was a slave had never disagreeably entered his mind, and probably never would, without the happening of a little circumstance. Quite a number of slaves had escaped from Missouri, and the matter was being generally discussed by all classes in the State. At a gathering where Charley and his master were both present, the latter stated that if any slave of his should escape he would never rest until he captured him. "Now, Charley here," he said, "if he should escape, I would not take a drink of whisky or a chew of tobacco until I had him back."

In afterward narrating the circumstance, Charley said: "The thoughts suddenly flashed through my mind—What am I? Am I, or Am I not, a human being with power to feel, to think, to act? Have I a soul, or am I a machine to be set in motion and act in accordance with the will of one made in the same manner as I am, save only of a different color? Such thoughts never entered my mind before. I had plenty to eat and drink, was well clothed, had a fair education and had been in company with men of talent, but, of course, without power to express my own thoughts, had I the desire to do so. I then thought I would give my master an opportunity to put his threat into execution; and I did so."

Having many liberties, with power to come and go as he pleased, a few days afterward, as evening approached, Charley gave out to his fellow slaves that he was going to Hannibal to attend a colored dance. Mounting a horse, he rode off in that direction, but when out of sight changed his course to the north, continuing thus until nearly opposite Quincy. There he dismounted and found an old skiff, crossed the Mississippi River and landed at

the general depot of the Underground Railroad, where he secured passage to Canada by way of Round Prairie.

Early one morning Charley made Blazer's Station, in this county, where he lay by to enjoy a little rest and secure the services of another conductor. Mr. Blazer kept him that day, learned his story, and after dark took him to the next station on the line, and thus the traveler continued until he reached the terminus of his long route. But a few months afterward Mr. Blazer was much surprised to see the slave back, and learned that he was returning to secure his wife and two children. When Charley arrived at Quincy he obtained an excellent skiff from the general agent of the road at that point, and for some days endeavored to get his family away; but he was compelled to return without them, although he managed to assist in running off several slaves from the neighborhood.

A few months passed, and Charley made another unsuccessful attempt to get his wife and children. A third attempt also failed. His master suspected his fourth return for the purpose, and so kept a strict watch over the wife and children, compelling them to sleep in a room above the one occupied by himself and wife, and through which the slaves were compelled to pass. But in some unknown way Charley got possession of his family without alarming the master or mistress, and started for the Mississippi. The distance to the river at that point was too great to be made in one night, so the fugitives were compelled to lie out in the woods until darkness again came on. During the second night they reached the river, and, crossing over, landed some distance above Quincy, on a little island not far from the mainland. As the skiff grounded two men stepped from cover, with guns in their hands, and ordered the party to surrender. Charley suddenly drew his revolver, and leveling it at the men threatened to shoot if they made any attempt to harm him. He then began to parley with them, at the same time consulting with his wife as to what should be done. She urged him to save himself, stating that it would be death, or worse, for him to be captured; but as for her, they would do nothing save place a more strict watch over her and the children. Therefore, seizing the opportunity when the attention of the men was di-

verted, Charley jumped into the river and escaped unhurt to the mainland, although several shots were fired after him. He again appeared alone at Blazer's and was forwarded to Canada by the usual routes.

But Charley was not to be daunted, although when he returned to his old home he found that his family had been sold and taken down the river to a location near St. Louis. There he met with better success, as he escaped with wife and children and succeeded in bringing them to Canada. When the brave and faithful man came through McDonough County for the third time and reported his adventures with the slave catchers, he was advised to abandon the attempt to secure his wife and children, to return to Canada and marry some French-Canadian woman. "No," he replied, "that I will never do. I love my wife and children as much as any man, if I am black, and I intend to have them, or die in the attempt."

As before remarked, Charley was instrumental in running off many slaves, and the following, from "Young's History of Round Prairie and Plymouth," gives some interesting particulars of his labors and hardships borne in behalf of the Underground Railroad: Mr. T. (initial only given, as the gentleman is well known in McDonough and adjoining counties) called at the house of Mr. W. on his way home from a three-days' trip to Quincy, and found that a company of six negroes had just arrived that were to be sent on their way to freedom. There were a young man and a married couple, with two children, all under the leadership of a negro named Charley, who had been over the lines several times, and had become well known to the regular agents of the U. G. route. His various trips to and from Missouri had been made for the purpose of getting his wife, failing in which he would gather up such friends as he could pilot to the land of freedom.

Mr. T. detailed himself for the service of taking the party to Macomb, engaging to start next morning and make a day trip. The party of six were stowed as well as possible, at full length, on the bottom of the wagon, and covered closely with sacks of straw. These were so light that they showed a decided tendency to jolt out of place and make unwelcome revelations on the road. To remedy this, a rope was drawn down tightly over the sacks and

fastened at the ends of the wagon. This arrangement kept things in place, and all went well until near the end of the journey.

Becoming doubtful as to the proper road to take, Mr. T. was tempted to inquire of three young men who were getting out logs in a piece of woods through which he passed; but he dared not, for fear they might pry too closely into the nature of his load. As he drove on he thought there was a striking family likeness in one of the young men to the person he was looking for. Further on he came to a cabin a short distance from the road, where he thought it safe to inquire, but on entering recognized the occupant too well as one he cared little to meet on such a mission. But it was a cold, snowy day, and his face was so concealed by his wrappings that he obtained his information without being recognized himself. Upon retracing his route Mr. T. again met the three young men, whose load was stalled in a deep rut, and, being now satisfied as to their identity, he entered into conversation with them and answered their questions freely regarding his mission. Finding that Charley was in the company, one of them determined upon a practical joke. Calling out the negro's name in a stern voice, he told him that he knew he had passed over the line several times in safety, "but," he added triumphantly, "I have caught you at last. You are now my prisoner." Charley, still in concealment with the others under the sacks, recognized the voice of an old acquaintance and did not turn white with fear, but hugely enjoyed the joke which proved to be on the other party.

Soon all were safely housed at Mr. Blazer's. After supper all hands gathered in the parlor, where for a time there was a free intermingling of story, song and mirth. Then an old violin was produced and operated upon by some one in the company, while the negroes let themselves out into a regular old-fashioned plantation "hoe-down," which lasted until all were ready to retire with aching sides from excess of rollicking fun. That evening's entertainment is noted as a particularly bright spot in the U. G. R. R. experience—brightened with genuine negro polish.

TRAIN CAPTURED.—As heretofore stated, during the many years in which the Underground

Railroad was in operation, but one accident occurred in this county. The agent at Round Prairie (on the county line), with a consignment of fifteen negroes, started one night to deliver them to the agent in McDonough, but in the darkness lost his way, and found himself in the hollow near the residence of David Chrisman, a well known proslavery character in this county. Leaving the wagon he took the negroes across lots to the station of James and John Blazer, where he left them and returned to his wagon and home.

The history of this consignment illustrates the continuous vigilance, persistency and bravery acquired by the agents of the U. G. R. R., in September, 1861. The slaves had succeeded in running away from slave buyers, who were on their way south to dispose of the black laborers in the hemp fields and cotton plantations. With great difficulty they had succeeded in crossing the Mississippi River and landing at Quincy, where they placed themselves in the care of Mr. Van Dorn, the station agent there, and a well known friend of their race. He kept them secreted in Quincy for about three months, before an opportunity offered to forward them to the next station at Round Prairie, now Plymouth. As there was then an outstanding reward of \$500 for the recapture of each slave, it may be imagined how closely such a man was watched; but, after several futile attempts, Van Dorn forwarded the party to Round Prairie, only to find that station so closely watched that the cargo had to be returned to Quincy. Later, he got them away himself and accompanied them past Round Prairie and Plymouth station to the station of the Blazers, already related.

As Van Dorn returned he was seen, shortly after daylight near Middletown, by men in that vicinity who knew him and could easily conjecture his business in this part of the county. Each of the slaves was hidden in a corn shock on Blazer's farm and furnished with food and water for the day. That night John Blazer loaded his wagon with sacks of grain, covered it with a tarpaulin, and started for the Bernadotte mill, the only institution of the kind patronized by the early settlers for years. But there had been spies around the farm watching every move, and he had gone a mile before thirty or forty mounted men, headed by the aforesaid David Chrisman, overtook the wagon

and accompanied Blazer several miles. The two were old acquaintances and talked as neighbors, not a word being said about negroes, and finally Chrisman became convinced that he was on the wrong track. After a consultation with his men he sent two of the number to accompany John Blazer a few miles farther, and, with the balance of the party, turned back to look for fresh trails.

In the meantime, James Blazer had taken the fifteen fugitives and started on foot in a northerly direction. When they reached the timber, then north of Industry, they were suddenly confronted by about forty men. Blazer shouted to the negroes to run for the timber; and they did, all save one reaching cover and escaping. The one captured had been rendered unconscious by a blow on the head from a gun barrel, and was easily taken. The posse did not attempt to follow the balance of the party into the woods, as each desperate negro was armed with two revolvers and a bowie knife. Subsequently the fourteen fugitives all reached Canada in safety.

Tradition has it that Chrisman returned the captured slave to his master and claimed the reward, which was refused. The truth is that, at all events, Dave got nothing for his labor in the unholy traffic, and that none of his neighbors wore crape for him because of his disappointment.

This was the largest consignment ever brought to the Blazers station, and all had to be cooped up in one small room by day. In the party was a child who had the whooping cough, and as the house was surrounded by spies every device was resorted to in order that the sound might be drowned. One fellow, a neighbor named John Potter, but a spy as well, would visit all day and eat with the family. His usual seat was a chair leaning against the wall of the room in which the negroes were confined, and when the child would take a fit of coughing the Blazer family would scuffle their feet around, move the chairs about, walk heavily over the floor, or do anything else to cover up the noise in the next room. There also the mother of the child might be stuffing a pillow in the child's mouth to smother the whoop. At all events the different schemes of allaying suspicion were completely successful, and Porter never dreamed how near he was to the game he sought. The fugitives remained ten or twelve days at the Blazer house

before an opportunity was found for their escape, in the manner described above.

McDonough County and the city of Macomb have several old colored citizens who were reared in slavery, and, becoming free, have settled down in peace and quietness; but they suffered and endured much on first coming to Illinois. One case—that of Milford Daniels—by way of illustration: Daniels is now a citizen of Macomb, and quite an intelligent, well read man. Born in Montgomery County, Va., March 18, 1833, he remained in his native State until he was twenty-six years of age, when he was sold to a Mr. Daniels, of Mexico, Mo. The slave adopted the name of his master, becoming a portion of the property of the family estate and being publicly sold five times. He then became the property of a Mr. Stevens, who kept him two years, when he was repurchased by Mr. Daniels and remained with that master until the Proclamation of Emancipation, December 31, 1862.

In March, 1863, Mr. Daniels came to McDonough County and rented a farm of Major George Yocum, who for many years had been a friend of the black race. It was located at Pennington's Point, and there he remained for ten years, with his wife and children. His wife, formerly Eliza A. Stevens, was a fellow slave, and he had married her with the consent of her owner. Their children, Eliza and Sam, were born in slavery, while Isabella and Oliver were born free.

While Milford Daniels was on the farm of Major Yocum, one of the School Directors informed him that he must send his children to school. With some surprise he said that he did not know that they would be permitted to attend; but the Directors assured him that they would be admitted. So his children went to the district school, and it did not take long for the report to spread abroad. A few days thereafter a white man, named McGinnis, called on the teacher with a gun and requested her to turn the colored pupils out; although she demurred, she stated that she would inform the Directors of his wishes. These officials were Mr. Blackston, James Dickey and Henry Scott, prominent farmers of that district, and when they were informed of Mr. McGinnis' action, promptly had him arrested, instructing the teacher to receive the colored children and they would protect her.

On the night of the arrest seventeen or



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twenty of these Southern sympathizers went to Daniels' cabin and threatened to shoot him, but finally gave him twenty-four hours in which to get out of the county. Knowing that he had the support of the Directors and of the respectable citizens of that section, instead of departing he at once built a rail fort and, furnished with arms and ammunition, awaited the coming of the self-appointed regulators. But, becoming aware of the reception which would greet them, they did not revisit Mr. Daniels or further molest him.

LAST SLAVES ON McDONOUGH COUNTY SOIL.—On the evening of the 31st of December, 1862, two negro men were taken from the eastern bound train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at the Macomb depot, by a citizen of this county who claimed they were runaway slaves. He felt it his duty—or privilege—to take them back and deliver them to the fatherly care of their master. It is impossible to say whether he had heard of President Lincoln's proclamation of that day, which went into effect at midnight; but he had the slaves taken from the railroad coach, and, having obtained their passes which they had received from their master, as well as their railroad tickets, he held them with a view of placing them aboard a train, then nearly due, which was going west to Quincy and thence to Missouri. For his interpretation and demonstration of the constitutional rights of the slaveowner he expected to receive a large reward; but the train happened to be late that night, and the captor and captives were obliged to loaf on the platform.

At this juncture John Q. Lane, the City Marshal, and a man of cool nerve, appeared on the scene and engaged the colored people in conversation, soon gaining an insight into the state of affairs. When their manager was pointed out, Marshal Lane recognized him as a harsh proslavery fellow, and decided upon his course of action. Remembering that the Emancipation Proclamation would take effect at midnight, and, notwithstanding the

curse and threats of the constitutional citizen, he ordered the colored men to step into the bus of the Randolph Hotel, which was at the platform waiting for passengers. Accompanied by Mr. Lane, the load was soon on its way to the hotel, and, after explanations to William H. Randolph, the proprietor, the black boys were comfortably distributed about the office. Mr. Randolph, also fearless and a warm sympathizer with the Marshal's plans, pledged his protection until the entire party were free men; and it is greatly to be regretted that such a man should have been killed by the cowardly slave-chaser (Bond) with whom he and Mr. Lane were now dealing, although that lamentable event was not connected with this episode. After showing the negro men to a room which they were to occupy until called, Mr. Randolph, with the City Marshal and others, stood guard at the door and the hotel office.

In the meantime the injured captor, now inflamed by whisky, went to the hotel and demanded the fugitives, accompanying his demands with more curses and threats of violence. Proprietor Randolph closed the incident by first ordering him from the house, and, as words did not have the desired effect, kicked him into the street. The next morning the doubly defeated party took passage on the first train going west to his home, and there doubtless attempted to discover for some time exactly "where he was at."

The fugitives were held by their friends until 12 o'clock, and a few minutes over for good measure, when they were invited from their room and informed that, agreeable to the Presidential Proclamation, they were free men, and could go and come when and where-soever they pleased, and no man would dare to molest or make them afraid. The freed men expressed their gratitude to those who had protected them, and proudly departed the next morning for Galesburg. And thus was the soil of McDonough County forever freed of slavery, the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln making the existence of the Underground Railroad forevermore unnecessary.

CHAPTER XXVI.

OLD SETTLERS—OLD-TIME TALES.

THE M'DONOUGH COUNTY PIONEER CLUB—IT HAS ITS ORIGIN IN CHANCE MEETINGS OF OLD SETTLERS—FORMAL ORGANIZATION TAKES PLACE IN 1905—LIST OF MEMBERS—STORY OF AN INDIAN SUICIDE — ALLEGED TREASURE YET UNFOUND—A REMINISCENCE OF THE BLACK HAWK WAR—HOW LINCOLN GOT HIS TROOPS OVER A FENCE—A JOKE ON JUDGE C. L. HIGBEE.

There is probably no section of the State, in proportion to population, in which the old settlers are more fully represented than in the Pioneer Club of McDonough County, organized in August, 1905, and now containing a membership of nearly three hundred, whose ages range from seventy to 101 years, and who are excusably proud of the hard fight for the establishment of a splendid civilization in the West through which they have passed and proved no small element in securing the victory. The club originated in the habit of the more aged of the pioneers in the city of Macomb, of meeting before the store of James S. Grier for the purpose of friendly intercourse and recounting reminiscences, which naturally often drifted into tales and exchanged confidences of the past. These gatherings became so popular that Mr. Grier placed chairs and settees at the disposal of the old-timers. In July, 1905, the press noticed and commented favorably on the disposition of the old settlers to get together and form an animated home historical society, and finally, at the suggestion of Mr. Grier, a group of twenty-four of the venerable fathers of the city and county were photographed. A larger and more representative group of forty-eight was later taken and published by the city newspapers. About this time Blandinsville organized a club (an organization having already been effected at Macomb), and the time seemed ripe to extend the scope of the local association so as to include the county.

A formal resolution was passed to organize a County Club, and Alexander McLean, E. O. Cole

and James S. Gash were appointed a committee to place the movement on its feet, with instruction to report at the next meeting of the City Club. The result was an arrangement with the authorities of the McDonough County Fair, by which August 16, 1905, was to be Pioneers' Day, the old settlers of the county being admitted free and given complete use of the grounds. This was advertised in all the papers of the county, and the result was that, on the day named, which proved to be a genial, clear summer day, there assembled in the grove some three hundred men and women, constituting an audience which, in all probability, will never meet again on this side of the River. There were represented the pioneers of this county, who helped to make a part of the imperial State of Illinois—the fathers and mothers, aged from seventy to 101 years of age. Mrs. Mariah Harden Neece was present, aged 100 years. She is the stepmother of Hon. W. H. Neece, who delivered an address on his experience as one of the early settlers, which greatly pleased the audience, as it brought before them the scenes of old times vividly. It soon proved that many who came to this county from 1821 to date were ready and willing to give testimony which would have been most valuable, but from lack of time it was agreed that any one who had something to contribute in that line, by giving a short sketch of his life and labors, be requested to do so, and that it be sent to the President of the Pioneer Club, and that such should appear in the papers of the day from time to time.

The meeting, with Alexander McLean presiding, opened with the grand old Doxology, which was sung by the hundreds present and proved an incident of no little interest. These grand old people voiced with heartfelt sympathy that they had reason to "Praise God from whom all Blessings Flow." After prayer by Elder J. C. Reynolds and the address of Mr. Neece, the exercises were interspersed with singing by the Nightingale Club, made up of old, well trained singers—Messrs. Gash, Mapes, Grier and Wilson—who selected and, in an admirable manner, rendered appropriate old songs, which were heartily appreciated by the large congregation present.

It was resolved unanimously that the Pioneer Club of McDonough should be instituted



1—Charles Blinnin, 75.
2—Eloyd Foster, 70.
3—Nathan Doreilly, 75.
4—Eyer Hensley, 71.
5—W. W. Gillilan, 78.
6—A. Nance, 70.
7—James Mutchin, 76.
8—W. West, 70.

9—Newton Jordan, 71.
10—John Duncan, 71.
11—C. R. Sells, 75.
12—A. B. Roberts, 70.
13—Brack Burton, 75.
14—John Carter, 76.
15—Richard Bond, 71.
16—Samuel Gauner, 78.

17—Geo. Mooring, 77.
18—John Carnack, 72.
19—C. W. Carroll, 71.
20—T. H. Williams, 75.
21—William Shepek, 76.
22—L. B. Mooring, 75.
23—James Hamilton, 82.
24—James Kay, 80.

25—Hiram Hastings, 81.
26—Benjamin Rushnell, 82.
27—Crosby Inman, 82.
28—George Thomas, 80.
29—John Hardisty, 84.
30—James McGrath, 79.
31—S. J. Grigely, 82.
32—William Grigely, 84.

and, for the purpose of carrying out the formation of such a club, which includes men and women, E. O. Cole, of Emmet Township, was elected President, and A. B. Stickle, of Macomb, Secretary. This concluded the exercises. All present at once shook hands with Mrs. Neece and the picnic feature was entered into with gusto and pleasure. The entire afternoon was taken up in visiting and conversation. Before the picnic, however, the pioneers present, numbering some 200, proceeded to the amphitheater, and formed in two groups; the women forming one and the men the other. Thus grouped, a large picture was taken of the notable gathering.

Although all residents of McDonough County are entitled to become members of the Pioneer Club, it will be noted that, with one exception, they have passed the "three-score years and ten." Following is the roll of honor:

Alexander V. Brooking, aged 76, born February 25, 1829, at Princeton, Ky., came to Macomb 1834.
Charles D. Crissey, aged 72, born October 14, 1832, at Fairfield, Conn., came to Macomb October 6, 1856.
Abraham Switzer, aged 74, born October 23, 1831, at Stanton, Va., came to McDonough County 1854.
Robert Horrell, aged 80, born March 19, 1825, in Adair County, Ky., came to McDonough County 1825.
David Knapp, aged 72, born July 16, 1833, in Madison County, Ohio, came to McDonough county 1866.
C. C. Gibson, aged 73, born August 22, 1832, at Industry, Ill., has resided here always.
H. G. Bristow, aged 81, born August 21, 1824, in Cumberland County, Va., came to county 1827.
Jonas W. Everly, aged 71, born September 11, 1834, in Carroll County, Md., came to Fulton County, Ill., 1837.
William Robinson and wife, aged 80, born May 8, 1824, in Champaign County, Ohio, came to Illinois 1835.
Charles Andrews, aged 79, born September 24, 1825, in England, came to county 1850.
Rev. J. C. Reynolds, aged 80, born December 15, 1825 in Holt County, Ky., came to Illinois 1829.
Farnham B. Camp, aged 70, born November 13, 1835, in McDonough County.
John D. Munger, aged 80 years, born April 25, 1824, at Saratoga, N. Y., came to Ohio and Illinois 1833 and 1876.
George C. Meador, aged 80, born August 5, 1824, at Nashville, Tenn., came to county 1844.
John H. Smith, aged 82, born July 28, 1819, in West Virginia, came to McDonough County in 1829.
Garnett Wayland, aged 72, born November 21, 1833, in McDonough County.
Henry Compton, aged 78, born November 28, 1825, in Fairfield County, Ohio, came to county 1845.
Christopher Wetzel, aged 74, born April 14, 1831, at Augusta, Va.
Amos Gillam, aged 84, born December 15, 1821, in Westmoreland County, Pa., came to county 1843.
James N. Johnson and wife, aged 70, born February 19, 1835, in England, came to Illinois 1854.
R. B. Helms, aged 74, born March 5, 1831, at Harrisonburg, Va., came to Illinois 1854.
Simon L. Sommers, aged 82, born October 23, 1823, at Washington, D. C., came to Illinois 1855.
Daniel Markham and wife, aged 72, born February 2, 1833, at Cassopolis, Mich., came to Illinois 1860.

Daniel M. Crabb, aged 79, born November 14, 1823, in Montgomery County, Va., came to Illinois 1836.
Talbot Jaggard and wife, aged 78, born April 15, 1829, Cumberland County, N. Y., came to Illinois 1856.
W. M. Rexroat and wife, aged 75, born May 8, 1830, Russell County, Ky., came to county 1846.
Nathan Cheesman, aged 80, born March 16, 1825, at Philadelphia, Pa., came to county 1856.
George Jones, aged 78, born July 5, 1827, at Winchester, Va., came to county 1839.
Philip Hesh, aged 70, born March 4, 1835, at Baden, Germany, came to county 1875.
G. C. Gumbart, aged 81, born May 14, 1835, at Frankfort, Germany, came to United States in 1853, and to Macomb April 15, 1864.
Nathaniel Decker, aged 73, born December 2, 1832, in Ulster County, N. Y., came to county 1849.
Alexander Monger, aged 72, born January 17, 1833, in Warren County, Pa., came to county 1854.
John T. Gallagher and wife, aged 73, born March, 1832, in Clarion County, Pa., came to county 1829.
Nicholas Pearce, aged 78, born October 20, 1827, at Baltimore, Md., came to county 1850.
Thomas T. Smithers and wife, aged 78, born January 29, 1830, Columbia, Ky., came to county 1833.
Robert Booth, aged 71, born June 29, 1834, at Philadelphia, Pa., came to county 1843.
J. B. Cummings and wife, aged 81, born January 17, 1824, in Cecil County, Md., came to county 1851.
Jacob Martin, aged 72, born August 29, 1833, in Wentworth County, N. C., came to county 1845.
Andrew J. Wilhelm, aged 72, born May 11, 1833, in Washington county, Ark., came to county 1830.
Henry J. Faulkner, aged 73, born October 30, 1832, in Ohio, came to county 1854.
James W. Jackson, aged 75, born December 6, 1830, at Warrensburg, Va., came to county 1836.
N. H. Jackson, aged 71, born 1834, at Warrensburg, Va., came to county 1836.
William Jackson, aged 80, born 1825, at Warrensburg, Va., came to county 1826.
James Hendricks, aged 80, born 1825, in Ohio, Va. J. J. Kirk, aged 77, born December 10, 1828, in Ada County, Pa., came to county 1834.
John Owen, aged 72, born September 8, 1833, in Licking County, Ohio, came to county 1841.
Thomas J. Dudman, aged 55, born September 19, 1850, in Hancock county, Ill., came to McDonough County 1879.
Fred N. Burt and wife, aged 77, born December 28, 1828, at Saratoga, N. Y., came to county 1855.
A. Hanson, aged 80, born April 25, 1825, in Ross County, Ohio, came to county 1861.
Rev. J. H. Morgan, aged 77, born January 24, 1828, in Warren County, Tenn., came to county 1839.
Milford Daniels and wife, aged 72, born March 18, 1833, Montgomery County, Va., came to county 1863.
George Wetzel, aged 72, born June 18, 1833, at Augusta, Va., came to county in 1845.
H. L. McKee, aged 76, born October 2, 1830, in Sangamon County, Ill., came to county 1839.
William McMillan, aged 77, born February 18, 1828, Belfast, Ireland, came to county 1851.
Eliphalet Hickman, aged 74, born March 13, 1831, in Floyd County, Ind., came to county 1863.
J. C. McClellan, aged 76, born April 1, 1829, at Cannonsburg, Pa., came to county 1835.
Robert McCutcheon, aged 79, born August 28, 1826, at Fife Patrick, Scotland, came to county 1851.
Russell Jones, aged 70, born June 10, 1835, came to county 1851.
Tillman L. Bowen, aged 73, born January 28, 1832, in McDonough County.
Cyrus Walker and wife, aged 73, born September 25, 1832, Adair County, Ky., came to county 1833.
John H. Jones, aged 79, born March 9, 1824, at Completion, Scotland, came to county 1851.
Abe Watson, aged 78, born January 9, 1825, at Completion, Scotland, came to county 1851.
Allen Magruder, aged 70, born 1825 in Kentucky, came to county 1864.
Neuman Foster, aged 70, born August 15, 1835, in McDonough County.

- W. Baymiller and wife, aged 75, born January 15, 1830, at York, Pa., came to county 1856.
- David Maguire, aged 72, born October 20, 1833, in Shelby County, Ky., came to county 1852.
- Rachel Sprague, aged 71, born January 18, 1834, in Indiana.
- D. Shumate, aged 78, born June 11, 1827, at Madison, Ky., came to county 1844.
- Alexander McLean, aged 72, born September 24, 1833, at Glasgow, Scotland, came to county 1849.
- Cornelius Falder and wife, aged 76, born in Germany.
- George W. Keithley, aged 74, born July 22, 1831, in Indiana, came to county 1839.
- S. P. Wetherald, aged 73, born in Pennsylvania.
- Josiah McDonald, aged 78, born in Ohio.
- I. W. Daily, aged 75, born in Virginia.
- L. F. Beard, aged 82, born in Pennsylvania.
- W. H. Hays, aged 81, born September 1 in Kentucky, came to county 1824.
- W. T. Brooking, aged 81, born at Princeton, Ky., came to county 1834.
- Joseph Allen, aged 86, born in Connecticut.
- J. P. Logan and wife, aged 73, born October 24, 1832, in Illinois.
- Clinton Jones, aged 73, born November 20, 1833, in Kentucky, came to county 1854.
- Ed Maguire, aged 75, born in Shelby County, Ky., came to county 1852.
- John Gesler and wife, aged 77, born March 20, 1828, in Germany, came to county 1855.
- T. S. Colbert and wife, aged 78, born April 12, 1828, in Pennsylvania, came to county 1859.
- James D. Machin, aged 81, born in New York.
- John M. Archer and wife, aged 78, born April 14, 1827, in Ohio, came to county 1868.
- John Ewing, aged 87, born December 12, 1818, in Ohio, came to county 1853.
- J. S. Robertson and wife, aged 81, born in Kentucky, came to Adair County January 5, 1825.
- John Robinson, aged 74, born January 15, 1828, Adair County, Va.
- D. L. Randolph, aged 80, born February 20, 1825, in Kentucky, came to county 1852.
- William Miller and wife, aged 72, born December 15, 1833, in Tennessee, came to county 1852.
- Thomas C. Yard and wife, aged 74, born December 4, 1830, in Connecticut, came to county 1852.
- James S. Gash and wife, aged 72, born in Kentucky.
- A. B. Stickle, aged 80, born April 25, 1826, in Pennsylvania, came to county 1837.
- James Claxton, aged 70, born in England.
- Richard Tobin, aged 73, born in Ireland.
- O. F. Walker and wife, aged 75, born March 18, 1820, in Indiana.
- William Ritter, aged 92, born in Pennsylvania.
- W. O. Sapp and wife, aged 78, born January 13, 1827, in Davidson County, N. C., came to Illinois 1831.
- E. O. Cole, aged 72, born in Ohio.
- G. W. Pace, aged 70, born May 30, 1835, in Illinois.
- Thomas Horton and wife, aged 73, born in England.
- William S. Bailey and wife, aged 84, born in Kentucky.
- George W. Eyres, aged 94, born in New York.
- R. O. Kirkpatrick, aged 80, born January 19, 1825, in Ohio, came to county 1846.
- Henry W. Gash and wife, aged 70, born January 20, 1855, in Kentucky, came to Illinois 1833.
- A. B. Higginson, aged 71, born in Indiana.
- A. B. Newton, aged 94, born in New York.
- James T. Shannon and wife, aged 74, born in Tennessee.
- John L. Hockinson, aged 86, born in West Virginia.
- John Axford and wife, aged 74, born May 2, 1831, in England.
- A. W. Greer, aged 71, born in Kentucky.
- Daniel W. Campbell, aged 89 years, born August 28, 1826, Normal County, Tenn., married Adaline Jackson November 9, 1854, came to Illinois in 1827.
- John Harris Bushnell, aged 90 years, born March 22, 1815, in Lincoln County, Ohio, moved to Illinois in 1827.
- J. T. Kirkpatrick, aged 72 years, born December 2, 1833, in Morgan County, Ill., moved to McDonough County in 1855; married Elizabeth Low September 30, 1856.
- Thomas J. Dudman, aged 55 years, born September 19, 1850, in Hancock County, Ill.
- T. W. Wilson, aged 70 years, born in Harrison County, Ind., March 28, 1835, moved to Illinois in 1864.
- John McMillan, aged 87 years, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, August 17, 1818, came to Illinois in 1854; married Eliza E. Bruce.
- Mrs. Jesse Neece, aged 99 years, born in Washington County, Ky., March 21, 1806, moved to Illinois October 5, 1835; married Jesse Neece September 28, 1838.
- Charles H. Kellough, aged 71 years, born May 16, 1834, in Cecil County, Md., moved to Illinois in 1857 and to McDonough County in 1842.
- Charles C. Hays, aged 70 years, born May 24, 1835, in Clinton County, Pa., moved to Illinois in 1856; married Mattie Laughry.
- John Pearson, came to Illinois in 1849.
- Hugh McMillan, aged 74 years, born March 15, 1831, at Campbelltown, Scotland, moved to Illinois in 1848.
- John Easton, born in 1832 in England, came to Illinois in 1855.
- Jacob Grim, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 1, 1825, moved to McDonough County in 1853.
- John Hampton, Macomb, aged 78 years, born in Miami County, Ohio, January 9, 1827, moved to McDonough County in 1845.
- Miles Schnatterly, aged 73 years, born in Fayette County, Pa., September 12, 1853, moved to McDonough County in 1870.
- Mrs. Cynthia Hall, aged 85 years, born in Kentucky in 1820, came to Illinois in 1836; married David Hall.
- Mrs. John O. Wilson (formerly Purdy), aged 95 years, born in Kentucky, July 28, 1810, came to Illinois in 1833; married May 12, 1829.
- Mrs. W. H. Randolph, aged 87 years, born in 1818; married January 26, 1837, came to Illinois in 1835.
- Samuel Smith and wife, aged 76, born January 29, 1829, in Cumberland County, Pa., came to State in 1851.
- Edward Rix and wife, aged 71, born October 19, 1834, in England, came to State in 1845.
- Dudley Lane, aged 70, born September 30, 1835, in Kentucky, came to State in 1836.
- John T. Franklin, aged 73, born January 25, 1832, in Cumberland County, Pa., came to State in 1864.
- Allen Cooper, aged 82, born August 31, 1823, at Nashville, Tenn., came to county in 1878.
- L. E. Mourning, aged 75, born July 17, 1830, in Adair County, Ky., came to county in 1837.
- Nathan Thorpe, aged 75, born 1830, in Kentucky, came to county in 1876.
- Allan Murray, aged 71, born October, 1834, in Kentucky, came to State in 1836.
- Nathan Kitch, aged 78, born 1827, in Philadelphia, came to county in 1865.
- Ira N. Morrow and wife, aged 72, born April 6, 1833, in Danville, Vt., came to county in 1901.
- S. A. Hugg, aged 71, fifty-two years in Illinois.
- Mrs. James Chamberlain.
- Elmer B. Lowmes.
- Adam Douglas, aged 72, born December 31, 1823, in Scotland, came to county in 1852.
- John Russell, aged 72, born April 28, 1833, in Augusta County, Va., came to county in 1842.
- E. P. Dawson, aged 87, born February 14, 1819, in England, came to county in 1865.
- Samuel Frost, aged 73, born October 10, 1832, in Licking County, Ohio, came to county in 1864.
- John S. Campbell, aged 89, born December 5, 1816, in Knoxville, Tenn., came to county in 1830.
- John N. Wetzel, aged 76, born May 11, 1829, in Augusta County, Va., came to county in 1845.
- Thomas Andrews, aged 81, born July 21, 1824, in England, came to county in 1849.
- Thomas L. Robison, aged 74, born February 10, 1831, at Wooster, Ohio, came to county in 1856.
- Jonas Ringer, aged 72, born November 22, 1833, in Somerset County, Pa., came to County in 1866.
- John Calapatine, aged 70, born March, 1835, in Belgium, came to county in 1869.
- Michael Whalen, aged 84, born April 18, 1821, in Ireland, came to county in 1852.



THE PIONEER CLUB OF McDONOUGH COUNTY

- James M. Rexroat, aged 77, born January 22, 1828, at Jimtown, Pa., came to county in 1853.
- Laura Hunter, born August 17, 1824, at Athens, Ohio, came to county in 1854.
- Mrs. Dr. C. Hayes, aged 84, born September 29, 1821, in Kentucky, came to county in 1835.
- Mrs. Jane Mullan, aged 76, born May 12, 1829, came to county in 1860.
- Edward Maguire and wife, aged 77, born October 29, 1829, in Kentucky, came to county in 1853.
- Mrs. M. H. Neece, aged 100.
- Samuel Thomas, aged 72, born March 8, 1833, in Pinckney, Ohio.
- J. B. Clugsten and wife, aged 81, born April 13, 1834, in Chambersburg, Pa., came to county in 1862.
- William G. Darlington, aged 78.
- Mrs. Malinda Atkinson, aged 83, born 1822, in Kentucky.
- Mrs. Talbot Jaggard, aged 67.
- Mrs. Catharine Lewis, aged 72, born November 11, 1833, in Kentucky, came to county in 1876.
- William Bright, aged 78, born March 25, 1827, in England, came to county in 1850.
- Samuel Thomas, aged 80, born March 1, 1825, in Columbus, Ohio.
- Jeff Bayliss, aged 78, born March 27, 1827, in Knoxville, Tenn., came to county in 1851.
- Charles Stewart, aged 71, born September 6, 1834, in New York, 1856.
- W. W. Henderson, aged 73, born December 19, 1832, in Harrison County, Ohio, came to county in 1844.
- Willis Seward, aged 71, born June 13, 1834, in Lincoln County, Ky., 1857.
- Mrs. Henry W. Twyman.
- John Barry, aged 77, born May 24, 1828, in Ireland, came to county in 1858.
- Dennis Burke, aged 76, born June 17, 1829, in Ireland, came to county in 1865.
- William McLeod, aged 81, born March 25, 1825, in Winchester, Va., came to county in 1858.
- J. E. Lane, aged 70, born October 1, 1834, in Kentucky, came to county in 1836.
- W. N. Evers, aged 70, born April 18, 1835, in Fayette County, Pa., came to county in 1854.
- Alvia B. Copeland, aged 80, born March 22, 1825, in Green County, Pa., came to county in 1854.
- Alfred Copeland, aged 80, born March 22, 1825, in Green County, Pa., came to county in 1854.
- Mrs. H. G. Martin, aged 82, born March 18, 1823, in Miami County, Ohio, came to county in 1849.
- S. H. Black, aged 79, born March, 1826, came to county in 1849.
- D. P. VanPelt, aged 88, Good Hope.
- David Campbell, aged 87, Good Hope.
- Dr. A. Hall, aged 92, Good Hope.
- J. T. Lewis, aged 73, Good Hope.
- James Statler, aged 74, Good Hope.
- S. R. Sapp, aged 74, Good Hope.
- Alexander Snapp, aged 72, Good Hope.
- T. J. Spicer, aged 76, Good Hope.
- John Amos, aged 80, Good Hope.
- Ben Murphy, aged 71, Good Hope.
- Frank Graff, aged 72, Good Hope.
- John Moninger, aged 74, Good Hope.
- J. J. Crowder, aged 74, Good Hope.
- J. W. Hiatt, aged 70, born August 12, 1835, in Stoke County, N. C., came to county in 1838.
- Mrs. Nancy Moore, aged 77, born February 28, 1828, in Pennsylvania, came to county in 1860.
- H. W. Scott and wife, aged 82, born 1822, in West Virginia.
- A. Fisher, born in Illinois.
- I. C. Bridges, aged 80, born August 20, 1825, came to county in 1830.
- J. H. Utley, aged 71, born March 21, 1834, came to county in 1852.
- Mrs. H. B. Avery, aged 77.
- G. W. Poling, aged 79, born June 12, 1826, in Brooklyn, N. Y., came to State in 1838.
- Mrs. E. H. Murray, born February 1, 1837, came to State in 1845.
- James Blazer, aged 89, came to State 1830.
- Mrs. M. J. Randolph, aged 86, born 1818, came to county in 1834.
- Mrs. D. F. Wells, aged 76, born April 30, 1829, in Oneida, N. Y., came to State in 1834.
- Benjamin Morrow and wife, aged 75, born February 4, 1830, in Ohio, came to State in 1844.
- William H. Morrow, aged 71, born December 26, 1834, in Ohio, came to State 1844.
- J. J. Pierce, aged 89, born August 3, 1816, in Indiana County, Pa., came to State in 1863.
- Mrs. Mary Germond, aged 89, born February 24, 1816, in New York, came to State 1900.
- Mrs. Charles M. Ray, aged 85, born January 17, 1830, in Oneida County, N. Y., came to State 1844.
- Mrs. Mary Payne Scudder, aged 72, born November 15, 1833, in Butler County, Ohio, came to State 1854.
- David Burkhardt, aged 81, born April 1, 1825, in Ford County, Ind., came to State 1867.
- Joseph Watts, aged 71, born January 30, 1834, in Johnson County, Ind., came to State 1865.
- Mrs. E. J. Greenup, aged 72, born June 6, 1833, in Illinois.
- Mrs. L. Stocker, aged 72, born January 2, 1833, in Germany, came to State 1853.
- Mrs. Susan M. Porter, aged 82, born February 22, 1822, in Massachusetts, came to State 1856.
- James Finch, aged 77, born March 13, 1829, in Virginia, came to State 1850.
- John W. Twaddle, aged 73, born April 18, 1832, in Ohio, came to State 1844.
- Marcen M. Twaddle, aged 70, born August 15, 1834, Ohio, came to State 1844.
- J. W. Jackson, aged 75, born December 6, 1830, in Virginia, came to State 1836.
- A. J. Flemming, aged 75, born January 27, 1830, in Virginia, came to State 1832.
- William Swearingen, aged 72, born July 20, 1833, in West Virginia, came to State 1852.
- George Gillis, aged 77, born November 20, 1834, in Kentucky, came to State 1856.
- P. VanPelt, aged 87, born September 29, 1817, in New Jersey, came to State 1871.
- William Darlington, aged 77, born March 8, 1828, in Pennsylvania, came to State 1838.
- Thomas Lamb, aged 80, born December 2, 1824, in Ohio, came to State 1854.
- A. J. Hanks, aged 81, born March 10, 1825, in Indiana, came to State 1825.
- John Mourning, aged 73, born March 11, 1832, came to State 1856.
- Franklin Clark, aged 73, born February 17, 1833, in New York, came to State 1845.
- Rowan Simmons, aged 70, born April 24, 1836, in Kentucky, came to State 1850.
- Simeon Strader, aged 86, born January 5, 1819, in Ohio, came to State 1851.
- Wilford Keithley, aged 74, born February 4, 1831, in Indiana, came to State 1834.
- D. Chidister, aged 82, born July 10, 1823, in New Jersey, came to State 1866.
- Garrett Wayland, aged 72, born November 21, 1833, in Illinois.
- Jacob Reedy, aged 70, born December 1, 1834, in Ohio, came to State 1856.
- W. R. VanAtta, aged 76, born December 23, 1828, in Pennsylvania, came to State 1866.
- Enoch Hall, aged 73, born March 25, 1832, in Ohio, came to State 1855.
- G. H. Cadwallader, aged 70, born July 8, 1835, in Illinois.
- David Hawn, aged 83, born April 22, 1822, in Ohio, came to State 1854.
- A. Downey, aged 71, born July 11, 1834, in Canada, came to State 1840.
- Lewis Wilson, aged 71, born May 10, 1834, in Pennsylvania, came to State 1860.
- J. C. Thompson, aged 78, born January 31, 1827, in New Jersey, came to State 1855.
- C. M. Dunch, aged 80, born October 6, 1824, in Tennessee, came to State 1830.
- W. W. Hammond, aged 71, born May 27, 1834, in Tennessee, came to State 1855.
- Nathaniel Decker, aged 73, born December 2, 1832, in New York, came to State 1848.
- Mrs. Rebecca Henderson, aged 87, born 1818, in Ohio.
- Miss Mary Coppage, aged 72, born 1833, in Tennessee.
- W. H. Neece and wife, aged 74, born February 2, 1831, in Illinois.

Mrs. Mary Jenkins, aged 70.
 Robert Crabb, aged 71, born 1834, in Ohio, came to State 1836.
 Mrs. John Scott.
 Mrs. S. C. Collins, aged 78, born July 20, 1822, came to county 1865.
 F. A. Woodmansee, aged 78, born November 8, 1827, came to county 1850.
 John T. Miner, aged 85, born September 22, 1820, came to county 1835.
 C. P. McDonald, aged 75, born December 16, 1830, came to county 1849.
 B. T. Hartsook, aged 75, born June 29, 1831, came to county 1854.
 A. B. Copeland, aged 83, born March 22, 1825, came to county 1854.
 Mrs. H. G. Martin, aged 82, born March 18, 1823, came to county 1849.
 J. P. Johnson, aged 75, slave.
 A. J. Wilhelm, aged 72.
 Shadrach Campbell, aged 81, born April 13, 1824, came to State 1823.
 Michael Hume, aged 71, born September 1, 1834, came to State 1863.
 T. B. Wilson, aged 72, born November 24, 1832, came to State 1834.
 S. A. Bugg, aged 72, born March, 1833, came to State 1852.
 Mrs. J. Eaton, aged 75, born February 11, 1830, came to State 1834.
 G. W. Welch, aged 76, born August 28, 1829, came to State 1849.
 William Miller, aged 75, born August 20, 1830, came to State 1854.
 O. W. Hinman, aged 70, born May 18, 1835, came to State 1856.
 George Mordue, aged 73, born September 29, 1831, came to State 1857.
 William H. Champ, aged 70, born March 1, 1835, in Illinois.
 J. W. Oakman, aged 76, born March 15, 1829, in Pennsylvania, came to State 1855.
 Mrs. M. J. Randolph, aged 87, born 1818, in Kentucky, came to State 1836.
 Peter McBride, aged 72, born December 16, 1832, in Ohio, came to State 1852.
 Darius L. Sutherland, aged 77, born November 11, 1828, in Maine, came to State 1856.
 Wellington Kennedy, aged 75, born August 7, 1830, in Kentucky, came to State 1848.
 Miles Schnatterly, aged 70, born September 12, 1833, in Pennsylvania, came to county 1870.
 Jacob Grim, aged 74, born April 1, 1836, came to county 1853.
 Hugh McMillan, aged 74, born March 15, 1831, in Scotland, came to county 1848.
 John Easton, aged 73, born 1832 in England, came to State 1855.
 O. T. Walker, aged 75, born March 30, 1830, in Indiana, came to county 1832.
 Mrs. H. C. Mullen, aged 76, born May 12, 1829, came to county 1860.
 Franklin Clark, aged 73, born February, 1832.

ROMANTIC INDIAN SUICIDE. — There are suicides and suicides, but the following account of the self-appointed death of, perhaps, the last native Red Man of McDonough County to be buried within its limits, combines unusual elements of pathos, humor and romance. The story is told by James Shannon, an early pioneer:

"Years and years ago there occurred an incident in the life of one of McDonough's early pioneers which he afterward told to me, and which I will always remember. I will let you draw your own conclusion of the truthfulness of the narrative, but as far as I know

there is every reason to believe the old gentleman told the truth. His name I will not mention.

"When the Indians left this country, going westward from the approach of civilization, there was one old warrior who was particularly attached to this section, which had been his home before the pale-face ever imagined a land with the wealth this possessed. This one Indian was the last of the Red Men to live in this county. He was too old to think of seeking the new hunting grounds of the West with the younger members of his tribe. He was like all the rest of us. He wanted, when his time came, to be laid to rest in his own native country. So this Indian stayed and made his home with an old pioneer and his family who, although they have gone to their rest, are still remembered by the older citizens of this city and county.

"One day the pioneer and his Indian, who was a helper in clearing off the timber to make room for the raising of the ever-increasing crops, were about to cut down one of the gigantic trees of the forest when the Indian stepped up and said he would climb up and cut off a large limb where there was thought to be some honey. The request was granted, and the old chief climbed the tree like a buck of twenty years and commenced cutting on the limb, probably fifty feet above the ground.

"As the Indian worked he stepped on the outer side and continued to chop. The farmer warned him that he would fall with the limb and probably meet his death, but the old savage kept on at his work in his own way. Just as the limb was about to fall he turned to the farmer and said, 'You have been a true friend to me and I will tell you of a great secret. The barrel of gold that your government gave my people was buried on your land, as we knew we would have no use for money in a land where money is unknown. I was left here to guard it and it has never been touched; find it and you will be as rich as the richest.' The farmer begged him to tell him where the money was hid, but the Red Man only smiled, gave the limb another chop, and came down with it with a crash, breathing his last in the farmer's arms. And this last McDonough County Indian was buried beneath the fateful tree, which still stands. Though the farmer made several efforts to locate this

immense wealth he was unsuccessful. He has now gone to his reward, but some time before his death he took me to this tree and told me this tragic tale. Although he had been unsuccessful in his hunt, he believed the money was still on his farm. How much, there is no way of telling, but if the present owners of this plot of ground, worth \$150 per acre for farming purposes alone, knew of this story, they would, no doubt, turn their farm into a mining prospect and soon have a regular honeycomb in place of a rich farm."

HOW LINCOLN GOT HIS TROOPS OVER THE FENCE.—Through the Hon. Tom Henderson, of Princeton, late member of Congress, comes the following story, which is another illustration of Lincoln's fertility of resources: It seems that during the Douglas debates, in 1858, Mr. Henderson was conveying Lincoln from Princeton to a neighboring town, where the latter was advertised to speak. As they proceeded on their journey the future President observed that he had been through that section of the country some years before, when he was in command of a company of troops during the Black Hawk War. While his troops were tramping northward, he said, to the seat of war, they encountered a fence which lay directly across their line of march. As they approached it Captain Lincoln, who was more versed in civil law than in military tactics, was rapidly considering how he should get himself and his boys over the fence in regulation style. At last, being unable to recall the proper military order to accomplish the movement, he shouted, "Boys, break ranks. You are dismissed, to meet on the other side of the fence, in five minutes—there to form in order of company." The boys did so, and the obstacle was passed, although with perhaps the same loss of military dignity as accompanied Lincoln's recital of the circumstance.

"ONE" ON JUDGE HIGBEE.—Elijah Wayland, a noted wag and still living, rather got the better of the late Judge Higbee, who was a leading attorney of the McDonough County bar, and particularly excelled in drawing from a witness all there was in the case. The suit was brought by the Railroad against Willis Wayland, the father of Elijah, and Mr. Higbee was the attorney for the plaintiff. During the trial,

Elijah, who was then a lad, was called upon for the especial purpose of ascertaining if his father could read. The son promptly answered that his father could not, and further questioning brought out other details. In the cross-examination Judge Higbee quietly, and with seeming indifference, asked the boy if his father used any books. With equal promptness Elijah answered, yes; that his father used the family Bible on Sunday mornings. The Judge at once called his attention to the fact that he had already testified that the old gentleman could not read. With seeming innocence, Elijah answered that his father never read the Bible; but he found its leather covers pretty good for razor straps when he was about to shave on Sunday mornings. The laugh which followed was general and hearty, and no one entered with more zest into the joke than did Judge Higbee.

CHAPTER XXVII.

NOTED VISITORS AND RESIDENTS.

DISTINGUISHED MEN WHO HAVE VISITED M'DONOUGH COUNTY — ULYSSES S. GRANT, ANDREW JOHNSON, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, WILLIAM M'KINLEY AND THEODORE ROOSEVELT ON THE LIST — LINCOLN, DOUGLAS, COL. E. D. BAKER, LYMAN TRUMBULL, SCHUYLER COLFAX, TOM CORWIN, RICHARD J. OGLESBY, WAR GOVERNOR RICHARD YATES, SHELBY M. CULLOM AND OTHERS WHO HAVE ADDRESSED M'DONOUGH COUNTY AUDIENCES — LIST OF MOST NOTED RESIDENTS.

While Macomb is but a small interior city, it has been honored with visits from many men of national reputation. It would be difficult to give dates, but the circumstances, which are of more importance, are reproduced.

Ulysses S. Grant, Andrew Johnson, Rutherford B. Hayes, William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, Presidents of the United States, have all made short addresses at Macomb. On two occasions Abraham Lincoln addressed large audiences here.

Colonel E. D. Baker, member of Congress from this district and one of the most brilliant men connected with the history of the country, visited Macomb on more than one occasion. He was afterward United States Senator from Oregon, and in 1861 resigned to enter the army, being killed in action at Ball's Bluff.

Stephen A. Douglas, as a member of the Supreme Court, presided over the Circuit Court of this county, his name frequently appearing in its records. He was afterward elected to Congress and to the United States Senate, and was Lincoln's opponent in the great joint discussion of 1858, as well as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

Senator Trumbull was in the city on several occasions, when a candidate for the United States Senate and the Governorship. Previous to the Civil War he was a Democrat, was subsequently elected to the United States Senate as an opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and as a Republican, and continued to support that party until 1872, when he again became associated with the Democratic party.

Vice-President Schuyler Colfax twice visited the city, one of the lectures which he delivered being his celebrated address on Abraham Lincoln.

Hon. Tom Corwin, the "wagon boy," of Ohio, and one of the most eloquent and humorous members of Congress, was here during a general election campaign, and made one of his characteristic speeches to an immense audience.

Gen. Phil Sheridan and Gen. William T. Sherman were in the city and each addressed large audiences.

"Uncle Dick," Richard J. Oglesby, spoke in this city on several occasions. With its people he was always the most popular candidate for Governor, or any other office he desired. "Dick" was three times elected Governor, once United States Senator, and was a General in the Civil War, being wounded at the battle of Corinth. In every way he was a staunch, loyal American, and thoroughly beloved by the citizens of Illinois.

Richard Yates, Sr., the War Governor, was a visitor to Macomb. He was elected to the gubernatorial chair in 1860, served one term and at its close was elected United States Senator. He was also called by his friends "Dick," and proved one of the most loyal and energetic

Governors in the United States. He provided well for the Illinois Volunteers, and often visited the soldiers in their camps and fields of battle.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom has many times addressed McDonough County audiences, and is much beloved by its people, who believe him to be a man of great personal integrity and a statesman of the first class.

Governors Fifer, Tanner, Yates (the younger) and Deneen have often addressed the citizens of Macomb and McDonough County, and have always received the hearty support of its citizens.

Orville H. Browning, late of Quincy, and a member of President Johnson's Cabinet as head of the Interior Department, practiced before the courts of McDonough County. He was an elegant gentleman, always friendly and polite, and at the same time a profound lawyer.

Robert G. Ingersoll, the noted lecturer and lawyer, attended the Circuit Court, and was much admired for his professional ability.

William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1900, addressed the people of this city during the campaign, and Senators Hopkins and Mason have both delivered speeches on political issues.

NOTED RESIDENTS.—McDonough County has had many prominent citizens within its borders who have held high rank in the State Legislature and National Congress, and made brilliant and substantial records as lawyers and jurists. Among the first in law was T. Lyle Dickey, Judge of the State Supreme Court, who studied law under Cyrus Walker and opened his first office in Macomb.

In the days of the early settlement of the county and State, Cyrus Walker was the leading member of the Illinois bar, and for several years maintained that position. He was learned in the law, and had a thorough knowledge of men and measures.

Pinckney H. Walker, who for over a quarter of a century was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, began his legal career in Macomb, and was afterward Judge of the Circuit Court of the county. He was accounted one of the leading Judges in the West.

Damon G. Tunnick, for many years one of the leading attorneys of the county bar, was elevated to the bench of the Illinois Supreme



J. H. H. H. H. H.

Court, in which position he acquitted himself with honor to the State and county.

Hon. William H. Neece, one of the oldest members of the bar, has served in both Houses of the State Legislature, in the last State Constitutional Convention and two terms in Congress. Like most of the early settlers he enjoyed but few educational opportunities, but by his perseverance and indomitable will, he became one of the leading members of the bar, and still occupies that position.

Hon. J. Ross Mickey was Judge of the County Court for a number of years, and, while on the bench, was elected to the National House of Representatives, serving one term in Congress to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is still a member of the McDonough County bar.

Hon. I. N. Pearson was for years Circuit Clerk, and served one session in each branch of the General Assembly, this service being followed by his election for one term as Secretary of State. In every position which he has filled he has acquitted himself honorably and ably, and is now living in the esteemed retirement to which his long and faithfully performed services entitle him.

Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman, a prominent and learned attorney, began his legal practice in Macomb, and soon forged to the front ranks. He served for years as County Judge and four consecutive terms as Representative in the State Legislature, being Speaker of the House for two terms. In 1904 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Governor Deneen. Throughout his life, Mr. Sherman has demonstrated what can be accomplished by a persevering, ambitious man, under adverse circumstances.

Alexander McLean, for the past thirty years one of the Trustees of the University of Illinois and for some years President of the Board, was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1876 and selected as the messenger to carry to Washington the electoral vote of Illinois in favor of Rutherford B. Hayes for President. For four years he served as Mayor of the city of Macomb.

Hon. C. V. Chandler, a native of the city, is President of the Bank of Macomb, and for many years was one of the Republican leaders in Illinois. He served one term in the Legis-

lature, and proved to be an efficient business member.

Hon. H. R. Bartleson, a prominent Democrat of the county, served one term in the State Legislature, and with his usual industry and ability, took an active part in its business.

These are some of the more prominent citizens of the county, whose records and personalities are worthy of remembrance.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—CLUBS.

SECRET AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS IN McDONOUGH COUNTY — MASONIC AND KINDRED ORDERS — KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND ROYAL ARCH MASONS — INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS — KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS — GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC AND WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS — MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS — RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL AND BUSINESS CLUBS.

Following is a list of the principal secret and fraternal societies, social and business clubs of McDonough County, classified under the names of cities and towns with which they are respectively identified:

MACOMB ORGANIZATIONS.

Masonic Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation issued January 30, 1843, to Charles Hays, Rezin Naylor, James Chandler, Jr., John Anderson, Thomas J. Smith, Alexander Simpson and O. M. Hoagland. The first meeting was held February 24, 1843, when there were present Levi Lusk, S. G. W. M., and W. M. pro tem., with the following officers: Charles Hays, S. W.; James Chandler, Jr., J. W.; John Anderson, Secy.; James M. Walker, Treas.; Rezin Naylor, S. D.; Thomas Smithers, J. D.; George H. Rice, Tyler, and Thomas A. Brooking. The first regular officers installed were: Rezin Naylor, W. M.; Charles Hays, S. W.; James Chandler, Jr., J. W. Cyrus Walker, one of the eminent lawyers of this State, was the first member initiated, which

occurred at this first meeting. At a meeting held February 25, petitions were received from Pinkney H. Walker (who afterward, for more than twenty-five years, was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois), William Ervin and Joseph E. Wyne, and the second and third degrees were conferred on Cyrus A. Lawson, one of the principal merchants of Macomb. The lodge received its charter dated October 2, 1843. The following persons have held the office of W. M. of the lodge: James Chandler, Joseph E. Wyne, Pinkney H. Walker, William Ervin, Thomas Brooking, James B. Kyle, J. L. N. Hall, C. N. Harding, C. S. Churchill, Albert Eads, J. H. Fuhr, William C. Johnson, C. A. Flack and A. F. Fisher. There may have been others not now remembered. In 1867 a few members, headed by Drs. Kyle and Hammond, petitioned for charter U. D., which was granted and named Kyle Lodge. After an existence of about ten years, this organization surrendered its charter and a large majority of its members returned to the parent lodge. The present membership is upward of 150, and the condition of the lodge is most excellent. It owns a beautiful brick block, three stories in height, within which is a neatly fitted-up lodge-room. The building, 26 by 80 feet, was erected in 1881. The lower rooms are occupied as a store and offices. The interior is finely frescoed, paneled with Masonic emblems, and overhead in the east end is a well proportioned arch with appropriate motto. The ceiling is studded with stars representing the starry heavens. The lodge-room proper is 26 by 60 feet in size, with examination and ante-rooms. The present officers are: L. W. Johnson, W. M.; S. P. Odeweller, S. W.; Charles Martin, J. W.; W. E. Dudman, Secy.; J. W. Wyne, Treas.; and George Holmes, Tyler.

Morse Chapter No. 19, Royal Arch Masons, was organized under dispensation in August, 1854, and the first meeting was held August 28. The following is a list of the original members: G. M. Huggins, William Ervin, J. L. N. Hall, James B. Kyle, Cyrus A. Lawson, J. M. Westfall, Thomas I. Garrett, Ralph Harris, O. M. Hoagland, Charles Hayes and D. G. Tunncliff. Of these not one is now living. The first officers were: Ralph Harris, M. E. H. P.; James B. Kyle, E. K.; Cyrus A. Lawson, E. S.; G. M. Huggins, C. H.; J. L. N. Hall, P. S.; William Ervin, R. A. C.; I. M. Westfall, M. F. V.;

Charles Hays, M. S. V.; D. G. Tunncliff, S.; Thomas I. Garrett, G. The Chapter at present has over 100 members, and has been known since its organization as one of the best in the State, and still continues in a flourishing condition. The present officers are: W. C. Johnson, H. P.; T. McFadden, King; S. P. Odeweller, Scribe; A. L. Brockway, Treas.; B. T. Whitson, Secy.; T. H. Mapes, C. of H.; W. E. Dudman, P. S.; J. E. Norton, R. A. C.; W. R. Jenkins, M. of 3d V.; E. McLean, C. of 1st V.; A. E. Purdum, C. of 2d V.; N. L. Butcher, Tyler.

Macomb Commandery No. 61, Knights Templar, was organized U. D. December 18, 1891, by S. O. Spring, Grand Commander, the following constituting the first membership: Albert Eads, William C. Johnson, Lorentus A. Pennywitt, Alexander McLean, Lawrence Y. Sherman, Edmund Lawrence, Thomas M. Hall, James Statler, William Prentiss, Reuben Powell, James O. Peasley, Q. C. Ward, Abraham Horrocks, I. N. Pearson, N. H. Jackson, Joseph B. Bacon, H. R. Patterson, J. L. Bailey, E. A. Lane, J. W. Booth, S. D. Mills, William W. Smith, A. Fisher, J. M. Jackson, Samuel Park and H. B. Sikes. The first conclave was held December 18, 1891, with the following officers: Albert Eads, E. C.; William C. Johnson, G.; L. A. Pennywitt, C. G.; J. L. Bailey, P.; J. O. Peasley, S. W.; L. Y. Sherman, J. W.; Q. C. Ward, Treas.; Alexander McLean, Recorder; H. R. Bartleson, Standard Bearer; Louis Stocker, Sword Bearer; E. A. Lane, Warden, and Ed. Lawrence, Sentinel.

On November 18, 1892, R. E. G. C., J. P. Sherman, as proxy for the Grand Commander, was present and presented a regular charter for the Commandery dated October 27, 1892, and the Commandery was declared duly instituted. At this meeting the officers, as stated above, were duly elected and appointed, with the addition of Trustees, who were A. Eads, W. C. Johnson, L. W. Pennywitt, A. K. Lodge and C. V. Chandler. This Commandery now numbers 130 members, and has been an active and prosperous organization to the present time. The present officers are: James W. Bailey, E. C.; William C. Johnson, G.; L. W. Johnson, C. G.; F. Y. Vernon, S. W.; J. L. Scott, J. W.; A. Fisher, P.; A. L. Brockway, Treas.; Alexander McLane, Recorder. The appointed officers are W. E. Dudman, Warden; A. A. Messmore, Standard Bearer; E. A. Lane, Sword



Henry H. Graham

Bearer; N. L. Butcher, Sentinel; and Sir Knights J. W. Bailey, William C. Johnson, L. W. Johnson, A. Eads and F. R. Kyle, Trustees.

Macomb Chapter No. 123, Order of Eastern Star, A. F. & A. M., was organized February 20, 1888, by W. O. Butler, D. D. G. M. W. The first officers were as follows: Sister Mary C. Eads, W. Matron; Albert Eads, W. Patron; Mrs. Mina Lodge, A. M.; Mary E. Bailey, Conductress; Mrs. William Odell, Treas., and Bro. R. W. Bailey, Secy. From its organization this was an active and enthusiastic Chapter, and continues as such to the present time, having nearly 100 members. The present officers are: Sister Henrietta Campbell, W. Matron; Bro. W. R. Jenkins, W. Patron; Sister Idella Rexroat, Associate Matron; Mrs. Uriah Flack, Conductress; Eugenia Henderson, Associate Conductress; Mrs. Emily Adcock, Treas., and Miss Jennie Norton, Secy. Regular meetings are held on the fourth Friday of each month.

Military Tract Lodge No. 145, I. O. O. F., was organized October 12, 1854, with the following charter members: I. M. Westfall, I. M. Major, Abram Rowe, V. H. Weaver, James Stuart, Samuel Bunker and J. B. Pearson, all of whom have passed over the river. The present membership numbers over 250, and it has been one of the most efficient working lodges in the State. It has a three-story brick building erected on the north side of the Public Square, 22x 70 feet, completed in October, 1884, and on the third floor it has a beautiful lodge room, with tasteful decorations, properly displaying the emblems of the order. It is under contemplation to enlarge the building by adding one story to the store-room adjoining. The present officers are: Ira Miller, N. G.; Guy Lemmer, V. G.; W. H. Wilson, Secy.; P. C. Campbell, Treas.

Washington Encampment No. 39, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 25, 1857, by A. C. Marsh, P. C. P., with the following charter members: I. M. Westfall, A. G. Burr, William S. Bailey, Charles W. Dallam, W. L. Imes, B. F. Broadbush and J. W. Atkinson. The first officers were: I. M. Westfall, C. P.; J. W. Blount, H. P.; B. F. Broadbush, S. W.; C. M. Ray, J. W.; J. W. Atkinson, Secy.; A. G. Burr, Treas. The first initiates were: Joseph W. Blount, Joseph Head, V. H. Weaver and C. M. Ray. For many years this was a prosperous working organization, but of late years it has languished. At present writing, it is having a revival of inter-

est, and will yet be a good working body. All the charter members, save A. G. Burr, have gone to their reward. Its present officers are: Alexander McLean, C. P.; D. Knapp, Secy., and F. Smith, Lodge Deputy.

Montrose Lodge No. 104, Knights of Pythias, was organized in May, 1882, under dispensation. On October 18, of the same year, a charter was granted to the following members: C. V. Chandler, A. K. Lodge, C. H. Whitaker, J. M. Downing, I. N. Pearson, G. H. Wyne, Charles Mapes, R. Leach, J. E. Lane, George Trubel, George Gadd, G. W. Willis, C. Mustain, E. A. Lane, W. E. Martin, W. F. Wells, G. W. Howard, R. T. Quinn, Fred Newland, C. N. Ross, William Ragon, Duncan McLean, R. Lawrence, G. C. Trull, William Venable, J. S. Gash, P. H. Garrettson, B. F. Randolph, I. Fellheimer, J. L. Bailly, M. P. Agnew, D. M. Graves, J. M. Ervin, T. Philpot, D. Ray, J. L. Wilson, C. J. James, G. W. Bailey, M. O'Mara, F. Ralston and C. W. Dines. This has always been a wholesome, working lodge, and numbers nearly two hundred members. The present officers are: Ed. McGuire, C. C.; Clarence Imes, V. C.; Fred Ralston, K. of R. and S.; Frank Hunter, M. of Ex.; Martin Price, M. of Fin.; George Hoskinson, Prelate; S. Churchill, M. of Arms.

Rebecca Degree Lodge No. 342, I. O. O. F., has been in existence for over ten years. Present officers: Miss Lottie Randolph, N. G.; Mrs. C. B. Smithers, V. G.; Mrs. Thomas Lush, Secy.; Mrs. C. B. Smithers, Rec. Secy., and John F. Shannon, Treas.

Macomb Lodge No. 29, A. O. U. W., was organized November 23, 1876, by M. W. Newton, D. D. G. M. W., with the following charter members: W. F. Bayne, B. J. Head, W. J. Boyd, I. N. Pearson, J. B. Venard, N. Butcher, James Knapp, A. V. Brooking, Charles Kline, Joseph S. Gamage, Alexander McLean, L. W. Scott, Dr. V. McDavitt, Leroy Cannon, S. P. Brewster, H. A. Tuggle, B. T. Whitson, T. W. Willis, W. F. King, H. K. Smith, L. A. Ross, A. L. Stowell, J. P. Karr, M. H. Case, J. W. Yeast, C. H. Hays, L. A. Hoopes, A. Holmes, and C. F. Westfall. The first officers were: W. F. Bayne, P. M. W.; Alexander McLean, M. W.; Charles Kline, F.; J. S. Gamage, O.; I. N. Pearson, Rec. Sec.; D. Knapp, Fin. Secy.; B. F. Head, Receiver; J. W. Venard, O. W.; L. W. Scott, I. W.; Brooking, McDavitt and Shatterly as Trustees. This for many years was one of

the most prosperous working lodges in the State, but for the past five years has languished, and now but few members belong to the lodge. The present officers are: Alexander McLean, Master Workman; David Knapp, Financial and Recording Secretary; and J. P. Campbell, Treasurer.

McDonough Post No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized August 8, 1881, with the following as original members: J. B. Venard, T. J. Martin, G. L. Farwell, R. Lawrence, N. A. Chapman, J. E. Lane, J. C. Emmons, R. R. McMullen, William Venable, J. C. McClellan, S. Frost, K. McClintock, W. G. McClellan, J. T. Russell, J. M. Hume, E. A. Lane, J. A. Gordon, F. Newland, F. A. Luthey, J. Foster, T. J. Farley, I. C. Hillyer and M. M. McDonough. The first officers were: William Venable, Commander; R. R. McMullen, Senior Vice-Commander; T. J. Farley, Junior Vice-Commander; S. Frost, Chaplain; R. Lawrence, Q. M.; G. L. Farwell, Officer of Day; W. A. Chapman, Officer of Guard; W. G. McClellan, Adjutant; J. M. Hume, S. M.; and T. J. Martin, Q. M. S. This has proved to be a good, working branch of the G. A. R., and its membership has steadily increased. The present officers are: Albert E. Eads, Commander; W. J. Franklin, S. V. C.; James Eyre, J. V. C.; George W. Reid, Chaplain; Nat Decker, Officer of the Day; C. B. Teal, Q. M.; A. B. Campbell, Adjutant; S. Thompson, J. Adj.; Orin Peck, Surgeon; and William Lephart, Officer of Guard.

McDonough Lodge No. 34, Woman's Relief Corps, of Macomb, was organized January, 1886, with the following list of officers: Elizabeth Eyre, President; Hester Morgan, S. V. Prest.; Adelaide Hollenbeck, J. V. Prest.; Albertine Martin, Secy.; Rebecca Maguire, Treas.; Mary Ruckle, Chaplain; Anna Stodgell, Conductor; Sarah Peck, Guard; Anna Loman, P. Inst.; Jennie Dill, Press Cor.; Color Bearers, Lucy Kellogg, Sarah Stowell and Martha Hillyer. Meetings are held on the fourth Friday of each month.

Loyal Americans.—Macomb Assembly No. 196 of this order meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. It is a mutual benefit order.

Mutual Protective League.—Phoenix Council No. 520, M. P. L., meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Mystic Workers of the World.—Macomb

Lodge No. 160, of this order, meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month in the G. A. R. Hall.

American Mutual Benefit Association.—Macomb Local Council No. 19 meets in the G. A. R. Hall on call of the officers.

Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.—Macomb Lodge No. 1009, B. P. O. E., meets on Friday evening, at Elks' Hall on the east side of the Public Square.

BUSHNELL.

T. J. Pickett Lodge No. 307, A. F. & A. M., of Bushnell, was organized January 15, 1859, with the following members: J. H. Smith, J. Seaburn, Hiram Conover, J. W. Kelly, J. Ewald, J. Wells, W. Keims, R. Lindsay and E. P. Livingston. The lodge-room is well fitted for Masonic work, being 45x50 feet. This has always been a vigorous and healthy working lodge. The present officers are: M. L. Walker, W. M.; Ira Applegate, S. W.; A. H. Mitchell, J. W.; James Hudson, Treas.; J. H. Johnson, Secy.

Bushnell Lodge No. 322, I. O. O. F., was organized in November, 1865, with the following members: G. C. Ridings, J. B. Cummings, I. N. Pearson, Charles West, W. W. Travis, John Willis, E. J. Dunlap, George Schaffer, F. C. Grimm, Thomas Fairman and J. Stoke. The first officers were: J. B. Cummings, N. G.; G. C. Ridings, V. G.; I. N. Pearson, R. S.; Charles West, P. S.; and J. Willis, Treas. The lodge has an excellent and well-furnished room for meetings. The present officers are: George W. Cole, N. G.; W. J. Nessell, V. G.; B. W. Irvin, Secy.; J. A. Devore, Fin. Secy.; and James McDill, Treas.

McDonough Encampment No. 79, I. O. O. F., was organized in Bushnell, October 23, 1867, with the following charter members: J. B. Cummings, J. P. Dimmitt, G. C. Ridings, I. N. Pearson, S. L. Abbott, J. A. James, G. A. Kaiser, F. C. Grimm, J. Cole and J. E. Miller. The first officers were: J. B. Cummings, C. P.; G. C. Ridings, H. P.; J. P. Dimmitt, S. W.; I. N. Pearson, J. W.; J. A. James, Scribe; and S. L. Abbott, Treas. The present officers are: Jesse Ingram, C. P.; George W. Cole, H. P.; J. W. Madison, Rec. Scribe; C. D. Baughman, Fin. Scribe; D. C. Neff, Treas.

Bushnell Uniform Degree Encampment No. 15 was organized in January, 1883. The first officers were: J. B. Pearson, Commander;

Thomas Fairman, Vice-Commander; J. D. Murphy, Officer of the Guard; J. E. Cummings, Secretary, and G. A. Kaiser, Treasurer. We are unadvised as to the present condition of the organization.

Chevalier Lodge No. 101, Knights of Pythias, of Bushnell, was organized October 18, 1882, with the following charter members: J. Her-ring, J. Frisbee, T. H. B. Camp, L. O. Gould, M. L. Walker, T. F. Seibert, J. E. Chandler, J. Varner, G. M. Rose, T. J. Sorter, A. H. McGahan, M. J. Johnson, J. D. V. Kelly, D. E. Zook, A. T. McElvain, M. L. Hoover, H. H. Roman, J. W. Parks, E. K. Westfall, A. W. Van Dyke, L. Schamp, T. H. Morton, J. C. Thompson, Ira Applegate, H. T. Clarke, J. C. Cadwallader, H. M. Harrison, S. H. Parvin, C. T. Coulter, A. B. Cooper, J. F. Cowgill, W. M. Scott, A. Reed, W. Pontifex, C. S. Bird, G. M. Ball, J. M. Ball, H. Kaiser, E. Durst, W. H. Wilson, J. W. Hayes, C. C. Branson, C. J. Mariner and H. L. Benson. The first officers were: A. H. McGahan, P. C.; T. J. Sorter, C. C.; J. Her-ring, V. C.; Rev. S. H. Parvin, P.; T. T. Seibert, M. of E.; M. L. Walker, M. of F.; T. H. B. Camp, K. of R. and S.; J. F. Cowgill, M. of A.; M. L. Hoover, I. G.; C. F. Coulton, O. G. It is a good working lodge. The present officers are: A. W. Sperry, C. C.; E. G. Russler, V. C.; W. H. H. Miller, Prelate; Ira Phillips, M. of A.; C. E. Oblander, K. of R. and S.; E. Durst, M. of Fin.; T. H. Wheeler, M. of E.; Harry Voorhees, I. G.; J. C. Young, O. G.

Phoenix Lodge No. 17, A. O. U. W., located at Bushnell, organized October 2, 1876, with thirty-two members. The first officers were: G. A. Kaiser, P. W. M.; Charles West, M. W.; T. Fairman, Foreman; J. Leib, Overseer; O. C. Hick, Rec.; W. A. Spader, Fin. Secy.; F. Craig, Receiver; H. D. Brooks, G.; C. Nessel, I. W.; C. E. Weyman, O. W. This lodge has been on the wane for several years and scarcely has a working organization.

Carter Van Vleck Post No. 174, G. A. R., at Bushnell, was organized January 3, 1883, with forty-six charter members. The following officers were elected: J. B. Pearson, Com.; C. C. Morse, S. V. C.; A. E. Barnes, J. V. C.; E. F. Currier, Adj.; H. H. Nance, Q. M.; J. Livingston, O. of D.; and W. F. Wilson, Chaplain. The present officers are: Christopher Wetzell, Commander; L. J. Barber, S. V. C.; William Swartz, J. V. C.; J. M. Gale, Chaplain; J. C.

Young, Adj.; E. K. Westfall, Surgeon; Peter Klein, O. M.; John Stine, Officer of the Day.

BLANDINSVILLE.

Blandinsville Lodge No. 233, A. F. & A. M., was organized October 7, 1857, with the following charter members and first officers: R. D. Hammond, W. M.; J. E. Hudson, S. W.; Henry G. Bristow, J. W.; C. Gillan, Secy.; C. A. Hume, Treas.; W. F. Frost, S. D.; and M. C. Parkinson, J. D. The present condition of the lodge is excellent. It owns a building, erected in 1877, at cost of \$2,000, in which its hall is situated. The present officers are: Thomas Wilson, W. M.; W. A. Grigsby, S. W.; Dr. H. Mar-kee, J. W.; Dr. B. F. Duncan, S. D.; Samuel Slusher, J. D.; F. Cunningham, Secy.; Guy Huston, Treas.

Blandinsville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, was organized some five or six years ago. The present officers are: C. W. Carroll, H. P.; C. J. Sanders, K.; S. A. Webb, Scribe; J. A. Brokey, Secy.; George B. Huston, Treas.; B. F. Duncan, C. H.; J. O. Oakman, P. S.; T. E. Thompson, R. A. C.; Mike Garvey, M. of 3d V.; M. Coffman, M. of 2d V.; and H. Fowler, M. of 1st V. It is a wholesome, good working organization, composed of the best members of the community.

Blandinsville Lodge of the Eastern Star, A. F. & A. M., located at Blandinsville, has for its present officers Miss Lizzie Hensley, W. M.; Mrs. Ria Coffman, Asso. M.; C. W. Carroll, W. P.; Mrs. Louise White, Secy.; Mrs. Lizzie Wilson, Treas.; Mrs. Jessie Grigsby, Asso. Con.; Mrs. Florence Cunningham, Con.; Mrs. Allie Huston, Chaplain; Mrs. Jane Metcalf, Ada; Mrs. Kate Markee, Ruth; Mrs. Saida Huston, Esther; Mrs. Lucille Murphy, Martha; Mrs. Stella Hainline, Electa; Mrs. Mary Burkhardt, Warden; George Lyons, Sentinel; W. A. Grigsby, Marshal. This lodge is composed of many of the most influential citizens of Blandinsville and vicinity.

New Hope Lodge No. 263, I. O. O. F., was organized in Blandinsville, October 15, 1858, with the following charter members: Henry T. Gilfrey, Thomas Lindsay, D. Wood, C. W. McElroy and Delavan Martin. In 1867 the lodge erected a building for their own use at a cost of \$1,000. This has been a good working lodge. The present officers are: Jesse Griggs, N. G.; John Bayless, V. G.; R. B. Markland, Secy.;

James A. Hainline, Warden; George Grigsby, Treas.; and William Bodine, Conductor.

Blandinsville Degree of Rebecca, I. O. O. F., has been in existence for some years, and has been a good working organization. The present officers are: Bessie White, N. G.; Etta Gibbs, V. G.; Margaret Bodine, P. G.; Fannie Berthoff, Chaplain; Mrs. Dr. Beacom, R. S. to N. G.; Mrs. Caleb Sanders, L. S. to N. G.; Mrs. Dr. Markee, R. S. to V. G.; Mrs. Sarah Badger, L. S. to V. G.; Jessie Thompson, Warden; Bertha Berthoff, Conductor; Erma Farris, Secy.; Bertha Griggs, Treas.; Mrs. Charles Fowler, I. G.; Lucy Squires, O. G.

O. P. Courtright Post No. 267, G. A. R., was organized at Blandinsville in June, 1883, with thirty members. The post still maintains its organization.

BARDOLPH.

Bardolph Lodge No. 572, A. F. & A. M., was organized May 28, 1867. The charter members were: Charles Wells, William J. Merritt, O. M. Hoagland, T. J. Means, Lyman Porter, W. S. Hagar, Milton Darr, Charles Dallam, W. S. Hendricks, Asahel Russell and N. H. Jackson. When a charter was obtained the following officers were elected: Charles Wells, W. M.; W. S. Hagar, S. W.; A. Russell, J. W.; O. M. Hoagland, Treas.; N. H. Jackson, Secy.; L. Porter, S. D.; J. C. Bond, J. D.; W. H. Foster, Tyler. This lodge was a vigorous, active body and erected a hall costing \$1,500, which subsequently was burned down, but a good new hall was since erected. The following are the present officers: Frank Bethel, W. M.; J. A. Roberts, S. W.; J. M. Eastin, J. W.; W. W. Harris, Treas.; H. A. Maxwell, Secy.; and W. F. Roberts, Tyler.

Bardolph Lodge No. 371, I. O. O. F., was organized June 30, 1868, by William L. Imes, D. D. G. M. The following were charter members: H. C. Mullen, L. Wilson, J. L. Getty, J. S. Martin and William Kirkpatrick. At their first meeting the following officers were elected: J. L. Getty, N. G.; William Kirkpatrick, V. G.; L. Wilson, Treas.; J. L. Martin, Secy. The lodge has a tasteful, comfortable room, 30x18 feet, of which it owns two-thirds. The present officers are: H. N. Jackson, N. G.; E. H. Hendricks, V. G.; Glenn Walker, R. Secy.; W. L. Ritter, Fin. Secy.; and W. G. Smith, Treas.

COLCHESTER.

Colchester Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Colchester, was organized October 6, 1887. Its present officers are: Ralph Hall, W. M.; M. Rice, S. W.; John Shields, J. W.; C. P. Whitten, Secy.; A. J. Smith, Treas.; D. R. L. Thompson, S. D.; Richard Curnow, J. D. It has had a career of over a quarter of a century, and has always been an active fraternal organization worthy of the order. The Stevens brothers, of Chicago, were active members of this lodge.

Colchester Chapter No. 121, Eastern Star, A. F. & A. M., was organized February 27, 1888. Its officers are: Elinore Thompson, W. Matron; J. N. Boyd, W. Patron; Mary Boyd, Asso. M.; Jessie Parnall, W. Con.; Mrs. Flora N. Terrill, Asst. Con.; E. D. Wear, Secy.; A. J. Smith, Treas.; Mrs. J. Young, Warden; R. Curnow, Sentinel; Mrs. Laura Hunter, Esther; Mrs. E. Hall, Martha; Mrs. Orval Woolley, Electa; Mrs. C. P. Whitten, Chaplain; James Parnell, Marshal; Mrs. Jessie Wear, Organist. Like other secret societies in Colchester, this Chapter is an excellent working organization, composed of reputable and influential citizens.

Colchester Lodge No. 714, I. O. O. F., has been in existence over twelve years. Following are the present officers: J. M. Dunsworth, N. G.; Thomas Kipling, V. G.; J. A. Kavanaugh, Rec. Secy.; W. S. Brummell, Secy.; Henry Terrill, Treas.; Trustees—John Hoar, F. P. Rhodes, S. A. Valentine, J. R. Terrill and T. M. Boyd.

Good Will Lodge No. 91, K. of P., Colchester, has for its present officers: H. O. Rundle, C. C.; James Reynolds, V. C.; John Hunter, J. K. of R. and S.; G. A. Falder, M. of Finance; D. E. Terrill, M. of E.; Trustees—B. F. Myres, J. O. Moon and Niles A. Pearson. It has been an enthusiastic lodge since its organization.

A Fraternity Building was erected at Colchester in 1900 by Good Will Lodge No. 91, K. of P., and Colchester Lodge No. 714, I. O. O. F., jointly. The building is a three-story brick, with basement, and the first floor is planned for, and used by, the National Bank of Colchester, and a store for general merchandise. The second floor front is used for offices, and a large rear room for secret societies. The third floor is fitted and kept exclusively for the use of the two orders above named, and kindred organizations. The build-



W. H. Hainline

ing is quite a handsome structure, and has always been an excellent paying investment. The indebtedness on the building now amounts to only a few hundred dollars, and is held by the members of the two orders. It is the home of all the secret orders in the city, except the Masonic and Eastern Star.

Pearson Post No. 408, G. A. R., at Colchester, has for its present officers G. A. Bliven, Commander; William Burford, S. V. C.; O. J. Flourry, J. V. C.; Thomas Berry, Q. M.; G. D. Fletcher, Chaplain; Burr Foster, Adj.; David Bayless; Officer of Guard; P. Averill, Officer of Day. Other members of the post are: W. Tone, S. Burton, C. Harder, J. Bales, John Burdett, William Adkinson, Allen Bugg, Milt Eckles, G. W. Meeks, William Wayland and Marion Docker.

PRAIRIE CITY.

Golden Gate Lodge No. 248, A. F. & A. M., was organized in Prairie City, June 2, 1857. The charter members were: J. B. Robinson, R. H. McFarland, C. H. Hemenover, J. C. Hamilton, J. C. Brinkerhoff, H. Phillips, S. Lancaster and C. H. Payne. The first officers were: J. B. Robinson, W. M.; R. H. McFarland, S. W.; C. H. Hemenover, J. W.; J. C. Hamilton, Treas.; and J. C. Brinkerhoff, Secy. The lodge erected a handsome brick block, 24x70 feet in size and two stories in height, in 1884, and fitted up a neat lodge room in the second story. The cost of the building and furniture was \$4,300. The hall was dedicated by General John Carson Smith, D. G. M., December 30, 1884. The present officers are: H. C. Spurgeon, W. M.; F. McGrew, S. W.; Charles Bolton, J. W.; L. T. Turpin, Secy.; and Jefferson Louk, Treas.

McDonough Lodge No. 205, I. O. O. F., Prairie City, was organized October 17, 1856, with the following charter members: Samuel L. Stewart, Alonzo Barnes, S. L. Babcock, C. H. Wyckoff, W. A. Martin and A. T. Irwin. The lodge was allowed to become defunct in 1862, on account of a large number of its members having enlisted in the army. It was reinstated August 5, 1875, by D. G. M. Kaiser, on petition of J. A. Hamilton, J. Humphrey and A. T. Irwin, former members, and S. T. Gosse, lin, of No. 322, and W. T. Magee, of No. 44. The following officers were then elected: J. A. Hamilton, N. G.; S. T. Young, V. G.; A. T. Irwin, Secy.; W. T. Magee, Treas. The pres-

ent officers are: G. L. Bostwick, N. G.; A. L. Jared, V. G.; E. D. Fisk, Treas.; Avery Worden, Secy.; and W. L. Kreider, Fin. Secy.

Royal Douglas Post No. 179, G. A. R., Prairie City, was chartered January 17, 1883. Its first meeting was held January 24, with the following members: D. Taylor, G. C. Steach, W. T. Magee, G. Wiley Martin, E. A. Boynton, O. M. Hoagland, J. D. Hughson, T. Carroll, C. D. Hendryx, H. Phillips, S. W. Dallam, R. M. Cox, A. H. Wagoner, T. E. Bivens and W. C. Rush. The first officers were: D. Taylor, Com.; D. C. Steach, S. V. C.; W. T. Magee, J. V. C.; W. C. Rush, Surgeon; C. D. Hendryx, O. D.; H. Phillips, Adj.; E. Boynton, Q. M.; R. M. Cox, O. G.; and T. Carroll, Chaplain. The present officers are: Alfred Mead, Commander; G. L. Bostwick, S. V. C.; R. M. Cox, J. V. C.; J. H. Belville, Chaplain; J. T. Vaughn, Q. M.; W. D. May, Officer of the Day; William Bryte, Officer of Guard; W. H. Ferguson, Adj.

INDUSTRY.

Industry Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Industry, Ill., was first organized in 1856, and a charter granted in 1864. The following are the present officers: J. M. Pennington, W. M.; O. E. Kinkade, S. W.; George McKamy, J. W.; L. D. Wilhelm, Secy.; and J. A. Butcher, Treas.

Industry Lodge No. 913, I. O. O. F.—The officers of this lodge are: George H. Meyers, N. G.; Claude Lucas, V. G.; J. E. Vail, Secy.; Reece Snowden, Treas.; F. E. Vawters, Fin. Secy. The lodge was organized April 27, 1904.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Good Hope Lodge No. 617, A. F. & A. M., of Good Hope, Ill., has been in existence over twenty years. The following are the present officers: Frank Harden, W. M.; Arlington Reed, S. W.; C. James, J. W.; William H. James, Secy.; James Statler, Treas. The lodge owns its hall, which is tastefully furnished and suitable for Masonic purposes.

Sciota Lodge, I. O. O. F., located in Sciota, has as its present officers: J. E. Solomon, N. G.; L. G. Huff, V. G.; E. T. Reynolds, Secy.; and George E. Bryan, Treas. The lodge has been in existence over twenty years, and, for the size of the town, is a fairly representative organization.

Knights of Columbus.—Pierre Gibault Council No. 682, K. of C., is a Catholic organization for mutual benefit, organized April 10, 1903.

The present officers are: Peter A. Kennedy, G. Knight; Fergus Whalen, D. G. Knight; John Manning, Chancellor; Arthur Dougherty, Treas.; Ed. Riordan, Fin. Secy.; John Quinn, Rec. Secy.; John Dougherty, Lecturer; Leo Worley, Warden; George Arnold, Advocate; Henry Dorgan, J. G.; H. Frening, O. G.; with David Gallagher, S. Iocle and L. Burke, Trustees; and Rev. F. G. Lentz, Chaplain. There are thirty-three members in good standing. It is a mutual insurance order, but social members are admitted.

Improved Order of Red Men.—Tahlequah Tribe No. 125, I. O. R. M., was organized some ten years ago, but of late years has become dormant.

Knights of Khorassan.—Rosel Hadd Temple No. 72, organized ten years ago, meets at call of the Grand Vizier. It is an adjunct of the Knights of Pythias, and meets only when a number of applicants are to be initiated.

CLUBS.

Macomb Chautauqua Association was organized June, 1906, with H. C. Wyne as President; W. K. Sutherland, Vice-President; W. C. Miner, Secretary; J. O. Peasley, Treasurer; and I. M. Fellheimer, W. W. Ernst, Harry Blount and A. Eads, Directors. The annual meetings of the association are held at the McDonough County Fair Grounds, and it is well sustained by the citizens of the county.

The McDonough County Pioneer Club meets at the Fair Grounds in September of each year. William H. Neece is President, and Alexander McLean Secretary and Treasurer. The club was organized in 1906.

The Elks Club, of which Charles S. Carter is ex-Ruler and Clarence Innes, Secretary, meets at the club hall on the east side of the Public Square.

Macomb Court of Honor No. 146 meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, in G. A. R. Hall.

Macomb Business Men's Club, with a membership of over one hundred, has rooms on the west side of City Park. The present officers are: F. A. Fisher, President; George Kerman, Vice-President; H. W. Gash, Secretary; George H. Scott, Treasurer; Duncan McLean, Steward.

Macomb Gun Club, George D. Tunnickliff, President; Charles Gilmore, Secretary; R. R.

Campbell, Treasurer; and Charles Worley, Captain, meets at the call of the President.

The Macomb W. C. T. U. meets on Saturday afternoons at the homes of members.

The Y. M. C. A. has been in existence over twenty years, and is a healthy, earnest working body of men. Their rooms, over the post-office on North Lafayette Street, are fully equipped with gymnasium, baths and reading matter. L. F. Gumbart is Vice-President; E. T. Walker, Treasurer; and J. S. Damron, General Secretary. Sunday meetings are held at 4 p. m., and the reading room is open every day.

Macomb has two well known and popular Women's Clubs—the Anna L. Parker and the Fortnightly Clubs. The former holds its meetings on alternate Tuesdays at Hotel Chandler, and the latter, on alternate Wednesdays, at the homes of members.

The Ministerial Association meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, at the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

Macomb has two Burial Associations—the Harrison Mutual, at 132 North Randolph Street, with James S. Hainline, Business Manager, and the National Co-operative, at 202 North Lafayette Street, W. E. Martin, Manager.

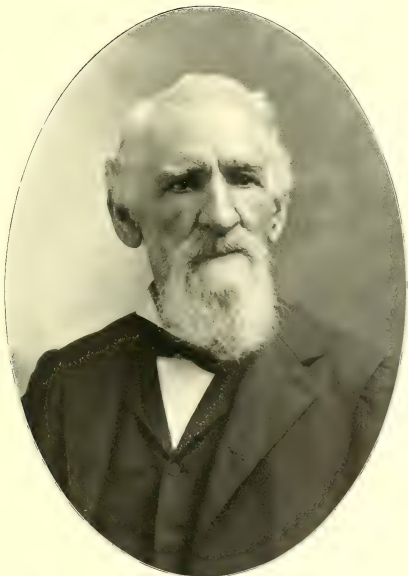
MACOMB BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—This association was organized in 1882. The following are the officers: George Gadd, President; J. O. Peasley, Vice-President; B. F. McLean, Secretary; C. V. Chandler, Treasurer; Directors—George Gadd, H. H. Smith, B. F. McLean, J. M. Keefer, George Kerman, J. O. Peasley, C. V. Chandler and I. M. Fellheimer. The following statement shows the cash account of the association for January, 1906:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury July 31, 1905	\$ 824.01
Dues collected	34,723.75
Interest collected	10,802.85
Premiums collected	471.75
Fines collected	225.10
Transfer fees collected	56.75
Taxes and insurance repaid	52.76
Loans repaid	22,050.00
Real estate contracts	168.50
Total	\$69,372.47

DISBURSEMENTS

Loans	\$48,800.00
Expenses	843.55
Withdrawn and matured stock (dues paid)	10,853.25
Withdrawn and matured stock (int. and profit on same)	4,933.43
Taxes and insurance	36.92
Interest	104.73
Treasurer's balance	3,770.59
Total	\$69,372.47



George W. Hamilton

This association has been, up to date, one of the most successful and profitably conducted Building and Loan Associations in the State, and has proved of great benefit in promoting the growth of the city.

CHAPTER XXIX.

CRIMINAL HISTORY — NOTED MURDERS.

THE DYE MURDER CASE—THE M'FADDEN MURDERERS
PAY THE LIFE PENALTY—A CIVIL WAR MURDER—
THE EDMONSON MURDER — THE MAXWELL OUT-
LAWS AND THEIR NUMEROUS CRIMES—JAILS AND
JAIL ESCAPES — KILLING OF A BOY PRISONER—
OTHER ITEMS OF LOCAL CRIME HISTORY.

In giving this history of some of the noted murders and other crimes committed in McDonough County, it is not the intention to represent its population as containing a large proportion of criminals or to prove that, as a whole, it is a blood-thirsty community; on the contrary, the county has had an unusually small percentage of violent deaths. But inasmuch as the youth have been told by their parents of murders here and there, in the early times, and the actual facts of the cases have become quite mystical, this sketch is prepared from the public records and from interviews with those who actively participated in some of the stirring events narrated. The narratives cover four of the most noted murders in the history of McDonough County. It should be added that no hanging has ever occurred in the county.

THE DYE MURDER AND SCANDAL.—The most sensational murder in the history of McDonough County was, without doubt, the killing of James Dye, a wealthy farmer living on what is known as the Prentiss farm in the west part of the county. The arrest of his wife as the murderess and Rev. D. B. Burress as an accomplice, charges of undue intimacy between them, theft, conspiracy by the sons to have their father murdered, the trial of the woman for her life, the escape of Burress from jail,

went to make an event that, at the time of the deed, and for years afterward, for that matter, was the sensation of this and adjoining counties.

James Dye was a well-to-do farmer living with his second wife, by whom he had three children, having had twelve children by his former wife. Trouble came up between Dye and his sons by his first wife, and they were practically disowned and, as a result, hard feeling arose between the parties. Others took a hand in the affair and there were anonymous communications and threats of various kinds passed around. Dye also had some trouble with Burress just the day before he was murdered, the difficulty arising over the planting of some corn. This was said to have been adjusted, but that was never known.

On the night of May 27, 1854, about 9 o'clock, the alarm was given that Dye had been murdered. The news was noised rapidly through the neighborhood. Suspicion at once rested on Burress and Mrs. Dye, and they were arrested the day following on the finding of the Coroner's jury, and were held in jail without bail. S. P. Ray was also held on the same charge, but was afterward released, as there was no evidence against him. When the neighbors were summoned, Dye was found in bed with his knees bent and his limbs then stiff. Burress had an alibi ready, as he attended meeting that evening. Ray was at the house and gave the alarm to the neighbors.

MRS. DYE'S STORY.—When they assembled Mrs. Dye was found crying and told her story. She claimed that that evening she and another woman, Mrs. Burress, were doing the milking, they became frightened at a man but could not see close enough to tell who it was. The man opened a gate which attracted their attention. Dye was then in the house. They retired about 8 o'clock and she was awakened by a ringing sound in her ears. She saw her husband standing by the bed and grabbed him and pulled him down again. She heard a man running and heard a horse running afterward like the man had left the house and mounted the horse. She then gave the alarm. That was in substance her story.

THE TRIAL.—The evidence against the woman was purely circumstantial, which fact alone

prevented her hanging and, even as it was, at one time eight of the jury were for conviction. The circumstances showed the relations between her and Burriss as being very intimate. When the neighbors arrived the body was partly stiff. Then the wounds—which consisted of a slug shot in the body, supposedly from a big revolver, and the fracture of the skull—bled freely on the bed and yet there was not a drop of blood on the carpet, which would have been the case if he was standing when she awoke and pulled him back on the bed. Again, the blood from the gun-shot wound went to show that the slug was fired into the body after life had departed. The physicians also testified that the gun-shot wound was such that he could not have arisen after it was inflicted. There were three savage dogs kept at the house and it was claimed by the prosecution that no one except the members of the household could have entered the house and committed the murder. Also it was claimed the revolver belonging at the house was empty, but showed it had been recently cleaned.

Then the defense proved that Dye had received a threatening letter, and he had attributed it to his sons and had expressed fear from that source. The sons were active in the prosecution, and the defense claimed they had the old man killed to prevent his willing the property to the wife and her children—as he had had so much trouble with them, they expected that was what he would do.

The prosecution claimed it was the intention of Burriss and the woman to do away with the old man and thus prevent trouble over their illicit relations, then they would get what money they could and leave the country together. There was always a question as to whether any of the old man's money disappeared on that night, both sides claiming that he always kept a large amount of money in the house and that it disappeared the night of the murder.

The prisoners endeavored to obtain their release on bonds by habeas corpus proceedings, which were held in Schuyler County. In this they were unsuccessful. Mrs. Dye then got a change of venue to Fulton County where her trial was held, lasting some ten days. The counsel comprised the very best legal talent in this part of the State. Goudy, of Fulton, Wheat, of Adams, and Schofield & Mack, of Carthage, prosecuted, while Manning, of Peoria, Kellogg

& Ross, of Fulton, and Cyrus Walker, of McDonough, defended. The trial was hotly contested from the start. The jury, after fifteen hours' deliberation, standing eight for conviction and four for acquittal, finally agreed on a verdict of manslaughter and the woman was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Dye was taken to the penitentiary, but, on the recommendation of the Warden, she was pardoned long before her time had expired. She returned to this city and made this her home the rest of her life. She died in 1874.

In the meantime, Burriss had procured a change of venue to Warren County. On the night of August 11, 1855, he escaped from the old log jail here, but, after being absent some ten days, returned and gave himself up. He became dissatisfied again, however, and on the night of November 10, 1855, again escaped. He was tracked to Indiana but eluded the officers and was never heard from again.

McFADDEN MURDERERS HANGED IN SCHUYLER COUNTY.—The second murder in the history of this county, but the first of which we have any authentic particulars, was the murder of John Wilson by the McFaddens. Elias McFadden was one of the earliest settlers near Macomb. His son David, and his son-in-law Wylle, were also near neighbors. From what can be learned of them they were of a quarrelsome disposition, and had considerable trouble with their neighbors.

One of their neighbors was John Wilson, a bluff, good-natured man and utterly fearless. Some trouble arose between the McFaddens and Wilson over a piece of timber land, and the latter was warned to look out for them, as they were dangerous. Wilson, however, was fearless and gave no heed to the warnings, not thinking the cause was enough to incite any deed of violence.

About the first part of November, 1834, Henton & Robinson, two merchants of this place, secured judgments against Elias McFadden and an execution was procured and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Nelson Montgomery. The McFaddens lived on the farm just west of the present fair grounds and just south of the St. Francis Hospital, the house being near the site of the one now located there. On the day in question Wiley was not at home and as



Martha A. Hamilton

it afterward developed he was in Rushville consulting with an attorney to see if they had a right to kill Wilson if they found him on their land. This fact, that he was away from home, alone saved him from the same fate that the other two McFaddens met.

On the road to the McFadden homestead the officer passed the Wilson residence and asked him to take his team and accompany him, as he wanted to haul back the things on which he levied. Wilson, thinking nothing of danger, accompanied him. The two got in the wagon and drove to McFadden's. They met the old man there and the officer informed him of his errand. McFadden made some remark and succeeded in deceiving the two men to the north side of the house. As the wagon stopped a shot was fired from the window of the house. Wilson reeled and, with a gasp, fell toward the Sheriff, who caught him in his arms and tenderly laid him down. He then removed him to the wood house and rushed off for aid.

Soon a crowd assembled and, as they approached the house, found the old man McFadden fixing a fence, as unconcerned as though nothing had happened. Wilson was found lying where the officer had left him. He was seen to be mortally wounded, but had received no care whatever from McFadden during the absence of the officer. McFadden was at once placed under arrest and a search of the premises was instituted. An examination of the house showed that a pane of glass had been broken in the north window. Near it stood an empty rifle and on the window sill was a book, both the sill and the book showing plainly recent powder marks. No trace of anyone could be found, but a trail was followed which tracked David to his own house where he was found coolly working at his shoemaker's bench. He, too, was placed under arrest and, on his return, Wylie was also charged with the crime.

In May, 1835, the case was called at Rushville—the McFaddens having obtained a change of venue. Cyrus Walker, one of the best known lawyers of the early days, prosecuted and Judge Minshall defended. The trial was hotly contested, but a verdict of guilty was returned as to Elias and David, but Wylie was discharged. The day for the execution was a sort of holiday, and a big crowd assembled to see the two men dropped into eternity. The scaffold was built in a large hollow near Rush-

ville by Thomas Hayden, who was Sheriff, the banks on the side forming a sort of amphitheater. The deputy's son acted as hangman and pulled the drop. For this work he presented a bill for \$1.50 to McDonough County. There was always some trouble over the bills for the trial and execution of these men, but if all the bills were as reasonable as this one, they certainly should have been paid.

A CIVIL WAR MURDER.—The killing of W. H. Randolph by the Bonds, at Blandinsville, in the fall of 1864, was the most notable murder in the history of the country. The affair took on a sort of political nature and, as partisan feeling was running at the boiling point—the Presidential election being but a few days off and the country in the midst of a great war—for a time it seemed as though a collision with all its fearful attendant bloodshed would break out among our own citizens. It is to their everlasting credit that the level-headed ones on both sides prevailed over the excited feelings of the hotspurs, and only one murder was committed where our citizens were close face to a hundred.

Mr. Randolph, who was a leading citizen and, at the time, owner of the Randolph House of Macomb, had been appointed Deputy Provost Marshal to superintend the drafting of soldiers in this county. John Bond, among others, had been drafted. He was opposed to the war and refused to come into the recruiting headquarters, as he should, and Randolph went out to Blandinsville to arrest him, as in those times a man who failed to report after being notified that he was drafted was the same as a deserter. Bond was a powerful man and recklessly bold. Randolph, though small, knew not the word fear, and went alone to make the arrest. Bond had publicly declared Randolph could not take him and, when that officer placed his hand on his shoulder and told him he was a prisoner, and knowing the officer's determination, Bond drew a pistol and fired it at Randolph and ran. Randolph returned the fire and followed after his man. John met his brother Miles coming to his aid with a gun, and both fired at Randolph, who went a few steps and fell, with four wounds, from which he died some hours afterward. James Bond, a third brother, was also charged with abetting the killing, but did not fire a

shot. The three Bonds, immediately after firing the fatal shots, mounted horses and fled. Although a reward of over \$5,000 was offered for their capture, nothing was heard of them for years. Finally Frank E. Fowler, a citizen of Macomb and in detective service, succeeded in locating and capturing Miles Bond at Sonora, Hardin County, Ky., in June 1868, where he was going under an assumed name. He was brought to trial the following October term, took change of venue to Schuyler County, where the following May he was tried and acquitted on the following grounds: First, there was no record of the draft kept; second, the quota was full before John Bond was drafted; therefore, Randolph had no right to arrest John Bond; third, in attempting to arrest, Randolph transcended his duties and John Bond had a right to resist; fourth, Miles, the accused, seeing his brother's life in danger, under the law was justified in shooting his antagonist. There was much discussion, pro and con, over the justness of the verdict, but it was the end of the law.

Two years later, in 1870, Macomb was surprised one morning by a man coming into town with James and John Bond in custody, he having arrested them, as he said, in Missouri. It was the general belief that the two men, having grown tired of being fugitives and seeing that their brother had been cleared, voluntarily surrendered so as to get back and risk acquittal. At any rate, they were two as peaceable prisoners as were ever confined in jail. They not only gave no trouble to J. E. Lane, then the Sheriff, but made themselves useful in doing any chores that he desired them to do, and were ready to assist him in the prevention of any outbreak of any other prisoners who might have attempted it. In 1871 at the September term of court, their trial came off. In addition to the same defense that was made in Miles' case, that individual went upon the stand and swore that he fired the shot that killed Randolph. As he had been acquitted, his testimony greatly strengthened the case of the brothers, John and James, who were also declared "not guilty" by the jury. The only one of the brothers living now is Miles, who resides in the northwest part of the county, a law-abiding citizen, and today probably regrets the awful tragedy as much as anyone.

Mrs. Jane Randolph, of this city, "Aunt

Jane," as she is familiarly called by all who know her, is the widow of the murdered man, and she, above all others, has been the wronged and stricken one over the death of her husband, whose patriotism and courage was a model, even in those heroic days when men were iron with nerves of steel.

ANOTHER MURDERER ESCAPES DEATH PENALTY.—The most prominent murder in what may be called later years—having occurred March 17, 1882—was that of Thomas Edmonson, a well-known citizen of Good Hope, who was shot by Edward Gick, the only man ever sentenced to death in this county, but who escaped, through the fact that Judge Shope, the presiding Judge, did not want to sentence a man to die.

To sum up the story of the killing, which is still fresh in the minds of many, two men named Gick and Payne, and possibly another, named Davis, had been behaving in a shameless manner in Good Hope the day previous with a notorious woman. Edmonson was a law-abiding citizen and denounced the affair in strong terms, and it is said, threatened to have them arrested. On the night in question, Gick was looking for Edmonson, and boasted that he intended to "slug" him. Gick and Payne claimed they were going toward Dr. Sanders' residence, Gick having charge of his horses, when they met Edmonson, and Gick asked him in a friendly way "what he had it in for him for." At that Edmonson turned, and drawing his knife, said he would show him. Gick then shot three times, inflicting a wound from which Edmonson died in a few minutes. Jule Davis was with the other two, being on the way to his home, and had been on intimate terms with both.

Other stories of the affair differed materially. There were two bruises on Edmonson's face which were made by some blunt instrument and could not have been inflicted when he fell, for he dropped into the arms of Mark Clark, who had just separated from him. Edmonson called out after he was shot, "Oh, Mark, come quick, arrest that Gick, he has shot me. I'm dying." Mrs. Yeast, who lived nearby, said she heard Edmonson say, just before the shooting, "Don't you give a man a chance to defend himself?"

From these statements it was generally considered that Gick and Payne, and possibly

Davis, had intended to slug Edmonson; that they had not intended murder; but the shot took effect, and death ensued.

William Prentiss was the Prosecuting Attorney. The verdict of the jury was murder in the first degree and hanging the penalty. The Judge did not sentence Gick for a few days thereafter, and the sentence was finally "the penitentiary for life." The murderer served a sentence of some six or seven years, when he was pardoned, returned to the county and thereafter was a peaceable citizen.

THE MAXWELL OUTLAWS.—Two of the most noted outlaws this county ever produced, and who at one time attained a national reputation by their murderous deeds, were the Maxwell brothers who were raised in this county and who here commenced their career which ended in the lynching of one, but not until after he had killed many men and defied an entire company of militia.

Along in 1869 or 1870, a mover with two boys and a girl stopped near the residence of Elijah Hicks in Macomb, and wanted to occupy an unused house near their place for awhile, as he wanted to find work. The privilege was given him and he remained, not only for a time, but for years. This mover's name was Maxwell, the father of Ed and Lon. The boys as youths did not attract any particular attention unless it was the adaptability of the younger in learning scripture, he having won a prize for having committed 3,000 verses of Scripture. The teaching of the verses he committed did not seem to have much effect on him, however, as at an early age the boys would steal chickens for cooking while out on a lark and commit petty depredations.

On February 10, 1874, Ed Maxwell first commenced his career of crime which ended only when he was lynched by an infuriated people, and most of his subsequent years were spent in the penitentiary. On the day mentioned the clothing store of Dines & Co., of which Charles Dines, for years County Clerk here, was one of the proprietors, was robbed. Maxwell was suspected of the robbery, just why it was not learned, and a day or two later Dines and another man went to the farm where Maxwell was employed, to investigate. Maxwell was evidently looking for them, or at least recognized them, for he disappeared as they rode up

and tied their horses, both being on horseback. They entered the house and there found the missing articles. Then Maxwell gave the first evidence of that spirit of devility and bravado that afterward earned him a national reputation. He slipped up to the horses, while the men were in the house, mounted the best one and with a whoop and yell was off on the full run. Then followed a chase that was the talk of that section of the county for some weeks. The other rider hurried to Blandinsville and organized a posse and gave chase. Through Blandinsville, Sciota and Emmet Township went the fugitive and the pursuers, there being some twenty armed men in the hunt. At last Maxwell struck for Spring Creek and followed it to where it empties into Crooked Creek. Here he found the creek too high to ford and turned north again, but the pursuers thought he had forded. The horse was later found at Good Hope and from that place he was tracked to Roseville, where he was arrested, brought back to Macomb and sent to the penitentiary for three years.

Up to this time the Maxwells were unknown, so to speak, being quiet and never having done anything to particularly attract attention except the one escapade of Ed's, and as he had offered no resistance at that time, his desperate character was unknown. After he had served his time, being released in 1876, he returned to this county and then commenced the worst reign of terror as to thievery this section has ever undergone. He had for a pal a man supposedly named Post, but who, in fact, was his brother Lon. The two would steal a couple of horses and strike out through the county robbing houses. They scoured Emmet, Sciota, Blandinsville and Hire Townships, and continued their depredations on into Henderson and Hancock Counties. They would make a trip like Santa Claus, starting in the night, visiting nearly every house on their road, steal what they could and then disappear, selling the horses or turning them loose. They visited La Crosse in daylight, defied arrest, subdued the officer with their revolvers and left at their pleasure.

On one of their last trips they stole two horses from E. S. Smith, a farmer of Sciota Township, the animals being found some time later near Hamilton, Ill., badly used up. They raided the houses of a John Isom, F. Fer-

ris, S. B. Davis, L. English, James D. Griffith, and others, receiving a considerable amount, taking money from under the pillow at one place while a man was asleep. This last raid, however, awoke the community to a state of action and a man hunt was started, a reward of \$500 being offered for their capture. The hunt was unsuccessful, however, but it served to keep them away until they were brought back in irons by an officer.

For some time the outlaws eluded the officers but they heard from them occasionally. The Maxwells supposed the officers did not know Lon was the big man of the two, but thought they were looking for a man named Post. At last the officers received a tip that they were going down the Illinois River in a boat, so they waited for them at Beardstown. The boys landed there and Ed went uptown to buy some supplies, Lon remaining in the boat. The officers waited until Ed entered a store and they stepped in after him. They grabbed him when he was off his guard, but at that he put up a desperate fight, kicking, biting and cursing and it required the combined strength of three officers to hold him. At last he was ironed, however, and the others went after Lon. Lon was still in the boat and seeing the men, asked them if they did not want to buy the skiff they had attached to the other boat. They said they did and came down to look at it, that giving them the desired opportunity. They jumped on Lon when he was not looking, but he grabbed a revolver and fired one shot but was disarmed before he could do any harm. An examination showed both boys to be heavily armed with revolvers and knives and they had rifles in the boat. At Bushnell they were ironed together but quietly slipping off their boots they made a dash for liberty while chained together, and it required about a seventy-five yard sprint by the officer to bring them back. They were then landed in jail without further trouble.

Then followed the escape from jail by Ed., particulars of which are given in the account of the escapes from jail given elsewhere. Lon was sent to the penitentiary and Ed was afterward recaptured at Stillwater, Minn., his dare devilry attracting attention up there, and investigation was made as to where he was wanted, there being a reward of \$350 offered for his arrest. He was decoyed into a stable and arrested, brought back to Macomb, taken

from the train to the court house, pleaded guilty and was off for Joliet in less than twenty-four hours to serve a six years' sentence.

After serving their time they were released and came back to this county, but except for one short trip of robbery through this part, they did not remain long, being too well known. On their last trip they stole a horse, then a horse and buggy, and drove from here through to Fulton County and disappeared. Their description was sent all over the country by this time, and an effort was made to capture them for horse-stealing, they having stolen a horse in Henderson County which they drove through here. At Durand, Wisconsin, two men named Coleman attempted to arrest them on suspicion of their being the men wanted here for horse stealing, and both were killed. This was the first murder directly traceable to them, although they were accused of killing a Sheriff in another county in this State. A posse was called to arrest them for this double murder, but they whipped the posse off. The militia were ordered out to arrest them, and they too were beaten back by the two outlaws. By boat, foot and stealing horses they at last eluded all their pursuers and disappeared for months.

So daring were their deeds that they gained a national reputation and were the subject of stories in the dime novel trash. They were known in Wisconsin as the Williams brothers, and under this name were the heroes in the novels. The capture of Ed was affected at Grand Island, Neb., November 9, 1881, and was the result of more of an accident than anything else. The boys were representing themselves as hunters and were both heavily armed. Their actions aroused suspicion and the officers being notified, visited the house where they were staying and approaching them unawares, grabbed Ed and overpowered him. Lon was alarmed and got one shot at the officers, but notwithstanding his wonderful skill, missed his man. The officers then ran for him but he turned and ran and was never afterward seen alive.

Ed was fully identified as the man wanted, although he denied his identity. Brothers of the murdered men in Wisconsin accompanied the officers and positively identified him as the man who killed their brothers. He was taken back to Wisconsin, November 19, 1881, and



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taken to the court house for trial. The work was short and swift, however, and justice speedily meted out. He was surrounded by a mob of men who threw a rope around his neck and started down stairs supposedly to hang him to a tree. This was done but he was dead long before he reached the tree, as he was dragged down stairs at the end of the rope. The coroner's jury viewed the body, examined the necessary witnesses and returned a verdict that he came to his death by falling down the court house stairs, with which verdict the courts were well satisfied.

Lon's death was not so sensational but well did he pay for his misdeeds. He died in a box car in a western city, alone, unattended, with a black past to view and a blacker future to contemplate.

Both of these boys were remarkably fine shots with gun and revolver. Lon was particularly skilled, and stories of their remarkable powers are told. Ed feared nothing, was more like a panther than a human. He was small and swarthy and as treacherous as the animals whose actions he imitated. He was an inveterate liar and naturally mean and vicious. Sometimes he expressed a claim of intended reformation on account of the love he bore some woman, but he never gave evidence that he had adopted a better life.

Lon was an arrant coward when not with Ed and gave evidence of it when Ed was captured. Had it been Ed who got away instead of Lon, the officers making the capture would never have reached the jail with their prisoner. Lon was big and strong, and effeminate in his actions.

Much space has been given to the notorious Maxwell boys, for the reason they were the most prominent examples of the worst element of this section of the country. They were great readers of the yellow-covered literature, and became fully possessed with the idea that they were Dick Turpins, James Boys, and all the other list of degenerates. This account is given at length to show the natural end of such violent, reckless lives.

JAILS AND JAIL ESCAPES.—Jail escapes have been a fruitful subject for fireside tales, with the inevitable romancing and smothering of the real facts, but this sketch gives the cold

facts, and should be made a matter of record. Other escapes than those noted have been accomplished, but these are the most prominent and worthy of preservation.

The jail deliveries in McDonough County have been numerous and date back to the earliest history. In fact, the first man arrested for murder in this county, Thomas Morgan, broke jail and was never afterward heard of. Not only Morgan, but two others arrested on the charge of murder, Rev. Burress, for the Dye murder and Zack Wilson, for the McDonald murder, escaped and were never recaptured, although vigilant effort was made in both cases. There is no record of how Morgan made his escape from jail, but as the building was an old log affair, for years afterward used as the city calaboose and now located in the stray pen or pound, where it is doing duty as a store house, he probably had but very little trouble in making his escape. Burress made his escape from the same building, and it is not recorded how he made his egress. Wilson, however, made his escape from the present jail building on West Jackson Street and the manner in which he did this will be treated more fully later in this article.

The second building used as a place of confinement for the criminals of this county, was a square brick building located on the site of the present postoffice just across the street from the Journal office. When first used for a jail it was considered a modern building, but during the 'seventies it was almost worthless as a jail building, and the Sheriff never knew when he retired, or for that matter at any other time, that he would have his birds with him the next time he called. For a number of years it was a butt for jokes and the subject of humorous remarks in the newspapers.

THE FIRST ESCAPE OF RECORD.—The first escape of which there is any record as to how it occurred was on the night of June 24, 1871. The prisoners succeeded in prying off an inch board from the window casing. With this they pried away the grating from the wall directly under the window. The work of removing the bricks was only a matter of a short time and a hole was made sufficient for them to escape. At that time there were seven prisoners confined, five for petty offenses and two for murder. Strange

as it may seem, those held to answer to the graver charge refused to take advantage of the opportunity for freedom and remained. These were the two Bonds, arrested for the murder of William Randolph at Blandinsville, some six years previous, and who had escaped to Kentucky and had there been only recently recaptured. Not much effort was made to capture those who had succeeded in getting away, as their offenses were only minor affairs.

OTHER ESCAPES.—On the night of January 22, 1873, when Captain Sam Frost was Sheriff, another successful attempt was made. H. D. Harner and Henry Framby, held for robbing a millinery store at Table Grove, and Fred Watts, for threatening his step-daughter at Prairie City, escaped. They had cut away the iron floor in some manner—how they secured the instrument with which they did this having never been learned. They then crawled under the floor to the foundation, where they took out a stone and through the opening made their escape. The night was bitterly cold and a blinding snow-storm was falling. This made it almost impossible to locate the men. Later one of them was recaptured, but the others were never apprehended.

On the night of January 5, 1876, when the late Captain J. B. Venard was Sheriff, the prisoners made another attempt by exactly the same plan as the one above described, but were discovered before they had gained their liberty and were marched back to their cells.

AN EXCITING CHASE.—On the morning of August 20, 1876, three prisoners made their escape, but all were recaptured that day, two of them before they had gone three blocks. The Christian church at that time stood in the park just across from the jail, and while the Sheriff was attending services some young boys, standing in front of the church, saw three men drop from the high board fence that surrounded the jail and run east on Carroll Street. The boys at once gave the alarm and two of the prisoners were captured near the Presbyterian church, one by R. E. (better known as "Erk") Harris, and the other by Milt McDonald. The third made his escape but all that day possses scoured the city and adjoining fields. Late in the afternoon the fellow was found by Marshal McClintock hid in the weeds in a ravine near the present

Third Ward school house. The prisoner had bribed a boy named Kegel, of Industry, who was awaiting trial for petty larceny, but who was sick and was used as a trusty, to hand them the key to the corridor, which hung on a nail in the hall. They had given him a dollar as a bribe.

ESCAPE OF ED. MAXWELL.—The first escape in which there was a fight was that which occurred August 28, 1876, and while no one was injured, it was only because the Maxwell boys, the most desperate outlaws ever confined in the local jail—or in any other jail, for that matter—were unable to procure weapons. Captain Venard was Sheriff at the time, and on the night in question he went to lock up the prisoners in their cells, James Blazer standing as door guard. As the Sheriff stepped inside the corridor, Ed. Maxwell, who was standing back some distance from the door to deceive the Sheriff as to his intentions, started to walk away, throwing him off his guard. Maxwell suddenly turned with a spring like a cat and jumped on the Sheriff. Lon Maxwell at the same time sprang at him and Charles Roberts jumped for Blazer. An exciting tussle followed, but Ed. Maxwell and Roberts succeeded in getting away, Lon being held.

The chase that followed for Maxwell is one well remembered by every old citizen. Alexander McLean was Mayor at that time, and it so happened he was just passing as Maxwell darted out the door. Instantly surmising what had occurred, he gave chase after the fleeing outlaw and the race, while it lasted, was an exciting one. However, Maxwell was the fleetest and was soon lost sight of.

Instantly, almost, the town was aroused and gave Chase. Captain Farwell, Marshal Karr McClintock (both now deceased) and George Kink mounted horses and rode through the country notifying the farmers to be on their guard, as Maxwell would more than likely steal a horse, one of his old tricks, and endeavor to escape. Notwithstanding the warning he succeeded in stealing one of Elijah Welch and made his escape. He was afterward recaptured at Stillwater, Minn., an account of which may be found elsewhere.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT THWARTED.—One of the boldest attempts at escape made was on November 20, 1876. The prisoners had in some man-



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ner made a hole in the ceiling, which was ten feet high, and pulled off a balustrade with heavy black walnut posts. With these they succeeded in prying off a cell door. Waiting until the Sheriff and his wife were away, they commenced an attack on the door of the corridor, using the cell door as a battering ram. They were making good headway when a girl, employed there, heard them and at once screamed for help. Captain Farwell was passing at the time and ran to the door and soon awed them into submission.

PRISONER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—One of the prisoners concerned was Vince Bowman, and as a result of his disappointment, attempted to commit suicide. The prisoners asked for a razor with which to shave. It was given them and after a time one of them reported that Bowman had attempted suicide with the razor. An examination showed that he had opened a vein in his wrist. A doctor was summoned and the wounds dressed. That night he tore off the bandages in an effort to bleed to death. The turnkey was aroused and told him to put his arm out of the cell door and he would bandage it for him. This Bowman refused to do, whereupon the turnkey, picking up a wash-basin near by, handed it in the cell and requested Bowman to bleed in that and not muss up the floor of the cell. Bowman then pushed out his arm and it was attended to. Later, however, he succeeded in escaping from jail, particulars of which are elsewhere given.

LAST ATTEMPT AT OLD JAIL.—The last attempt at escape from the old jail was made November 25, 1876. The prisoners were moved to the new jail November 27. They had appeared very active for some time and very friendly. They told the Sheriff how kindly they felt toward him and how well he had treated them. They at the same time became much interested in the study of music and kept the French harps and tambourine going all the time. At last the Sheriff believed they had been given leeway enough, and he placed them in their cells and instituted a vigorous search, which resulted in finding four knives and some saws.

That evening the Sheriff handed in their coal, opening the door for that purpose, as the aperture for the passing of the victuals would not

permit it to be passed through. As the coal was handed in two of the prisoners stepped out and took hold of the buckets and at the same time dumped them in the doorway so the door could not be pulled shut. Then a pulling match ensued, in which the Sheriff and the guard were pitted against four prisoners. Help soon came, however, and they were marched back to their cells. Later one of the prisoners attempted to decoy the Sheriff inside the corridor, but was foiled, the intention being to make an outbreak. The following Monday they were moved to the new jail.

FIRST ESCAPE FROM NEW JAIL.—The jail building was the pride of McDonough County. Built at a cost of \$26,000, it was deemed impregnable. Along in January there were four prisoners confined for petty offenses. All at once they became repentant of their evil way and desired to lead better lives. Rev. James S. Gash, then, as now, always anxious that the erring may see the error of his ways, and repent and live an upright life, was active in their reformation and finally succeeded in getting them to express repentance for their sins and take up the cause of their Master.

On the evening of February 2, 1877, Sheriff Hays went to tell the boys goodnight and see that they were safely tucked away for the night in their little cots. He called them, but they did not appear and he received no answer. Thinking they were hiding to play a joke on him, he went among the cells and there discovered a window with the grating sawed and pried away until a hole was made about a foot square. A blanket, waving in the breeze, told how they had made their descent to the ground. However, not wishing to appear ungrateful, the following touching note was left to the Sheriff, which is reproduced verbatim as to punctuation, capitalization, etc.:

"Feb. 2d, 1877, Macomb Jail, McDonough.

"Mr. Hays, Dear Sir: I think I will quit boarding with you, not that I have anything against you nor your folks for you all have treated me very kind. But I dont like to sponge on the county for my board for I am able to work for it. I am very thankful to Mr. Gash and folks for there kindness to me and the good advice for I think it will do me good. dont Blame Charley for he did not know Knoth-

ing about this, we worked when he was out.
So good by, from yours

"VINCE BOWMAN,

"JAS. M. HALL,

"HARRY READ,

"JOS IRIA RAY."

A PRISONER KILLED.—In September, 1878, Robert L. Morgan, a lad of about eighteen years, was killed in the jail by a shot from a revolver in the hands of Sheriff Hays, who was then engaged in a fight with another prisoner, who was attempting to escape.

A short time previous to this four tramps were brought to jail here and locked up for some trivial offense, and Morgan was one of the number. Of all the men confined in the jail, these were about the meanest and most troublesome of any that have ever boarded within the iron walls. What they could not think of in the shape of meanness would not be worth relating.

They would yell and swear at the top of their voices, curse citizens passing along the streets, apply all kinds of indecent remarks to the Sheriff and his deputies at all times, insult ladies, and all in all made themselves about as obnoxious as possible.

On the day of the killing the Sheriff ordered them all into their cells. Three went and were locked up, but the fourth refused to go. The Sheriff went inside to force him into obedience, and a tussle ensued. During the struggle the prisoners in their cells yelled encouragement to their comrade and emptied the slops from their cells on him. Finally, when the officer found he could not subdue the man, he pulled his revolver and fired into the air to scare him. This had the effect and the fellow went to his cell.

Presently the Sheriff heard a groaning and went to the cells. There he found young Morgan prostrate with a bullet through his abdomen. This was the first intimation that the Sheriff had that any one was injured, as he had not aimed toward the cells. The bullet had, however, struck Morgan, who was standing at his cell door, and inflicted a fatal wound.

For a time Morgan was defiant. He cursed the officer and every one who came in reach, declared the Sheriff had deliberately aimed at him and tried to kill him while he was locked in his cell. Later, when his condition was revealed to

him and he was told he must die, he repented and admitted that the Sheriff was blameless. He then told his parents' names, they being highly respected people in Quincy.

The mother came by the first train to the bedside of her erring boy to nurse him back to life if possible. The meeting was a sad one, the mother not having known the whereabouts of her son for some time. To have found him in this condition was a shock indeed. Everything possible was done for him but of no avail. The sorrowing mother sat by the bedside of her loved boy, and watched the flickering breath grow fainter and fainter until, at last, it stopped and she was left alone with her grief and her dead.

ESCAPE OF ZACK WILSON.—On the evening of March 1, 1879, seven prisoners escaped from the county jail and all but one—and he the most wanted—were recaptured in a short time. This one was Zack Wilson, who was in jail awaiting trial for the murder of a man named Thomas McDonald at Plymouth. The trouble between these men is said to have occurred over McDonald's daughter, she blaming her condition on Wilson and he denying the charge. One evening as Wilson was riding home McDonald stopped him and cursed him and threatened to lick the whole family. A few days later Wilson and two of his brothers were in Plymouth, and so was McDonald and his brother. Wilson got a gun and went after McDonald, finding him in a store. He told McDonald to defend himself and fired, killing McDonald instantly. Later he met McDonald's brother and snapped the gun at him, but it missed fire. McDonald then drew his revolver and fired at Wilson five times, but missed him.

Wilson was captured some time after that and brought to jail at Macomb, the crime being committed in Hancock County. On the night of the escape, Sheriff Winslow Taylor was at Industry, and his deputy—the late Joseph Hays—was also away, the only man at the jail being Hugh Walker. One of the prisoners asked for some water and the turnkey brought it in the long-spouted bucket used for the purpose of pouring water through the V-shaped door. He opened the outer steel door to pour the water and, at that instant, the V door was jerked open by the prisoners and Walker was pulled inside and left. Mrs. Taylor and other ladies



Eliza J. Hanson

gave the alarm, and a posse was soon hunting the prisoners. Five of them were speedily recaptured, in fact making but little effort to get away. Speeney and Wilson were the two who in reality made their escape, but the former was recaptured some time later.

Wilson was never recaptured, but about fifteen years ago a man was brought back to this

city who, it was claimed, was Zack Wilson. This was one of the most amusing things of the time to see the people who had known Wilson attempt to identify him. Some declared it was Wilson, and do to this date, just as many others were equally positive that it was not him and looked nothing like him. The man was later released, as his identity could not be proven.



BIOGRAPHICAL

CHAPTER XXX.

THE PART OF BIOGRAPHY IN GENERAL HISTORY—
CITIZENS OF M'DONOUGH COUNTY—PERSONAL
SKETCHES ARRANGED IN ENCYCLOPEDIA ORDER.

The verdict of mankind has awarded to the Muse of History the highest place among the Classic Nine. The extent of her office, however, appears to be, by many minds, but imperfectly understood. The task of the historian is comprehensive and exacting. True history reaches beyond the doings of court or camp, beyond the issue of battles, or the effects of treaties, and records the trials and the triumphs, the failures and the successes of the men who make history. It is but an imperfect conception of the philosophy of events that fails to accord to portraiture and biography its rightful position as a part—and no unimportant part—of historical narrative. Behind and beneath the activities of outward life the motive power lies out of sight, just as the furnace fires that work the piston and keep the ponderous screw revolving are down in the darkness of the hold. So, the impulsive power which shapes the course of communities may be found in the moulding influences which form its citizens.

It is no mere idle curiosity that prompts men to wish to learn the private as well as the public lives of their fellows. Rather is it true that such desire tends to prove universal brotherhood; and the interest in personality and biography is not confined to men of any particular caste or vocation.

The list of those to whose lot it falls to play a conspicuous part in the great drama of life is comparatively short; yet communities are made up of individuals, and the aggregate of

achievements—no less than the sum total of human happiness—is made up of the deeds of those men and women whose primary aim, through life, is faithfully to perform the duty that comes nearest to hand. Individual influence upon human affairs will be considered potent or insignificant according to the standpoint from which it is viewed. To him who, standing upon the seashore, notes the ebb and flow of the tides and listens to the sullen roar of the waves, as they break upon the beach in seething foam, seemingly chafing at their limitations, the ocean appears so vast as to need no tributaries. Yet, without the smallest rill that helps to swell the "Father of Waters," the mighty torrent of the Mississippi would be lessened, and the beneficent influence of the Gulf Stream diminished. Countless streams, currents and counter currents—sometimes mingling, sometimes counteracting each other—collectively combine to give motion to the accumulated mass of waters. So is it—and so must it ever be—in the ocean of human action, which is formed by the blending and repulsion of currents of thought, of influence and of life, yet more numerous and more tortuous than those which form the "fountains of the deep." The acts and characters of men, like the several faces that compose a composite picture, are wrought together into a compact or heterogeneous whole. History is condensed biography; "Biography is History teaching by example."

It is both interesting and instructive to rise above the generalization of history and trace, in the personality and careers of the men from whom it sprang, the principles and influences, the impulses and ambitions, the labors, struggles and triumphs that engross their lives.

Here are recorded the careers and achievements of pioneers who, "when the fullness of time had come," came from widely separated sources, some from beyond the sea, impelled

by divers motives, little conscious of the import of their acts, and but dimly anticipating the harvest which would spring from the sowing. They built their primitive homes, toiling for a present subsistence while laying the foundations of private fortunes and future advancement.

Most of these have passed away, but not before they beheld a development of business and population surpassing the wildest dreams of fancy or expectation. A few yet remain whose years have passed the allotted three score and ten, and who love to recount, among the cherished memories of their lives, their reminiscences of early days.

Among these early, hardy settlers, and those who followed them, may be found the names of many who imparted the first impulse to the county's and the city's growth and homelikeness; the many who, through their identification with commercial and agricultural pursuits and varied interests, aided in their material progress; or skilled mechanics who first laid the foundations of beautiful homes and productive industries, and of the members of the learned professions—clergymen, physicians, educators and lawyers—whose influence upon the intellectual life and development of a community it is impossible to overestimate.

Municipal institutions arise; Commerce spreads her sails and prepares the way for the magic of Science that drives the locomotive engine over the iron-rails. Trade is organized, reaching forth to the shores of the Great Lakes and stretching its arms across the prairies to gather in and distribute the products of the soil. Church spires rise to express, in architectural form, the faith and aspirations of the people, while schools, public and private, elevate the standards of education and of artistic taste.

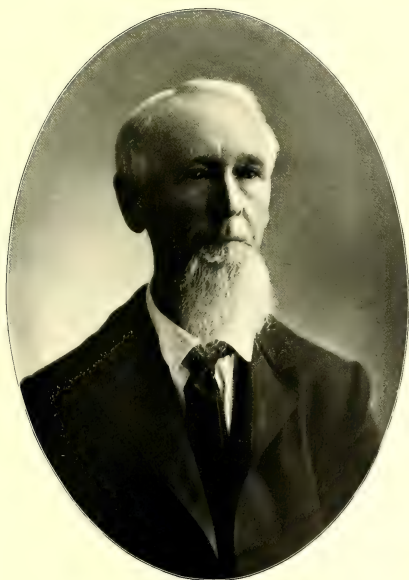
Here as some of the men through whose labors, faith and thought, these magnificent results have been achieved. To them and to their co-laborers, the McDonough County of today stands an enduring monument, attesting their faith, their energy, their courage, and their self-sacrifice.

[The following items of personal and family history having been arranged in encyclopedic (or alphabetical) order into names of the individual subjects, no special index to this part of the work will be found necessary.]

ADCOCK, Joseph T. (deceased), formerly a well-known and popular grocer of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Washington County, Ky., June 25, 1836, a son of Elijah and Jemima (Clark) Adcock, natives of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch attended public school in his boyhood, and enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War, serving in the Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, being promoted to the second lieutenancy and taking part in all the battles participated in by his regiment. He received a gun-shot wound which disabled him for further service, was honorably discharged, and on recovering from this injury, came to Macomb in 1865. In that year he established himself in the grocery trade, in which he continued until his death. He died of pneumonia April 7, 1891, and he was buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

On September 13, 1866, Mr. Adcock was united in marriage with Nancy A. Pace, who was born in McDonough County, Ill., where in her youth she attended public school in her neighborhood. Two children, Winnie R. and Ardie M., were the offspring of this union. The parents of Mrs. Adcock, William J. and Sarah (Vawter) Pace, were born in Kentucky. In political affairs, Mr. Adcock gave his support to the Democratic party. His term of service as President of the School Board covered eight years in the aggregate. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Macomb, in which he officiated as steward. His fraternal affiliation was with the Masonic order. The life of Mr. Adcock was beyond reproach. In business affairs he was diligent, upright and courteous. As a citizen he was public-spirited and useful, and the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him attested the pure traits of his character.

AGNEW, Henry Clay (deceased), formerly a prominent lawyer of Macomb, Ill., was born in Bethel Township, McDonough County, October 4, 1852, a son of Samuel and Mary (Wilson) Agnew, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Columbiana County, Ohio. His maternal grandparents were Samuel and Sarah (Crow) Wilson. Mr. Agnew received his early education in the public schools of McDonough and Warren Counties and at the old Normal



G. W. Hartman

College, Macomb. From 1870 to 1876 he was engaged in teaching school in McDonough, Warren and Tazewell Counties. In 1876 he entered the law department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, and was graduated from that institution in June, 1877. Until 1879 he taught school, and then commenced the practice of law in Macomb. Politically, Mr. Agnew was a Republican and was influential in the councils of his party. In 1882 Mr. Agnew was elected City Attorney of Macomb, and in 1884 was elected to the office of State's Attorney of McDonough County. He served as a member of the Macomb School Board and City Council, and at the time of his death, was serving as Master in Chancery.

On July 18, 1894, Mr. Agnew was united in marriage with Josephine Cleveland. Two children resulted from their union, namely: Nellie J. and Henry Clay, Jr. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch was a member of the A. O. U. W., M. W. A., I. O. O. F. and K. of P. Mr. Agnew died September 28, 1902, leaving a stainless record behind him. As a lawyer, his standing was high; in his public career he was faithful to duty; in domestic life he was a model husband and father; socially, he was greatly esteemed, and his death was deeply lamented.

AGNEW, Oral M., who is successfully engaged in the livery business in the village of Industry, McDonough County, was born in Schuyler County, Ill., February 4, 1858, the son of James and Delilah (Hudson) Agnew—the former a native of Pennsylvania and the later of Indiana. In early youth Mr. Agnew attended the common school in his neighborhood, and at the age of seventeen years left home to work on a farm. He continued thus until he reached his majority, then worked at home one year, after which he was employed for six years on a farm north of Industry. After spending a year in Schuyler County, he worked two years in Industry, and then was employed two years on his father's farm. In 1878, Mr. Agnew moved to Industry, and was engaged in various occupations for two years. In 1899, he started in the manufacture of soft drinks but sold out in 1902. In that year he went into horse dealing and trading, in which he continued until August 8, 1904, when he bought the livery busi-

ness of A. S. Ellis, which he now conducts, and which is the only extensive business of this kind in Industry. Mr. Agnew is very energetic, attends closely to his stable and stock and enjoys a profitable patronage.

On February 15, 1881, Mr. Agnew was united in marriage with Henrietta Lewis, who was born and schooled in Schuyler County, Ill. She died June 24, 1892, leaving one child, Clinton D. Mr. Agnew married as his second wife Eliza Sullivan, who was born and educated in Industry. The political opinions of Mr. Agnew are in accordance with the principles of the Republican party.

ALEXANDER, Samuel J.—Among the positive and vigorous characters that have made their impress on the business and social life of Bushnell, Ill., and upon the agricultural conditions of McDonough County, not the least in point of example and influence is Samuel J. Alexander. In his composition are notably manifest those qualities of rugged manhood, strict probity, tenacious persistence and intelligent discrimination, which constitute a potent force in advancing the development of any community which is fortunate in being the sphere of their activity. Mr. Alexander was born in Wayne County, Ind., July 10, 1821, a son of James and Permelia (Adams) Alexander, grew up to manhood on the paternal farm, and in early youth received a good common-school education. When twenty-three years old he went to Ohio, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits in the village of New Westville. After remaining there one year, he returned to Indiana, and there followed the same business in Boston, Wayne County. Two years later, he was engaged in a similar enterprise in Darke County, Ohio, in which he continued until his removal to the vicinity of Bardolph, McDonough County, Ill., where he devoted his attention to farming on rented land. After being thus engaged for one year, he bought a farm in Macomb Township, which he cultivated until 1868, when he took up his residence in Bushnell and there established a grocery. In 1869 he entered into partnership with E. D. C. Haines in the lumber trade, building up a large and profitable business. He sold his interest in this concern to his partner in 1880, and withdrew from active business, and has

since spent his time looking after his property interests and negotiating loans of his surplus funds.

Mr. Alexander did his full share in the pioneer work of the early days in McDonough County, clearing and breaking up the wild land, and with his worthy spouse, enduring the discomforts, privations and hazards incident to that period. His resolute, persevering, resourceful and discerning qualities, as well as his indomitable energy, gradually led to merited prosperity. He is a man of attractive appearance and genial deportment, simple in manner and speech, never assuming an aggressive attitude, but winning the good will, respect and confidence of every one with whom he has business or social relations. He has always been inspired by a high public spirit, and has advocated, and supported with substantial contributions, all measures designed for the general welfare, generously aiding many worthy and beneficent institutions, especially churches, schools and charitable institutions. In politics he is a firm Republican, but is always discriminating and conscientious in scrutinizing the merits of civic policies and of candidates for political preferment. In fraternal circles he is identified with the Masonic Order. His busy, useful and exemplary career is a strong incentive to all who are entering upon the threshold of active life. At the age of nearly four-score and ten years, he is still clear in mind and sound in body.

The marriage of Mr. Alexander occurred in New Westville, Preble County, Ohio, August 24, 1845, when he wedded Hannah Cowgill, who was born in Fremont, Ohio, August 7, 1828. Thrice fortunate was Mr. Alexander in selecting a life-companion to share his domestic joys and sorrows, and to supplement his arduous exertions in acquiring a competency of this world's goods and developing the character which had dignified his later career. Together with her husband, her parents and only brother, Mrs. Alexander made her home in McDonough County, Ill., where, in Bushnell and in its vicinity, all of their married life was passed, with the exception of four years' residence in Richmond, Ind., during the period intervening between 1886 and 1890. Her union with Mr. Alexander resulted in five sons, all of whom were overtaken by death when quite young. Mrs. Alexander was in most respects a remarka-

ble woman, and one who with the favoring aid of more thorough educational facilities in early youth, and with less of unobtrusiveness and attachment for the quietude and matronly duties of the home circle, would naturally have been a conspicuous figure in that line of unselfish public endeavor, graced by many of her sex, who thereby attained wide and enduring reputation. She possessed exceptional strength of character, and was animated by deep convictions in matters of right and wrong, which no considerations or surroundings could induce her to disregard or suppress. In the conduct of household work, she was a model of order, tidiness and thrift. Her downright honesty in forming, maintaining and expressing opinions on radically important subjects, was recognized with sincere respect throughout a wide circle of acquaintances, and the fidelity with which she fulfilled the obligations of friendship won her the respect of all who knew her. To her, evasion, prevarication, disingenuousness and every form of hypocrisy, were an abomination and utterly repulsive.

The final sickness of Mrs. Alexander was protracted and painful, but through all the agony of slowly approaching dissolution, she manifested an unswerving faith in her Savior, and a cheering assurance of the blissful rest awaiting her in the heavenly mansions prepared for the people of God. She was a zealous, devout and active member of the Presbyterian Church, and her self-denying exertions in church work are gratefully remembered as a shining example by the surviving membership. After lingering upon the bed of sickness nearly two years, in a condition of suffering beyond any (except temporary) relief from medical skill, and unmitigated by even a faint hope of recovery, Mrs. Alexander passed peacefully away on December 1, 1902, and the memory of her life of self-sacrifice and benevolence will long be cherished by those who knew her in the intimacies of daily companionship.

ALLEN, John, who was formerly a successful farmer in Mound Township, McDonough County, Ill., and is now a retired citizen of Macomb, that county, was born in Pulaski County, Ky., July 23, 1841, and there attended public school. His father, Rufus T. Allen, was born in the same county, and his mother, Rhoda (Adams) Allen, was a native of the same State. His



Salitha C. Harlan

paternal grandparents, David and Patsie (Harris) Allen, were born, respectively, in South Carolina and Virginia, and his grandfather on the maternal side, James Adams, was a Kentuckian. The grandmother was originally a Miss Carr. Rufus T. Allen and his wife had three children, of whom their son John was the eldest. In 1854 the family went to Missouri, and in 1863, they came to Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., where the father purchased a farm. John Allen remained with his parents until he was thirty-two years old, when he bought the Mound Township farm. There he was engaged in general farming and stock raising until the spring of 1901, when he retired from active business and removed to Macomb. Here he built a fine residence on East Carroll Street, where he enjoys ample leisure.

On February 12, 1874, Mr. Allen was united in marriage with Mary L. Derby, who was born in Brimfield, Ill., where she attended the district school. The children resulting from this union are: Rosa Belle (Mrs. O. G. Thompson), Daisy May (Mrs. E. H. McCullough), and Bessie Irene, formerly a teacher in the Macomb Preparatory Normal School, now the wife of Prof. O. B. Read, who holds the Chair of Sciences in Winnebago College, Minn., in which institution both will hereafter continue their educational work.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Democrat and served for six years as Treasurer of Mound Township. His religious connection is with the Free Will Baptist Church. As a farmer he pursued intelligent and thrifty methods, as a public official he was faithful to his trust, and as a citizen, he is highly esteemed.

ALLISON, H. Austin, a prominent citizen of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., who is there successfully engaged in the banking business, was born in Ross County, Ohio, on February 2, 1849, son of William and Margaret (Eakle) Allison, natives of the State of Virginia. William Allison was a farmer and surveyor by occupation. He came to McDonough County in 1852 and carried on farming. The subject of this sketch was educated at Cherry Grove Academy and Lincoln College, Ill., and was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Good

Hope until 1890, when, in connection with J. H. Cummings and Q. C. Ward, he organized the Bank of Good Hope, with a capital of \$20,000. It is a private banking concern and has a membership in the State Bankers' Association. On September 2, 1875, Mr. Allison was united in marriage with Mary J. Campbell, who was born in McDonough County, a daughter of David and Winifred (Bridges) Campbell. Two children have resulted from their union, Alvah and Charles.

Politically, Mr. Allison supports the Democratic party. He served two terms as Supervisor of Sciota Township, and has held the office of President of the Village Board. He is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, representing that church in the General Assembly of 1902. He bears the reputation of a sound and perspicacious financier. Mr. Allison was made a Mason in 1870, and is a member of Good Hope Lodge, No. 617, A. F. & A. M., and has filled several offices in the organization.

ANDERSON, Richard Berry, who resides at No. 901 West Carroll Street, Macomb, was born in Perry County, Ill., June 9, 1853. He is the son of Berry and Eliza (Marlow) Anderson, natives of Illinois, where the former was born in Kaskaskia in 1805. Amos and Tabitha Anderson, the paternal grandparents, were natives of Virginia. The grandparents on the mother's side, Richard and Sarah Marlow, were born in Illinois. Perry County, Ill., was organized at the home of Berry Anderson. He was a liberal-minded, public-spirited man, a firm friend of education, and devoted much of his time and means to the education of his family. The subject of this sketch considers his father the greatest teacher he has ever seen. Richard B. Anderson attended the public schools in the neighborhood of his early home, and supplemented his primary education by courses in the Illinois Agricultural College and the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. At the age of twenty years he began teaching. He was Superintendent of Schools at Pickneyville, Ill., for six years, County Superintendent of Perry County (Ill.) schools four years, Superintendent of Schools at Carlinville, Ill., five years, and of the Bushnell (Ill.) schools seven years. For two

years he occupied the Chair of Sciences in Shurtleff College. He has been a member of the Illinois State Teachers' Association for twenty-five years, of the Southern Illinois Teachers' Association from its organization, and of the National Teachers' Association for ten years. He has read the proof-sheets of many text books before they were finally published, has been a contributor to many educational magazines, and has been much engaged as Institute Instructor and lecturer on educational and social topics. On August 14, 1879, Mr. Anderson was married to Henrietta Bowman, who was born in Tennessee, where in girlhood she attended the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have one child, Elma Veva, who is a graduate of the high school under her father's supervision, and also of Know Conservatory of Music. The religious belief of Mr. Anderson is based on the creed of the Baptist Church. On political issues his views are in accordance with the policies of the Republican party.

ANDREWS, Charles, a well-known and thrifty farmer of Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Somersetshire, England, September 24, 1826. His parents were John and Ann (Biddlecomb) Andrews, natives of England. William Andrews, his paternal grandfather, married a lady named Williams, both being of English nativity. Thomas and Mary (Locky) Biddlecomb, of English birth, were the maternal grandparents. Charles Andrews and his brother, Henry, came to Philadelphia, Pa., May 4, 1850. They journeyed on foot and by canal and wagon to McDonough County, Ill., where they engaged in farming on rented land for thirteen years. In 1856 Charles went back to England, where he remained six months. Returning to McDonough County, they operated rented farms until 1864. In the fall of that year, Mr. Andrews bought a farm of eighty acres in Section 24, Chalmers Township, to which he moved May 6, 1864. Ten years later he bought forty acres more adjoining his farm. He cleared the tract of all timber, built a comfortable house and made other improvements, and now has one of the finest farms in the township. The religious faith of Mr. Andrews is based on the creed of the Presbyterian Church. On political issues he is affiliated with the

Republican party. His brother Henry never married, and died in November, 1902, at the home of his brother-in-law, Joseph Bown, in Scotland Township.

ANDREWS, Charles, who is successfully engaged in farming in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in this township September 21, 1865, and here received his early education in the public schools. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Garland) Andrews, whose biographical record appears on another page of this volume. The subject of this sketch was the seventh of ten children born to his parents of whom three girls and five boys are living. He remained at home until he was twenty-eight years old, when he rented a farm in Chalmers Township for two years. At the end of that period he purchased a farm of 120 acres in Industry Township, and to this has added from time to time until he is now the owner of 210 acres of excellent farming land in Section 5. His main crops consist of corn, wheat and oats, and he also raises horses, cattle and hogs.

Mr. Andrews was united in marriage February 28, 1894, to Jennie Curran, a daughter of Nicholas and Maria (Teal) Curran, natives of Ireland and Illinois. They resided in McDonough County near Industry until their death and Mrs. Andrews herself was born and schooled in Industry Township. Five children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Andrews, namely: Lena Ruth, Ethel May, Charles William, Beulah Viola and Earl DeLoss. Mr. Andrews is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the I. O. O. F. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He holds a high place in the esteem of his neighbors and is considered one of the substantial members of the community.

ANDREWS, John T., a well-known resident of Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., where he is successfully engaged in stock-raising, was born in McDonough County, April 27, 1855, a son of James and Rosanna (Bown) Andrews, natives of Middlezoy, England. His parents came to McDonough County in the fall of 1854, and settled in Scotland Township, where they remained four years. The family then moved to Chalmers Township, where the father

bought a farm, the cultivation of which occupied him until his death March 26, 1903.

John T. Andrews is the eldest of a family of eleven children born to his parents. In early youth he attended public school, and remained on the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-five years. He then entered into matrimony and conducted a rented farm six years. At the end of that period he bought seventy acres of farming land in Section 26, and eighty acres in Section 25, Chalmers Township. Here he devotes his attention to raising Shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred Poland-China hogs, with corn and grain for feeding purposes.

On December 23, 1879, Mr. Andrews was joined in wedlock with Mary M. Johnson, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, and attended school in Illinois. Of this union eight children have been born, namely: Mary Leona, who died in infancy; Amy Ethel, Rose Malinda, James Johnson, John Clifford, Mary Lenora, Laura, Mildred and Ada Lois. In politics the subject of this sketch gives his support to the Republican party. He has served as Supervisor, and was elected Highway Commissioner in the spring of 1903. His religious faith is founded on the doctrines of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Andrews is thorough and systematic in the conduct of his work, and the results produced attest the close and intelligent attention he bestows upon it.

ANDREWS, Thomas, who has been for more than half a century engaged in farming in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Somersetshire, England, July 21, 1823, a son of John and Ann (Biddlecomb) Andrews, also natives of England. William Andrews, the paternal grandfather, and Thomas Biddlecomb, the grandfather on the mother's side, were also of English birth. Thomas Andrews, who is the second of nine children born to his parents, received his education in the common schools and worked on a farm until 1849. At that period he came to the United States and located in Ohio, where he continued in farm work for nine months. He then came to Schuyler County, Ill., and was employed for one year in the same occupation, after which he located in McDonough County and worked four years with his two brothers. In 1859, Mr. Andrews bought a farm of forty acres in Industry Township, to which he added

from time to time until his farming possessions now amount to 350 acres of land. This is situated in four townships, viz.: Scotland, Industry, Bethel and Chalmers. Of late years he has lived on his original farm in Industry Township, Section 6. When he first came to this vicinity all his land was in timber. The whole region was a wilderness, and deer were abundant. Mr. Andrews cleared all of his land but about forty acres, and has made all the improvements.

Three weeks before Christmas, in 1847, Mr. Andrews was married to Sarah Garland, a native of Somersetshire, England, who has borne him ten children, namely: Eliza (Mrs. Cobb); Ellen (Mrs. Venard); William; Joseph, of Macomb, Ill.; Annie (Mrs. Stevens); Charles, George, Frank and two who died in infancy. In political contests, Mr. Andrews ranges himself on the side of the Republican party, and is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

ANDREWS, William, who has been successfully engaged in farming in McDonough County, Ill., for more than half a century, is still carrying on his customary work in Chalmers Township, where he worked by the day in the middle of his "teens." He was born in Somersetshire, England, February 2, 1835, and is a son of John and Ann (Biddlecomb) Andrews, natives of England, the father's birthplace being the city of London. The grandparents on both sides—William and Sarah (Williams) Andrews and Thomas and Mary (Lockyer) Biddlecomb—were all of English origin, as were the paternal great-grandparents, David and Mary (Morgan) Andrews.

William Andrews, the subject of this sketch, is the seventh son of his parents, and had two younger sisters. He obtained his schooling partly in England and partly in McDonough County, Ill., where he arrived in 1853. He at once started to work on a farm in Scotland Township, seven years later removing to Chalmers Township. Two years afterwards he bought a farm of 120 acres in Section 26 and 27 of the latter township, which was all in timber. This he cleared, and subsequently purchased 160 acres in Section 27. At present Mr. Andrews is the owner of 280 acres of land, on which he raises cattle, hogs, and horses. His principal crops are corn and grass for use in feeding.

In June, 1862, Mr. Andrews was married to Rowena McCormick, who is a native of Kentucky, where she received her early mental training in the common schools. The children resulting from this union are: Emma (Mrs. Leslie Baty); John Oliver; Ida (Mrs. Alfred Sturgeon); Inez (Mrs. Alonzo Baymiller); and Blanche (Mrs. Michael Sullivan). In politics, Mr. Andrews is a Republican. He has held the office of School Trustee four terms, and has served as School Director for many years.

APPLEGATE, James T.—As a prosperous mine operator, and President of the Applegate & Lewis Coal Company, James T. Applegate is rounding out a career of varied experience, resulting in a wide knowledge of business tactics and ethics, and ready adaptation to the general needs of twentieth century existence. Born on a farm near Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., June 26, 1831, Mr. Applegate is a son of Richard P. Applegate, who was born in Simpsonville, near Louisville, Ky., in 1793, and grandson of Benjamin Applegate, who spent his entire life in Louisville. His mother, Tabitha (Hawley) Applegate, was born in Kentucky in 1799, and died in Illinois in December, 1871.

Emerging from a youth uneventfully passed on the old homestead, and in which work in the fields was interspersed with attendance at the district school, Mr. Applegate found himself a victim of the western fever, which unsettled half the wage-earners between the two oceans during the middle of the last century. Lured by the prospect of a quickly made fortune in the gold fields on the Pacific coast, he reached the Mecca of his dreams under circumstances that would have dismayed the most ambitious Argonauts. Leaving home in January, 1852, he left Panama the following March in a sailing vessel, the British bark "Emily" destined for eighty-four days upon the deep before reaching the port of Mansanillo, Mexico, where they stopped four days laying in supplies of food and water, as they were short of both. They then coasted up to San Blas, where they remained forty-seven days waiting an opportunity to secure passage on another vessel, as the "Emily" had been declared unseaworthy. Through the American Consul the passengers finally secured passage on the "Archibald Gracia," a sailing vessel, which was little

better than the "Emily." On this vessel they were on the ocean forty-five days more before reaching San Francisco on September 11, 1852. During this time thirty-nine of two hundred and fifty passengers died from various causes, and for the greater part of the voyage half-rations of food and a pint of water constituted the daily allowance. After reaching his destination Mr. Applegate engaged in mining in different parts of California, continuing his residence in the West until returning to Illinois in the fall of 1867.

From a comparatively small beginning Mr. Applegate engaged in the stock-business for many years in Illinois, and in 1881 accompanied Dr. Westfall to Europe, repeating the trip the following year, and on both occasions brought back with him high grade horses. He has dealt extensively in horses, cattle, hogs and grain, and has bought and sold town and country properties, at present owning two thousand acres of land in Kansas and Nebraska. At Moline, Ill., in 1895, in company with Mr. Keefer, he purchased 160 acres of coal lands, which since have been operated with gratifying success. Dr. Lewis bought Mr. Keefer's interest in 1897 and The Applegate & Lewis Coal Company was organized with Mr. Applegate as President, Mrs. Applegate as Vice-President, and Dr. Robert E. Lewis as Secretary. Dr. Lewis formerly was a general practitioner in Macomb for fourteen years, and gave up a business of \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year to look after the growing interests of the coal company. The firm owns mines at Cuba and Hanna City, Ill., employs about two hundred and twenty-five men, and has a mining capacity of 1,500 tons of coal a day. Formerly Mr. Applegate had an interest in the sewer-pipe concern now operating under the name of Dickey & Company, of Kansas City, and which have several concerns engaged in the manufacture of sewer-pipe in different parts of the country. The plant at Macomb, Ill., in which Mr. Applegate was interested, burned in 1896 with a loss of \$40,000 above the insurance and was almost immediately rebuilt.

Politically, Mr. Applegate is a Republican, and fraternally is connected with the Macomb Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M. December 24, 1864, he married Lucinda Murry, a native of Schuyler County, Ill., and a graduate of the Rushville high school. Mrs. Applegate is a



JAMES HARRIS

daughter of Allen and Sarah (Marvin) Murry, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Applegate have been born two children, of whom Fannie died at the age of two years, and Addie L. is the wife of Dr. Robert E. Lewis, of Macomb. Mr. Applegate is a man of strong and forceful character, and throughout an extended and busy career has evinced the most important and fundamental requisites of success.

ARCHER, John M., formerly a prosperous farmer in Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., now living in retirement in Macomb, was born April 14, 1827, in Warren County, Ohio, where he enjoyed the limited advantages of the common schools of that period. He is a son of John and Rachel (Hillman) Archer, natives of New Jersey, the father having been born in Camden County. John M. Archer was the youngest of six children born to his parents. In his youth he learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed from 1847 to 1865. Afterward, until 1868, he worked at farming. The period between April, 1868, and January, 1869, he spent in Bushnell. Early in 1869 he bought a farm in Macomb Township, on which he lived until 1882, when he located in Macomb. Here he bought a tract of three acres, on which he built a house and made all necessary improvements. These premises he now occupies in comfortable retirement, free from the strain of active exertion.

On May 2, 1852, Mr. Archer was married to Mary E. Parshall, whose birthplace was in Wood County, Ohio, where she attended public school. Her parents, James G. and Margaret (Staley) Parshall, were born in Allegheny County, Pa. This union resulted in the following children, namely: Rachel Elmy (Mrs. M. L. Harris), born in 1853 and now living in College Springs, Iowa; Florence Belle (Mrs. John F. Booth), deceased, born in 1855; Mary E. (Mrs. George Smith), born in 1857; G. Franklin, born in 1860; John W., born July 20, 1863, and Elizabeth G., born March 8, 1865, who became the wife of Elmer E. Pollick, of California. In politics Mr. Archer is a Republican. He has served as Supervisor for one term, and as member of the City Council from the Third Ward for three terms. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic order, Macomb Lodge, No. 17. Mr. Archer spent about thirty-five

years in earning the repose which he now enjoys, conscious of having well performed the duties of life.

ARGENBRIGHT, Henry L., one of the most enterprising and substantial farmers in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Crawford County, Ind., on February 14, 1855, and there in boyhood attended the public schools. He is a son of August and Catherine (Bryles) Argenbright, natives of Indiana. August Argenbright came to Blandinsville at an early period, and carried on farming. The subject of this sketch arrived in McDonough County in 1871, and located in Hire Township. He engaged in farming until 1880, when he purchased twenty-six acres of land in Section 2 of that township. In 1898 he bought his present place in Section 35, Blandinsville Township, and now owns 242 acres in this Section, and in Sections 1 and 2, Hire Township. On this land Mr. Argenbright has made all the improvements. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, has been one of the most extensive feeders of stock in this section, and is also engaged in breeding Percheron horses. He has one of the finest homes in McDonough County, equipped with all modern improvements.

On December 25, 1877, Mr. Argenbright was married to Ellie Davidson, who was born in La Grange County, Ind. Five children have resulted from this union, namely: Frank (deceased at the age of ten years); Fanny, Mabel, Ethel and Gilbert. Politically, Mr. Argenbright is a Democrat. Religiously, he leans toward the Methodist Church. Fraternally, he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Argenbright's parents, John and Nancy (Gilbert) Davidson, were born, respectively, in Ohio and New York, and, coming to McDonough County in 1854, located on the farm where she now resides.

ARGENBRIGHT, Isaac, who is successfully engaged in farming in Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., and one of the most substantial representatives of the agricultural element in this region, was born in Crawford County, Ind., April 30, 1847, a son of Augustus and Catherine (Bryles) Argenbright, natives also of that State. The subject of this sketch came to McDonough County, in 1870, and

worked at farming here and there for six years. Being economical and frugal, he accumulated a sufficiency to begin farming on his own responsibility, and bought forty acres of land in 1877, locating in Section 1, Hire Township. To this he has made additions, as opportunity offered, until he is now the owner of 600 acres of choice land. On this he has made most of the improvements, having built his present residence twelve years ago. He follows general farming and stock-raising, breeding Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses, and ranks among the most extensive and successful agriculturists in McDonough County.

On November 19, 1876, Mr. Argenbright was joined in wedlock with Harriet F. Locke, a native of Indiana. Four children have blessed their union, namely: Vernon, Zella, Hazel and Genevan. The religious connection of Mr. Argenbright is with the Christian Church. Politically, he is a supporter of the Democratic party. He has rendered good service to the township as Road Commissioner, and held the office of Supervisor in 1900-02.

ARMSTRONG, Frederick S., who is Superintendent of the Gas and Electric Light Plant of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Greene County, Ill., January 20, 1863. His father, Joseph R. Armstrong, was born in Rogersville, Tenn., and his mother, Anna E. (Whipple) Armstrong, in Marietta, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Clinton Armstrong, was also born in Rogersville. His grandfather on the mother's side was E. Augustus Whipple. Mr. Armstrong attended the common schools of Carlinville, Ill., and afterward pursued a course of study in Blackburn University, also located in that city. Two years after he completed his education he applied himself to civil engineering, in which he was occupied for ten years, being employed by the Government for two years in Utah, and also in Kansas and Illinois. He was afterward engaged in merchandising in Bardolph, Ill., for three years, and in engineering at Peoria for two years. On October 1, 1901, he came to Macomb, to take charge of the Electric Light and Gas Works, and has continued in this capacity since that period.

Mr. Armstrong was married May 7, 1891, to Nellie Provine, who was born and schooled in Macomb, and they have one child, Anna E.,

born October 5, 1894. Politically, Mr. Armstrong is a Republican, in religious faith is a Presbyterian, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

ARTER, Daniel, formerly an energetic and successful farmer in Prairie City Township, McDonough County, Ill., where he now lives in comfortable retirement, was born on January 6, 1836, in Richland County, Ohio. He is a son of Henry and Susanna (Musselman) Arter, natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch moved from Ohio to Iowa in 1858, and in 1859 came from Iowa to Illinois and settled in Warren County. In 1878 he came to McDonough County, buying 120 acres of land in Section 8, Prairie City Township, and later, 240 acres west of the first purchase and eighty acres in Section 16. He followed farming and stock-raising with success, but has now practically left the operation of the farms to his sons. All the buildings on his land were put up by him, and he made all the improvements on the place where he now lives.

On September 21, 1865, Mr. Arter was married in Richland County, Ohio, to Samantha Mitchell, who was born in that county, and attended the common schools in her youth, as did her husband. Six children blessed their union, of whom the following are living: Frank L., Roy, Pearl B. and Guy. Politically, Mr. Arter is an adherent of the Republican party, and both he and his wife affiliate with the Methodist Church. Mr. Arter is a man of upright character, and bears an unblemished reputation. Mrs. Arter is a daughter of Ephraim and Cynthia (Eustick) Mitchell, both born in Ohio and passed their lives in their native State. She was the fifth in a family of eleven children and came west after her marriage.

ARVIN, James (deceased), for many years a successful, influential and highly-esteemed farmer in Schuyler County, Ill., and later a resident of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Garrard County, Ky., August 30, 1822, and received his early education in the country schools of his neighborhood. His family was of Scotch descent, and he was a son of Starling and Elizabeth (Leysher) Arvin, natives of Nova Scotia. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of ten children. At



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the age of seventeen years he came to Schuyler County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming until 1892, when he moved to Macomb, where he died, June 26, 1904. When he began life for himself he possessed very little means, but by industry, economy and thrift, he acquired considerable property.

On May 17, 1882, Mr. Arvin was united in marriage with Margaret E. Wheat, who was born in Littleton, Schuyler County, Ill., where in girlhood she attended the district schools, afterward pursuing a course of study in the Branch College, Macomb. One child, James, resulted from this union, who died September 9, 1901, at the age of seventeen years. The political views of Mr. Arvin were in harmony with the policies of the Republican party. Religiously he was an active and useful member of the Baptist Church in Macomb, and contributed liberally toward the construction of the new church edifice of that denomination, his donation of two thousand dollars being the largest one made for that purpose in Macomb. In every relation of life, James Arvin was an upright and conscientious man. He took faithful and affectionate care of his parents as long as they lived and fulfilled every obligation resting upon him with a high sense of duty.

Mrs. Arvin was a daughter of John Wheat and Julia A. Snyder, who were natives of Kentucky, the mother being of Irish descent and the father German. They came from Kentucky to Schuyler County, Ill., located on a farm, and later moved to Littleton, Ill., where the father died March 26, 1902. The mother still survives, and is living at Littleton. Mrs. Arvin was one of fourteen children, of whom only five are now living.

ASPLUND, Herman A., who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., is a native of Sweden, where he was born on February 9, 1867, a son of Charles and Sophie (Johnson) Asplund, also natives of Sweden. Mr. Asplund came to the United States in 1870, and settled near New Philadelphia, Ill. He then moved to a farm northwest of Bushnell, Ill., where he remained until 1903. At that period he took charge of the farm of James Leard, of Prairie City, Ill., on which he lived for two years. He is the owner of a farm near Macomb, Ill. On July 3, 1889, Mr. Asplund was married to Nellie Harold,

who was born in Fulton County, Ill. Three children have blessed this union, namely: Edward, Mary and Ethel. Politically, Mr. Asplund is a member of the Republican party, and fraternally is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ATHERTON, William B.—After many years of successful farming in Scotland and New Salem Townships, McDonough County, Ill., the subject of this sketch withdrew from his active labors on November 24, 1904. Mr. Atherton was born in Dallas City, Hancock County, Ill., March 14, 1842. He is a son of Joseph Atherton, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, and Eliza (Simonson) Atherton, who was born in the State of New Jersey. The grandfather, Iseal Atherton, and grandmother, Nellie (Campbell) Atherton, were natives of Hamilton County, Ohio. Joseph Atherton moved from Hancock County during the Mormon War, in 1845, to Stark County, Ill. Of the four boys and seven girls born to his parents, William P. Atherton was the fifth in order of birth. In boyhood he attended school in Stark County, where he lived until 1872. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was with Sherman at Johnston's surrender, at Raleigh, N. C. At the end of the war he returned to Stark County, where he was the owner of an eighty-acre farm, which he then sold and purchased 120 acres of land in Scotland Township. In this and New Salem Township, he finally acquired 250 acres of land. Eighty acres of this he gave to his daughter, and sold eighty acres in 1904, leaving ninety acres in his name on his retirement from active pursuits. He then moved to Macomb, where he bought a residence on North Lafayette Street.

On March 3, 1868, at Toulon, Ill., Mr. Atherton was married to Amelia C. Atherton, who was born at Cape Girardeau, Mo., April 15, 1858, where in her youth she attended the public school. The offspring of this union was four children, namely: Nellie E. (Mrs. Ambrose Harlan), born at Lafayette, Stark County, Ill., March 12, 1871; Mary Abigail, born February 14, 1875, and died October 19, 1878; Emma, born December 27, 1883, who died at the age of six years, January 28, 1890; and Joseph A., born September 3, 1889, at Pennington's Point, McDonough County, and who remains under

the parental roof. Mrs. Atherton died February 1, 1901, and was buried at Pennington's Point. Although not active in politics, the subject of this sketch gives his support to the Democratic party.

BACON, Joseph Barnes, M. D.—A near approach to an ideal standard in medical attainments and practice is manifest in the career of Dr. Joseph B. Bacon, of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., whose reputation as a physician and surgeon is not circumscribed by the limits of that city and county. Beyond these local environments has spread a recognition of the breadth of his scientific research, and the effective use he has made of exceptional acquisitions. The acknowledged status reached by Dr. Bacon in his chosen sphere of endeavor is abundant evidence of the possession of those traits of mind and character which are essential to the achievement of distinction in the medical profession. His success is attributable to a keen perceptive faculty, firmness in decision, constancy of purpose, a spirit of thorough investigation of all biological problems, a determination to keep fully abreast of modern developments in pathology, and a rigid observance of the strictest rules of ethics. During the institutional training of his preparatory period he brought to bear upon the successive courses of study pursued a degree of assiduity, diligence of application and concentration of mental force that constituted an augury of future prominence, and although he became through this instrumentality uncommonly well versed in medical theory, he has never ceased to be a student. Even after he had developed into a practitioner of established repute, he was not content until he had sought other sources of instruction in noted universities of the Old World. Thus perfecting his mental resources by persistent delving into the mysteries of his calling, he has acquired a degree of theoretical and practical skill adequate to meet all the emergencies arising in critical stages of intricate and complicated maladies.

Joseph Barnes Bacon was born in the village of Tennessee, McDonough County, Ill., January 14, 1854, and is a son of Larkin Crouch and Hanor (Durbin) Bacon. His father was a native of Tennessee, having been born at Jonesboro in that State, in 1818. His mother was born in Louisville, Ky., February 24, 1825.

Larkin Crouch Bacon was a farmer by occupation, and a man of notable intelligence and admirable traits of character. In boyhood, Joseph B. Bacon made himself useful as best he could on the paternal farm, meanwhile attending the district school in the vicinity of his home. Later in youth he became a pupil in the Branch Academy, at Macomb, and afterwards pursued a course in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. In 1879, he applied himself to the study of medicine in the Texas Medical College, at Galveston, following this in 1881 by a course in the Chicago Medical College. On graduating from the institution last named, he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession. In 1884, he went abroad, and in that and the year following, took post-graduate courses at Heidelberg and Vienna. Dr. Bacon subsequently acted in the capacity of Instructor in Gynecology at the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, and at a still later period, was connected with the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School as Professor of Diseases of the Rectum. In 1902, he founded the St. Francis Hospital at Macomb, of which he is Surgeon-in-Chief. His discharge of the important functions devolving upon him in this institution has enhanced his reputation, already high, and he ranks among the most skillful surgeons in that section of the State.

On September 12, 1888, Dr. Bacon was united in marriage with Elizabeth Lisle Bailey, who was born at Macomb, Ill., October 25, 1865. Two children are the result of this union, namely: William Sutherland Bacon, born February 23, 1891, and Dorothy Lisle Bacon, born February 18, 1896.

Politically, Dr. Bacon was a Republican until 1896, when he allied himself with the Democratic party. In fraternal circles he is identified with the A. F. & A. M., in which he is a charter member of the Macomb Commandery, Knights Templar. Professionally, he holds memberships in the American Medical Association; the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; the Illinois State Medical Society; the Chicago Gynecological Society, and the Chicago Academy of Medicine.

BAGLEY, Stephen J., who is successfully engaged in farming in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Manchester,

England, March 12, 1854. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Skaret) Bagley, were also of English origin, the former's birthplace being Manchester. Samuel Bagley came to the United States and proceeded to McDonough County, Ill., settling on a farm in Chalmers Township. Stephen J. Bagley is the eldest of four children, two of whom were boys. He made his home with his parents until he was twenty-seven years old. He then rented a farm of Thomas Gilmore, on which he was engaged in farming for twenty-one and one-half years. In the meantime he had purchased 200 acres of land in this township, and carries on general farming, and raising cattle, horses and hogs. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he often worked.

On December 25, 1878, Mr. Bagley was married to Emma Cale, a native of Ohio, where in girlhood she received a common school education. The issue of this union was nine children, as follows: Alice (Mrs. Lawrence Clugston); Fred, who married Annie Hill; George, Jennie, Mamie, Pearl, Loutilus, Ralph and Irene. Mr. Bagley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since 1887, he has been Vice-President of the County Sunday School Association. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and has served as School Director since 1894.

BAILEY, George W., President Electric Light and Gas Company, Macomb, was born in Macomb, Ill., August 24, 1838, the son of W. W. and Elizabeth M. (Walker) Bailey, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, who came to Illinois about 1833. They were the parents of ten children of whom the subject of this sketch was next to the youngest. George W. Bailey was educated in the common schools of Illinois, and at the age of twenty-one opened a grocery store, which later he sold to embark in the dry-goods trade. On February 20, 1861, he was married to Eliza M. Worthington, of Rushville, Ill., and of this union three children have been born: Roland W., Anna B. Blunt (a dentist residing in Chicago), and James W. In 1901, Mr. Bailey disposed of his dry-goods stock, and retired from active labor. Three years later (1904), he was made President of the Macomb Electric Light and Gas Company, a position which he still fills to the satisfaction of patrons and the company. In his political

affiliations Mr. Bailey is a Republican, and is also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

BAILEY, William Washington (deceased).—Among the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Macomb, Ill., at an early period, was the subject of this sketch. He was born near the Natural Bridge, in Virginia, November 25, 1797, and died in Macomb on March 22, 1872. He was a son of William Schreve Bailey and wife, who were natives of Virginia. After living in his native State until 1818, he removed with his father's family to Adair County, Ky., where his father, who was a farmer by occupation, passed the remainder of his life. Mr. Bailey attended the district schools in his youth, whenever opportunity offered, and helped his father in the operation of the farm. As his father was a slaveholder, he assisted in the supervision of the place after the latter's death. In 1833, he came to Illinois, and engaged in the dry-goods trade in Macomb, conducting the second store of this kind opened in the town. In this line he continued nearly all his life. Although he owned the farm which is now the property of his son, William S. Bailey, he gave it little personal attention. He was one of the early stockholders of what is now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and was also one of the principal promoters of the movement to determine the location of the old McDonough College.

About the year 1819, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage, in the State of Kentucky, with Elizabeth Walker, who was a member of a prominent family in that State, some of whose members came to Illinois, and are related to the Walker family of McDonough County, including Cyrus Walker, a distinguished member of the bar. Ten children resulted from this union, three of whom died in infancy. Those who reached mature years were: James, William S., Joseph, Samuel, Mary, George and Henry. The last named died in the army in 1861. Of the entire family, the sole survivors are William S. and George, who are prominent citizens of Macomb. Mrs. Bailey died in August, 1856, and on May 5, 1864, Mr. Bailey was married to Hannah A. Dean. This union was without issue. Mr. Bailey's second wife, Hannah A. Dean, came to Macomb from Woodstock, Conn., in the fall of 1854, to teach in the old McDonough County College, Rev. J. Pillsbury being at

that time President of the institution, and she continued teaching until her marriage, for a part of the time being connected with the public schools, and becoming one of the most widely known teachers in McDonough County. She still resides in Macomb and retains in her possession the records of the historic old college with which she was connected fifty years ago.

In politics, Mr. Bailey was an old-time Whig, and afterward a Republican. Religiously, he was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Macomb, with which he united one year after its organization on June 9, 1832, and in which he was an elder for about forty years. He was a man of marked intelligence, high character, and genial temperament, and his influence was always exerted for good. He was one of the most substantial and useful of the early residents of Macomb.

BAKER, John H., a thoroughly competent and successful druggist of Macomb, Ill., was born in Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, December 18, 1861. His father, Ephraim Baker, was born in Baltimore, Md., and his mother, Mary (Goar) Baker, was a native of Kentucky. Mr. Baker received his early mental training in the public schools of McDonough County, and also attended a business college at Dixon, Ill. He is the youngest of eleven children born to his parents, who came to this county when he was five years of age. He staid on the farm until the spring of 1885, and then spent a short time in Kansas. Returning to Illinois, he was engaged in the grocery business three and a half years in Plymouth, Hancock County, and was one and a half years in a general store. He then sold out and went into the drug business, in which he continued until 1896. This he disposed of and bought a drug store at Fandon, McDonough County, which he conducted four years and a half, when he sold this also and came to Macomb. Here he started a new drug-store March 8, 1901, which he sold in April, 1903, and then established another.

Mr. Baker was married June 25, 1891, to Maggie Hitchens, who was born and schooled at La Harpe, Ill. Their children are Eulalie and Onita Ruth. In politics, Mr. Baker acts with the Republican party, and fraternally is connected with the Masonic Order, K. of P. and M. W. A.

BAKER, Jonathan H. (deceased), whose span of life covered years of eminent usefulness to the community of which he was a very prominent and influential member, was born in Walpole, Cheshire County, N. H., May 8, 1817. He was a son of Edward and Anna (Haskell) Baker, natives of Massachusetts. At the age of seven years Mr. Baker was left an orphan, and "bound out" to a farmer named Edmond Walker. When he was eighteen years old his guardian allowed him to enter the employ of a merchant in the vicinity, where he worked as clerk until he came to Illinois. The journey westward was made overland, and a period of twenty-seven days was consumed in reaching Macomb. After working one month in a brick yard in 1838, he became a clerk for James M. Campbell, with whom he remained two years. In January, 1841, he went into the grocery business in company with J. P. Updegraff. In 1845, he was appointed Postmaster of Macomb, and held the office four years. During this period he was also engaged in the mercantile trade in company with Charles Chandler, continuing in this line until 1855, when he embarked in real-estate business. In 1858 he was appointed County Clerk to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Isaac Grantham, and in the following year was elected to that office, serving one term and continuing his real-estate operations in the meantime. In 1865 he entered upon the practice of law in partnership with Mr. Neece, under the firm name of Baker & Neece. In 1877 he was elected County Judge, and was re-elected in 1882.

As a citizen, Judge Baker maintained a high standing, and, as a jurist, was clear, firm and impartial. He possessed in a marked degree those qualities which fitted him for the judicial function. On March 2, 1843, Judge Baker was united in marriage to Isabella Hempstead, a daughter of Stephen Hempstead. She was born in Missouri, and came to Illinois when a child. Four children resulted from their union, namely: Clara A., wife of C. V. Chandler; Mary C., widow of E. L. Wells; Isabella, wife of George D. Tunnickliff, an attorney, of Macomb, and Joseph H. Judge Baker's decease occurred December 31, 1891.

In politics, Judge Baker was an unswerving Democrat and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas, candidate for Congress in 1838. In religious belief, he was a Universalist, and



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was identified with the church of that denomination in Macomb. Fraternally, he was one of the first members of the I. O. O. F. in the city of his residence. While not demonstrative or aggressive in his mental characteristics, the subject of this review was a man of remarkable self-poise, lucid in perception and vigorous in logical deduction, and occupied a rank second to few, if any, in the admirable succession of jurists who have adorned the profession of law in McDonough County.

BALL, Ira D., founder of the carriage and wagon-making establishment of Ball Brothers, in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., is a native of the State of New Jersey, who, coming to Rushnell in 1863, there engaged in the business of wagon-making. This he followed for many years, and, as his sons grew up they became associated with him in the enterprise, which has constantly increased in its proportions. The wife of Mr. Ball was formerly Anna Dean, a native of Ohio. His sons, Ira M. Ball, F. L. Ball, and J. J. Ball, constitute the firm of Ball Brothers, who now direct the business inaugurated by their father, and manufacture and sell all varieties of carriages, wagons, harness, etc.

The subject of this sketch is a man of sound judgment, superior business capacity, and, in the development of the manufacturing enterprise with which he has so long been associated, has displayed notable energy and diligence. In this connection, his sons have followed worthily in his footsteps. The manufactory of Ball Brothers, under which style the concern has been conducted since 1891, is one of the most extensive and thoroughly equipped of its kind in the country. The present main building, 60 by 100 feet in dimensions, located on Main Street, was erected in 1895. Subsequently the firm built another factory 60 by 50 feet and still later another—a two-story structure—60 by 100 feet in size. The firm does all kinds of repair work, blacksmithing and woodwork.

BARCLAY, John.—No one need be deeply versed in the history of family names to fix upon the nationality of the Barclays. In truth, not only were the paternal grandfather, John, and the father, James, sons of sturdy Scotland, but Mary Paul, the grandmother, was born

there, as also were Agnes Binnie, the mother of the subject of this sketch, and her grandparents, Robert and Mary (Eady) Binnie. John Barclay is himself a native of Falkirk, Scotland, where he was born July 25, 1833. On June 6, 1861, he was married to Miss Nancy Kelly, of Argyleshire. Mrs. Barclay's grandparents, James and Effie (McDonald) Kelly and Charles and Elizabeth (Thompson) McNeil, were unswerving Scots, and her parents, James and Elizabeth (McNeil) Kelly, stood in the same firm ranks. The following named children of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay may therefore claim as pure a strain of Scotch blood as can be found anywhere in the State. Margaret Elizabeth (Mrs. R. Paschal, Cass County, Ill.), Nannie C. (Mrs. W. Allison, McDonough County), James L., Charles W. and John A.—the three last named being residents of Scotland Township.

Mr. Barclay left the land of his birth and of his ancestors, on the 25th of April, 1850, landing in New York City, whence he traveled via the Erie Canal to Buffalo and thence by lake boat to Chicago. The old Michigan Canal bore him to La Salle, and then he came on to McDonough County, where his parents purchased a farm in what is now Scotland Township. John remained with his parents until a year before his marriage, when he bought eighty acres as the nucleus of an independent homestead. Until his marriage in 1861, his sister kept house for him. At this location he lived, prospered and established himself as a useful and honorable citizen, adding to his possessions from time to time, until he was the proprietor of 200 acres of improved land. In March, 1894, he retired from his farm, and removed to Macomb, purchasing property on East Washington Street and erecting thereon a tasteful residence.

During his active life as an agriculturist, as well as during his less strenuous experience at Macomb, Mr. Barclay was repeatedly called upon to perform public service of an important character. For two years he served as Highway Commissioner of Scotland Township, was School Director for a period of twenty years, Supervisor for two years, and Town Clerk, Assessor, and School Treasurer successively for a period of three years each, resigning the latter office on his removal to Macomb. In that city he has also been a member

of the City Council for the Third Ward for two years. In politics, he has always been a Republican and, as is quite natural from his unadulterated Scotch ancestry, as well as from his individual convictions, he is a firm adherent to the tenets of the Presbyterian Church.

BARLEY, Elias A., a retired farmer of Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., now living in Macomb, was born in Marion County, Ind., February 1, 1842. His father, William Barley, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Emeline (Adsit) Barley, was born in the State of New York. His paternal grandfather, John Barley, was a native of Maryland, and his grandfather on the maternal side, Elias Adsit, was a New Yorker. William Barley and his wife moved to Warren County, Ohio, when their son, Elias, was an infant. The latter was the second of three children born to them. In his boyhood, the subject of this sketch enjoyed the advantage of the common school, and worked on a farm in Ohio until 1873, when he came to McDonough County. There he rented a farm of 160 acres in Macomb Township for two years. This he afterward purchased and cultivated it until 1892. At that period retiring from active labors, he moved to Macomb and bought a home on East Carroll Street. He had previously sold his farm and purchased another of 160 acres nearer Macomb. He was a diligent and careful farmer, and his labors brought forth satisfactory results.

Mr. Barley was married September 1, 1863, to Elizabeth Hadden, a native of Warren County, Ohio, where she attended the public and high schools. Eight children resulted from this union, as follows: Carrie (Mrs. W. H. Allen), of Ohio; Bessie (Mrs. William Newland); Lee; Georgia; John; Catherine; Winifred (deceased); and Fred. Politically, Mr. Barley is a Republican. He served the public as School Director of Macomb Township for ten years, and was Road Commissioner for eight years. After his removal to Macomb, he represented the Second Ward in the City Council three years. In 1899 he was elected City Supervisor, and was re-elected, his time expiring in April, 1905. Fraternally, he is connected with the I. O. O. F. In all the relations of life, Mr.

Barley has been faithful and dutiful, and he is now enjoying the comfortable retirement merited by a career of industry and probity.

BAUMGARDNER, William, who, since 1859, has been successfully engaged in farming in Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born on October 22, 1837, in Germany. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Brant) Baumgardner, natives of the same country. His father was a baker by trade. The subject of this sketch was brought to the United States by his parents when he was five years of age, the family locating at Chillicothe, Ohio, where he worked as a cabinet-maker until he was twenty years old. He then came to Macomb, where he worked at his trade until, at the age of twenty-one, he rented and farmed land in Tennessee Township. In 1859 he settled in Hire Township, also in McDonough County, where he now lives in Section 35. Here he bought a tract of land, to which he has added until he is now the owner of 246 acres. On this he is engaged in general farming and stock feeding. He is a thorough farmer, and applies himself closely and diligently to the task before him.

On March 19, 1865, Mr. Baumgardner was joined in wedlock with Martha McClure, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. She was a daughter of Rutherford and Sarah (White) McClure, natives of Ohio. The children resulting from this union are nine in number, and named as follows: Wallace, Fred, Thomas, Dock, Lawrence, Ray, Carrie (Mrs. Luther Chandler), Lorena (Mrs. Frank Schryke) and Lizzie (wife of William R. Chandler, a carpenter of Macomb). Politically, Mr. Baumgardner is an adherent of the Democratic party. He served six years as Road Commissioner and held the office of Township Supervisor for one term, and his public services are regarded by the community as having been conscientious and efficient. The religious belief of Mr. Baumgardner is in accordance with the creed of the Presbyterian Church.

BAYLESS, John H., editor and publisher, Blandinsville, McDonough County, was born on a farm near Blandinsville, January 13, 1875, the son of Jefferson and Susan L. Bayless and obtained his primary education in the local schools. After graduation from the public



Catharine O. Havens

school, he entered the Western Illinois Normal College at Macomb, graduating from the latter in June, 1900, and also from the Macomb Business Institute. He then entered as a student the law office of Elting & Camp, practicing attorneys of Macomb, where he remained until 1901, when he removed to Blandinsville, and there engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business, and was also employed as manager of the telephone system for nearly two years. In January, 1903, he purchased the "Blandinsville Star Gazette," to which he has since given his entire attention as editor and publisher, building up a prosperous business. The "Blandinsville Star" was established in 1893, and the "Gazette" in 1887, the two papers being consolidated in 1900 under the name of the "Star-Gazette." Mr. Bayless was married at Blandinsville, June 4, 1902, to Allie J. Wilson, and they have two sons—Keith W. and Blake C. In politics Mr. Bayless is a Republican, and to the principles of his party gives a zealous support in the columns of his paper, in the publication of which he has shown much enterprise and ability. His entire life has been spent in his native county, in which he enjoys an extensive social and business acquaintance.

BEAN, Joseph.—One of the most substantial and highly esteemed farmers of Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., is he whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Bean was born in McDonough County, on September 4, 1836, and is a son of Robert R. and Martha (Crouch) Bean, both natives of Tennessee. Robert R. Bean, who was a farmer by occupation, came to McDonough County and located in Tennessee Township in 1830. He afterwards moved to Chalmers Township, where he devoted his attention to farming and also plied his trade of blacksmithing. Here he passed the remainder of his days, dying January 20, 1859, at the age of fifty-nine years. The mother died in December, 1842. Robert R. Bean assisted in the organization of Tennessee and Chalmers Townships, and served as County Commissioner several terms. He also held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk.

Joseph Bean is the seventh of a family of ten children. He was a twin. He grew up on the paternal farm, assisting in the work, and at intervals attending the public schools in the vicinity. In early manhood he crossed

the plains three times—in 1859, 1862 and 1863. In 1864 he located in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, and in 1868 moved to Hire Township, where he bought eighty acres of land in Section 25. Here he broke the land and made all the improvements, and has since been engaged in general farming and raising Shorthorn cattle. He is now the owner of 213 acres of fine land in Hire Township. On April 16, 1864, Mr. Bean was married to Mary F. Welch, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Three children blessed their union, namely: Ella (Mrs. Joseph Welch), Bert and Belasco. Politically, Mr. Bean is a Democrat. He was elected Township Supervisor in 1896, and, through re-election, served six years. His church membership is with the Baptist denomination. He has been a member of that church for thirty years, and for twenty-five years has acted as Superintendent of the Sunday school. The subject of this sketch is looked upon as a good representative of the best element in agriculture and citizenship of McDonough County.

BEELEY, John Allen, who is successfully engaged in the jewelry business in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Morgan County, Ill., near Arenzville, on January 19, 1860, a son of Joseph and Martilla (Houston) Beeley, the father being a native of England, and the mother of Illinois. Joseph Beeley came from England to the United States and journeyed to the State of Illinois, where he settled in Morgan County in the 'forties. There he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and is now living on the old homestead farm in Morgan County, one-half mile south of Arenzville. John A. Beeley was reared on his father's farm, and in his youth attended the public schools of Morgan County. In early manhood he learned the trade of a jeweler in Springfield, after which he located at Meredosia, Ill., where he remained four years. In 1890 he established himself in the jewelry and optician line in Blandinsville, where he has since conducted a store. In 1902 he moved into his present place of business, where he does all kinds of repair work and handles a full line of fine jewelry, sewing machines, graphophones and fine stationery. He gives close attention to his customers, and is meeting with merited success.

On January 10, 1900, the subject of this sketch was joined in wedlock with Grace Ermine Hitch, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. One child, Helen, has resulted from this union. Mrs. Beeley is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Hitch, of Blandinsville. Mr. Beeley professes the religious faith of the Christian church. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist, and fraternally is connected with the A. F. & A. M.

BEGHTOL, William, who formerly carried on farming on an extensive scale in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., but is now living a retired life in Industry, Ill., was born in Bullitt County, Ky., August 24, 1829. He is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Pohon) Beghtol. The grandparents were Henry and Elizabeth (Horine) Beghtol and William and Elizabeth (King) Pohon, of whom the maternal grandfather was of English birth. The subject of this sketch came to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1853, and worked there one year on a farm. He came thence to McDonough County and bought 160 acres of land in Eldorado Township, where he lived from 1854 to 1873. In the last named year he went to Rocky Ford, Bent County, Colo., and became associated in business with his brother-in-law, George W. Swink. In 1876 he sold out his interest in this concern and returned to the home place in McDonough County. There he lived until May, 1897, when he retired from farming, moved to the town of Industry and purchased a residence, which he now occupies. He is the owner of 680 acres of land, comprising three farms in Eldorado Township, one in Industry Township, and one in Bethel Township. On April 25, 1854, Mr. Beghtol was united in marriage with Martha J. Swink, who was born and schooled in Breckenridge County, Ky., and their union resulted in the following children: Ballard, of Dodge City, Kan.; Maria (Mrs. Meaton), George W., Alice, Abigail (Mrs. Miller), and Samuel E. (all of McDonough County), and Ulysses G. and Anna, both of whom died in infancy. In politics Mr. Beghtol is an Independent. He has been one of the most enterprising, energetic and successful farmers of McDonough County and now, in the prime of life, is enabled to rest in the enjoyment of the fruits of his vigorous endeavors.

BELL, John (deceased), who, prior to 1862, was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in central Ohio, was born in Maryland, September 11, 1810, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Bell) Bell. He came to McDonough County in 1862 and located in Macomb, where he spent the remainder of his life in retirement, dying March 21, 1892. Mr. Bell was three times married. His first wife was Elizabeth Barton, a native of Maryland, by whom he had three children, namely: Susan (Mrs. Styler), of Indianapolis, Ind., David and William. The mother died in 1869. Mr. Bell was again married February 18, 1870, wedding Mattie Madison, of Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., who died in 1871. The third wife of Mr. Bell was Ann Bailey, to whom he was married Oct. 30, 1877. She was a daughter of Henry and Mary (Foulke) Bailey. In politics Mr. Bell advocated the principles of the Republican party. In religious belief he was a Universalist. He was a man of much intelligence and force of character, and was widely respected in the community of which which he was a member for more than thirty years.

BENNETT, John Riley, a prosperous farmer in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 10, 1845. He is a son of George and Matilda (Brown) Bennett, both natives of Ohio, the latter having been born in Warren County. The maternal grandfather was John Brown, a native of Pennsylvania. George Bennett moved with his family, in a three-horse wagon from Ohio to McDonough County, Ill., in 1850, and settled on a 120-acre tract of land which he bought in Industry Township, also becoming owner of ninety acres of timber land in Industry Township. He met his death in 1885, through an accident caused by the running away of a pair of horses, and his widow died two years afterward.

Mr. Bennett was the only child of his parents, although he has a half-sister, Belle (Mrs. Miner), living near Knox City, Mo., who is the mother of two children, Blanche and Georgia. Mr. Bennett remained with his father until the latter's death, when he bought his half-sister's interest in the farm. He has always lived on this place with the exception of one year spent



Albert W. Havens M.D.

on another farm in the same township. In early youth he attended the common schools of his neighborhood, meanwhile working on the home farm. On July 4, 1866, he was united in marriage with Columbia Anna Sanders, born in Rushville, Ill., where she received her early education in the public graded schools. She is the daughter of James and Maria (Lewis) Sanders, natives of Illinois and Alabama, respectively. Her maternal grandparents were Abram and Elizabeth (Davis) Lewis, natives of the latter State. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett had one child, Edgar, who was born November 4, 1867, and who died at the age of two years and five months. They also have an adopted daughter, Cora (Mrs. A. E. Rush), wife of A. E. Rush, a jeweler of Macomb, and who is the mother of two children: Bennett, aged ten years, and Alfred aged seven. Mr. Bennett is held in high esteem as a man of strict integrity and a useful member of the community. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically, a Republican.

BERRY, Archie J., who is among the most energetic and progressive of the younger farmers of Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Eldorado Township December 12, 1880, a son of James J. and Mary (Campbell) Perry, his father being a native of the same township, and his mother, of Oquawka, Henderson County, Ill. His grandfather, Thomas Berry, was of English birth, and the maiden name of his grandmother was Harris. Archie J. Berry is the second of a family of four children born to his parents, three of whom were boys. He received his early education in the public schools of his neighborhood, and then took a course in the university at Lincoln, Ill., and the Metropolitan Business College, Chicago. He spent two years as a student in the university and completed the mercantile college course. After finishing the latter he returned to the paternal farm, which he has been conducting for three years, his father's family having moved to Decatur, Ill. He is engaged in general farming, and his intelligence, careful method, and diligent application to the task which he has undertaken are manifest in the results already produced. The beginning of his agricultural career seems bright with the promise of notable success in this sphere of labor in later years.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage on January 12, 1905, with Blanche Johns, who was born in Ackley, Iowa, and after undergoing a preliminary scholastic training in the public and high schools in the vicinity of her home, pursued a course of study in Ellsworth College, at Iowa Falls, Iowa. Politically, Mr. Berry casts his vote and exerts his influence in favor of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the K. of P.

BINNIE, Andrew (deceased), formerly one of the prominent and successful farmers in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, March 3, 1844, a son of Andrew and Agnes (Waddill) Binnie, natives of Scotland. The paternal grandfather was Robert Binnie, also of Scottish origin, Andrew Binnie came from Scotland to the United States in 1847. He proceeded to Illinois and was first located at Astoria. Somewhat later he moved to Scotland Township, McDonough County and settled on Camp Creek. The subject of this sketch staid at home until he was of age, when he bought 200 acres of land on Section 15, Scotland Township. He also owned eighty-five acres on Section 9, of the same township. Long before his marriage he lived on the farm on Section 15, and remained there until his death, which occurred February 3, 1905. He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Macomb, Ill.

On January 18, 1888, Mr. Binnie was married to Sarah Herndon, who was born and schooled in Morgan County, Ill. Mrs. Binnie is the daughter of Allen and Frances (Cave) Herndon, natives of Rockingham County, Va. Ezekiel Herndon and Reuben Cave, the paternal and maternal grandfathers, respectively, were Virginians. In infancy Mrs. Binnie was brought by her parents to McDonough County. Her father, a soldier in the Civil War, died in a hospital at Nashville, Tenn., as a result of exposure in the service of his country, and she was reared by her mother. Mr. Binnie was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he was a Republican and fraternally he belonged to the A. F. & A. M., being a member of Industry Lodge, Chapter No. 19, Macomb Commandery No. 61, and Eastern Star Lodge of Industry. Having rented her farm, Mrs. Binnie is to move to Macomb, Ill., where she will in the future reside.

BINNIE, Robert, one of the oldest and most substantial farmers of Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Falkirk, Scotland (one of the greatest cattle market towns), March 14, 1842. He is a son of Andrew and Agnes (Waddill) Blunnie, natives of the same place, his father being born in 1805. Robert Binnie, the paternal grandfather, was also of Scotch origin. On August 19, 1849, Andrew Binnie arrived with his family at Sharp's Landing, Fulton County, Ill., and thence removed to Astoria, where they remained three months. He then settled on Camp Creek, in Scotland Township, where he purchased the well-known Bird Pyle farm and engaged in farming during the remainder of his life. He died March 1, 1855, his widow surviving him until July 30, 1878. Robert Binnie is one of twins, and is the eldest of a family of seven children. He attended public school in his boyhood, and remained on the paternal farm until he was twenty-one years old, and then applied to farming in this township for two years. At the end of this period he bought a tract of raw prairie land in the southwest quarter of Section 15, Scotland Township, where he has since lived. He has purchased other land in this township and now owns 360 acres, which, with the exception of eighty acres, is all in one tract. Mr. Binnie has witnessed the development of his township from a lonely wilderness to one of the busiest and wealthiest farming communities in the State. On February 25, 1869, Mr. Binnie was married to Margaret J. Watson, who was born and schooled in Scotland Township. Three children resulted from this union, namely: Mary Adeline, born March 13, 1870 (and now Mrs. Fred Knight); William A., born April 21, 1872; and James Robert, born June 19, 1875. Mr. Binnie is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is an independent—voting for the men and measures he thinks are to the best interests of all the people.

BLACK, Isaac W.—Among the wide-awake and progressive farmers of Emmet Township, McDonough County, Ill., is the subject of this sketch. He was born January 24, 1863, in Sciota Township, McDonough County, the son of Samuel H. and Mary Bosler Black. His father was born in Clark County, Ohio, and his mother a native of Indiana. The father came to Mc-

Donough County in 1848, and lived eight years in Macomb, working at the carpenter's trade. He then bought a farm in Sciota Township, where he lived until 1903, when he retired from farming, taking up his residence in the village of Good Hope, McDonough County.

Isaac W. Black is the eldest of nine children born to his parents. In boyhood he attended the public school, and, later, the Macomb Normal School, but remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-nine years old. He then spent nine years in business at Good Hope, after which he conducted his father's Emmet Township farm one year, and also spent a year on the paternal farm in Walnut Grove Township. In 1905 he returned to the farm in Emmet Township, where he is still engaged in general farming and raising full-blooded Short-horn cattle and also horses and hogs. He is an energetic and systematic farmer, and success has attended his efforts.

On May 16, 1894, Mr. Black was married to Jennie E. Brown, who was born in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, and received her mental training in the public and Macomb Normal Schools. Mr. and Mrs. Black have one child, Helen G., born April 4, 1895. In religious faith Mr. Black is identified with the Baptist Church. Politically, his influence and vote are cast in behalf of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is associated with the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A.

BLACK, James, formerly a prominent and successful farmer of Bushnell Township, McDonough County, Ill., where he is now living in comfortable retirement, was born in Clark County, Ohio, on June 3, 1828. His parents, James and Catherine Black, were natives of the State of Virginia, and were born in 1789 and 1790, respectively. James Black, Sr., went from Virginia to Ohio in 1811, and followed farming there until his death.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm and in boyhood attended the public school. In 1849 he came with his brother to McDonough County, Ill., traveling on horseback by way of Chicago and Rock Island. Mr. Black purchased 260 acres of land in Bethel Township, on which he followed farming for eleven years. In 1865 he sold this farm, and in 1866 bought 160 acres in Bushnell Township, on which he built and followed

farming and stock-raising until 1899, when he retired from active life. For a time he worked at the carpenter's trade near Macomb.

Mr. Black was first married in Ohio, in 1852, his wife dying January 20, 1853. One child, Cyrus, was the offspring of this union. On July 4, 1854, he was married to Mary Alexander, who was born and reared in Virginia, and eleven children were born of this union. Mr. Black's children are: Cyrus (born of the first marriage), who is in the newspaper business at Hickman, Neb.; Ida (Mrs. Morris), of Bradshaw, Nebraska; C. A., land appraiser for the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Omaha, Neb.; Mattie (Mrs. McNaughton), of Bushnell Township; Catherine Swisher, a widow living in Bushnell; and George, who is on a farm in Bushnell Township; four who died in infancy; Anna (Mrs. House), now deceased, and Marie, also deceased. The subject of this sketch was the first Town Clerk of Bethel Township, on its organization, and served two terms as Supervisor for that township. In his long and busy life, Mr. Black has been faithful to his conception of the requirements of duty, and has done his full share in promoting the material prosperity of McDonough County.

BLACK, S. H.—That the pursuit of agriculture is conducive to sound health and prolonged physical vigor is manifest in the large proportion of men engaged in that occupation who live to advanced years in the enjoyment of the full vigor of their bodily faculties. The close companionship with nature incident to a farming life serves, moreover, to stimulate that reflective mood, which tends to strengthen the moral character and invigorate the mind. An apt illustration of the truth of this statement is notable in the career of the subject of this sketch, who is now living in comfortable and healthful retirement at Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., after more than three score of his mature years have been spent in tilling the soil. Mr. Black was born in Clark County, Ohio, on March 19, 1826, a son of James and Catherine Black, natives of Virginia. James Black was a farmer in the "Old Dominion," from which he moved in 1811 to the State of Ohio, where he still continued farming, and was also engaged in milling. Thus occupied, he passed the remainder of his days. He was a man of amiable disposition and correct de-

portment, and his record was free from reproach. His son, S. H., attended the common schools of Ohio in boyhood and assisted in the operation of the home farm until he was about twenty-three years of age. In 1849, accompanied by his brother, he traveled on horseback to Chicago, proceeding thence to Rock Island, and after visiting Iowa, came to Emmet Township, McDonough County, where he tarried for a short time. Subsequently, he spent about four years in carpenter work at Macomb, Ill., after which he went back to the Buckeye State. Returning in 1857 to McDonough County, he purchased 183 acres of land in Emmet Township; and also bought ninety acres in Sciota Township, where he lived most of the time during the rest of his active life. His labors were attended with successful results until, having acquired a competency, he retired from active pursuits and made his home in Good Hope. Nearly all the improvements on his farms were made by himself.

On December 4, 1856, Mr. Black was united in marriage, in Miami County, Ohio, with Mary M. Bosler, who was born in Indiana, and there, in her youth, enjoyed the advantages afforded by the public schools. The following named children resulted from their union, namely: Ella (Mrs. Huckle); Isaac, who carries on farming in Emmet Township; James, a resident of Newark, Ohio; Elizabeth (Mrs. Runyan), whose home is in McDonough County; and William, who occupies the homestead farm. In politics, Mr. Black is a supporter of the Democratic party. Previous to the Civil War, he held the office of Assessor of Sciota Township, and also served as School Director and Commissioner of Highways. He subsequently filled the positions of Supervisor and School Trustee of Sciota Township. The duties of these several public trusts were discharged by him with ability and fidelity, and to the entire satisfaction of the people of the township. In religious belief Mr. Black adheres to the faith of the Baptist Church.

BLACKSTONE, Stephen, one of the oldest and most prominent farmers of McDonough County, Ill., who carries on farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale in New Salem Township, was born in Lafayette County, Wis., January 17, 1835. His father, Beverley Blackstone, was born in Madison County, N. Y., and

his mother, Elizabeth (Blisset) Blackstone, was a native of England. His grandfather, Stephen Blackstone, was born in Branford, Conn. The subject of this sketch was the eldest of three children born to his parents, and the only son. In 1840 he came with his father and mother to McDonough County, where, later in boyhood, he attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and assisted his father in work on the farm. The latter died January 2, 1861. Mr. Blackstone has always followed farming, in which he has been very successful, having acquired about 800 acres of the finest land in New Salem Township, McDonough County, all of which is highly improved. In 1860, he began to feed and raise cattle and hogs, which he has continued to a considerable extent. In March, 1896, he met with a serious accident which has since incapacitated him for much of the ordinary work of the farm. His right arm was caught in a corn and cob-crusher and so badly mangled as to necessitate amputation about three inches below the elbow.

On March 2, 1866, Mr. Blackstone was united in marriage with Mahala E. Smith, who was born in Casey County, Ky., and received her early education in McDonough County, Ill. Five children were the issue of this union, namely: Beverly, Elizabeth, George, Nettie and Clara. Mrs. Blackstone's parents, Reuben and Mary (Tinsley) Smith, natives of Kentucky, came to McDonough County in 1848, and settled near Bardolph. Her father died in 1873, but her mother still survives, and is living with her son and daughter. In politics, Mr. Blackstone is a Prohibitionist. In 1885 he served as Supervisor of New Salem Township and was School Director for twelve years. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man of high character and a useful and much respected member of the community.

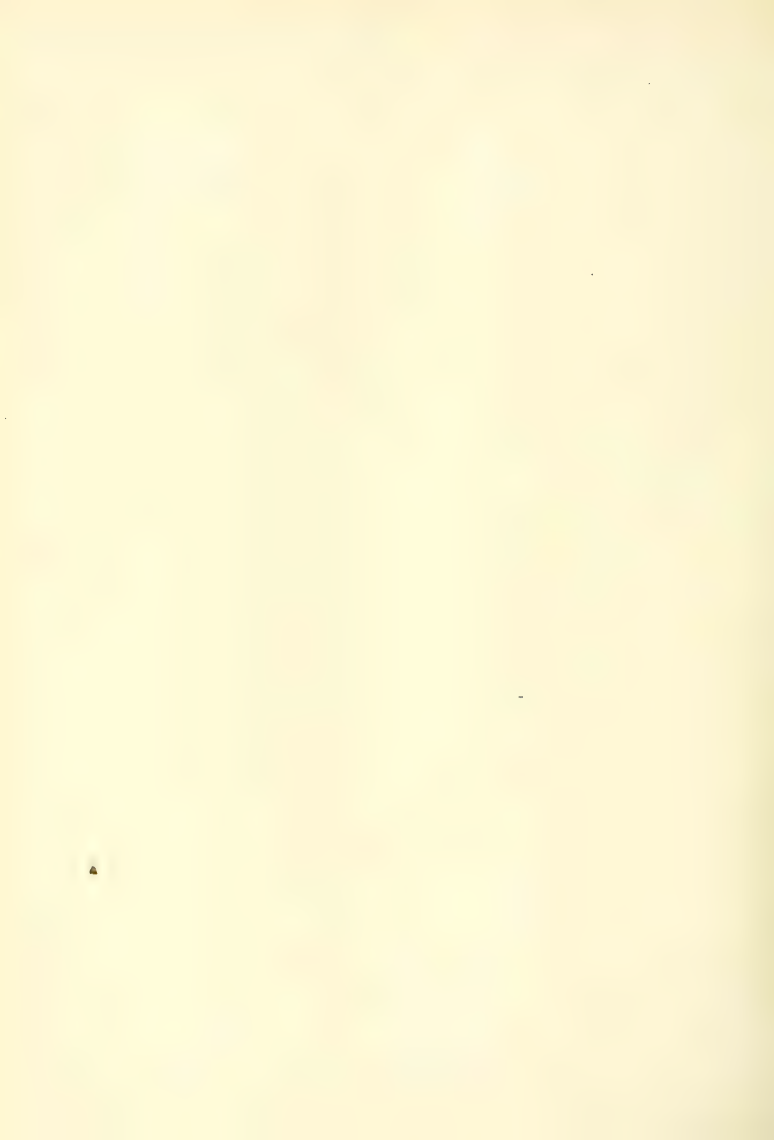
BLANDIN, Charles A., one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of McDonough County, was born in Westminster, Windham County, Vt., December 30, 1829, the son of Joseph L. and Cenith (Holden) Blandin, both of whom were natives of Vermont. Joseph L. Blandin was a farmer by occupation. He left his native State at a very early period, and emigrating to Illinois, located in McDonough

County, where the town of Blandinsville now stands. The journey consumed three weeks, and was made by way of canal, lake and river. Before starting on the journey, he had secured a patent for a tract of Government land, on which he laid out the town of Blandinsville in 1842, giving away lots in order to promote the growth of the new settlement which was named after him. All the material used in improving the place, was hauled from Warsaw, Ill., and all goods and merchandise were carried by wagon to and from that town. After founding Blandinsville, Mr. Blandin built brick blocks and a hotel there, and was successfully engaged in farming in the vicinity until the time of his death. For a while he made his home in a log cabin, which he built, and all his grain, together with that raised by the other early settlers of the neighborhood, was marketed in Warsaw. The farm house afterwards erected by him was located just back of Main Street, and was the first frame dwelling in that part of the county. He was the father of four children, namely: Joseph C., Captain Hume, Julia H. (Mrs. Lyon), and Charles A. With the exception of the last named, who is the subject of this sketch, all are deceased. Politically, the elder Blandin was first a Whig, afterwards becoming a "Free-Soiler." He was a man of untiring energy and remarkable force of character, and was widely known throughout the Military Tract for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart, and his faithful wife was in every respect worthy of such a husband.

Charles A. Blandin received his early training in his native town, and had just entered his "teens" when brought by his parents to McDonough County. For some time, he assisted his father on the farm and otherwise, and in 1850 entered the mercantile business, in which he continued five years. At the end of that period he sold out and went to Oquawka, Ill., where he was engaged, for two years, in the lumber and sawmill business. He then disposed of this also, and in company with his brother, built a mill at Burlington, Iowa, which they conducted until 1860. Mr. Blandin next applied himself to farming on the paternal estate. He also bought 320 acres in Section 1, Hire Township, McDonough County, which he improved to some extent, and there carried on general farming, together with raising and



James Hays



shipping stock, in which he is still interested. He now devotes his attention mainly to managing a small farm, where he is engaged in feeding and raising Poland-China hogs.

In 1858, Mr. Blandin was united in marriage, at Oquawka, Ill., with Lydia A. Wadleigh, a native of Canada, and a daughter of Luke and and Phoebe (Rowell) Wadleigh, also Canadians by birth. Her father located in Oquawka, Ill., in 1855, and was engaged in the lumber trade there. Mr. and Mrs. Blandin became the parents of seven children, of whom five are living, as follows: Samuel W., a resident of Chicago; Phoebe (Mrs. Smith); Nellie (Mrs. Blackhurst), who lives in Racine, Wis.; Grace (Mrs. Burris), whose home is in Houston, Texas; and Charles L., of Blandinsville, who carries on farming. In politics, Mr. Blandin is a staunch Republican, having been an unswerving supporter of that party for many years. For three years during the Civil War, he served as Postmaster of Blandinsville, to which office he was appointed by President Lincoln.

Mr. Blandin has led a long, honorable and useful life. He has borne an important and creditable part in all the arduous labors attending the development of McDonough County, and in his declining years, enjoys the consciousness of duty done and of the warm regard and profound veneration of all the people of the region he has wrought so faithfully to upbuild.

BLOUNT, Asher Benjamin (deceased), former highly respected citizen of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson County, N. Y., May 27, 1819, a son of Ambrose and Betsy (Wood) Blount. The father was a native of Connecticut, and the mother of Middletown, Vt. Ambrose Blount was a teacher and a magistrate. In 1814 he was enrolled as a "Minute Man," but was never called into service. Betsy Wood, the mother, was a sister of Hon. Reuben Wood, a former Governor of Ohio. In boyhood Mr. Blount enjoyed but limited educational opportunities. At a later period, however, he took a course of study in a select school, subsequently taught for eight or ten seasons and was County Superintendent for a long time. In Jefferson County, N. Y., he was engaged in farming, blacksmithing and carriage making. He came to Illinois in 1866, and entered into the lumber business

in Macomb, continuing thus until his retirement from active life. He was for a long time President of the Macomb Stoneware Company, and the Macomb Building and Loan Association. He was the possessor of one of the choicest and most complete libraries in Macomb.

The first wife of Mr. Blount was Roxanna Miles, to whom he was married April 18, 1848, at Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y. She was born in that county and died in June, 1860, having borne three children, namely: Mary E. (Mrs. J. W. Hosman, who resides with Mrs. Blount); Frank J. (Director of the Blount Pottery, of Macomb); and Fred P., who is farming in Kansas. March 25, 1868, Mr. Blount was united in marriage with Cynthia S. Barney, also a native of Jefferson County, N. Y. This union resulted in two children: Harry, who owns two shoe stores in Macomb; and Myra, wife of Dr. Frank Lane, of Macomb. Mrs. Blount's parents were from Vermont. Her father was born in 1801, and he had a clear recollection of the War of 1812. He was a clothier by occupation, but on account of his health turned his attention to farming. Mrs. Blount completed her education at Falley Seminary, Oswego, N. Y., and afterward became a teacher in that institution, coming with her husband to Macomb in 1868. She is the youngest of five children, who are all living, and that she comes of a long-lived family is further evident from the fact that her parents survived until they were over eighty years of age. In politics, Mr. Blount was a supporter of the Republican party, in which he had been prominent and influential. In Jefferson County, N. Y., he served as Inspector of Schools, Township Superintendent and Township Clerk. He had twice held the office of Mayor of Macomb. In all of these public trusts, he discharged the duties devolving upon him with signal ability and fidelity, and throughout his prolonged career enjoyed the confidence and respect of the entire community. Religiously, he was allied with the Universalist Church. The genealogical record shows that both the Blount and Barney families came from England to New Salem, Mass., just a year apart. Lord Blount, who figured conspicuously in the battle of Shrewsbury, was an ancestor of the American branch. His death occurred October 29, 1899.

BLOUNT, Harry Asher, a well-known dealer in boots and shoes and gent's furnishing goods in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that city September 2, 1872, a son of Asher and Cynthia (Barney) Blount, natives of Jefferson County, N. Y. The grandparents on both sides, Ambrose and Betsy (Wood) Blount, and Hart and Betsy (Newell) Barney, were all natives of Jefferson County, that State, except the paternal grandfather, who was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Great-grandfather Asher Blount was of Vermont origin. Harry Asher Blount attended public school and Lombard College, at Galesburg, Ill., completing his college course at the age of twenty-one years. He then returned to Macomb and was employed in the pottery line for one year. For one year he was secretary of the Tennessee Pottery Company, at Tennessee, Ill. He then engaged in the real-estate business in Macomb, in which he is still interested. A year after engaging in real-estate operations, together with Benjamin Griffin, he purchased the boot and shoe concern of George Kerman. On January 9, 1905, Charles Stapp bought the interest of Mr. Griffin. In December, 1903, Mr. Blount purchased a stock of boots and also a stock of gent's furnishing goods, which he handles under the firm name of Blount & Company. He is a competent business man and is developing a flourishing trade. In social circles he is quite popular, and his early life is bright with promise. In politics, Mr. Blount is a supporter of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is a member of the K. T., K. of P. and Phi Delta Theta.

BLYTHER, Robert Frank, well-known as the proprietor of a department store in Bardolph, McDonough County, Ill., was born near Norwich, England, February 21, 1870, the son of William and Mary (Starry) Blythe, also natives of England. His parents came to the United States, and located near Macomb, Ill., in 1872, the father there engaging in agricultural pursuits. Robert F. Blythe, who is the fourth of nine children born to his parents, was reared on his father's farm in Walnut Grove Township where he remained until he was twenty-two years old. During this period he received his early education in the public schools. He continued on the home farm for two years after his marriage, and then moved to Macomb, where he lived until the spring of

1899. At that period he took up his residence in Bardolph, and on August 29th of that year went into the grocery business. A year later he put in a stock of shoes and dry goods, and in the fall of 1904 established a department store. He occupies two stores and conducts the largest establishment in town, handling a full line of groceries and canned goods, boots, shoes and rubbers, dry goods, hardware, patent medicines, etc.

On December 31, 1891, Mr. Blythe was married to Frances Lillian Chrisenger, who was born and received her education in Macomb. Two children have blessed their union: Vivian Ulmont, born December 21, 1892; and Lillian Juanita, born July 21, 1894. In his religious belief, Mr. Blythe is a Presbyterian, and politically is a pronounced Republican. He was appointed Postmaster of Bardolph February 21, 1901, and re-appointed in February, 1905. He is considered a very capable business man, and an efficient Postmaster. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is identified with the A. F. & A. M., Macomb Lodge No. 17, Morse Chapter No. 19, Macomb Commandery No. 61, and is also affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A.

BOGUE, Henry, who owns and operates one of the finest eighty-acre farms in McDonough County, Ill., situated in Eldorado Township, was born in Fulton County, Ill., October 10, 1853, a son of Joel and Sarah (Freeman) Bogue, the former having been born in Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Job Bogue, was also a native of Ohio. Marshall and Europa (Stafford) Freeman were the grandparents on the maternal side. Joel Bogue came to Illinois with his father, who was one of the earliest settlers in Fulton County, where he located on a farm just east of Vermont. He afterwards went to Kansas, and lived on a farm in Woodson County, that State, about ten years. Returning to Fulton County, he remained there about three years and then went to Oregon, where he died in February, 1902. He was twice married. His first wife died a short time before he went to Kansas, and he afterwards married Ella Morley, a native of the State of Pennsylvania.

Henry Bogue returned to Illinois in 1877, and worked out for five years in McDonough County, after which he lived two years on a rented farm. In 1884 he bought his present farm of eighty acres in Section 10, Eldorado Town-



JAMES W. HAYS

ship, and moved there after his marriage. When he purchased this farm there were no improvements on it, and he has built all the fine buildings which now make it an attractive place, enclosing it with fencing, and tiling the whole of it. It is now, owing to its owner's intelligence, energy and enterprise, one of the best improved farms in the county.

On February 12, 1885, Mr. Bogue was united in marriage with Cora Snowden, who was born in Eldorado Township, where, in her youth, she attended the common schools. Five children have been born to them, namely: Glenn R., Freeman S., Travis Lee, Floyd T., and J. R. In politics, Mr. Bogue is a supporter of the Democratic party, and served as Supervisor of the township in 1903-04. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the M. W. A.

BOLLES, Edgar, M. D. (deceased), who was for a score of years a successful physician, of high repute, in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Sandusky, Ohio, January 12, 1837. He was a son of William K. and Sarah (West) Bolles, of whom the former was born in New London, Conn., in 1807, and the latter in Hillsdale, N. Y., in the same year. Being desirous of bettering their fortunes they journeyed to LaGrange County, Ind., making the trip in an old-fashioned lumber wagon with an ox-team. They discovered, however, that the new region was much infested with malaria and chills and fever, and therefore returned to Hillsdale, N. Y. Remaining there about one year, they came to Blandinsville, Ill., in 1853, and moved to Emmet Township, McDonough County, in 1866.

The subject of this sketch remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-one years old, assisting in the farm work during the summer and attending district school during the winter. On attaining his majority he entered the seminary at Blandinsville, where he studied two years. He then taught school and worked in various ways in order to secure the means to pursue a medical course. In 1863 he came to Macomb and read medicine with Huston & Hammond. In 1868 he attended lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., for one term. Next he took a course in the Detroit Medical College, from which he received his degree in medicine and surgery in 1869. After graduating he returned

home and taught school for one term. In 1870 he went again to Detroit, where he served as assistant to Professors Weber and Jenks, in the departments of anatomy and diseases of women and children. Subsequently he was occupied for a time as assistant in the office of Dr. Jenks, after which he located at Pennington Point, McDonough County, Ill., where he remained until 1881. In that year he moved to Macomb, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying May 14, 1900. He was very highly regarded as a physician and as a man and citizen, building up an extensive practice and enjoying the confidence of his patients and the general public. On various occasions Dr. Bolles traveled widely throughout the United States, and when seized with his final sickness had completed preparations and secured tickets for an ocean voyage, in order to make an extended tour abroad. He had accumulated considerable means, and held stock in both the sewer-pipe companies in Macomb.

On May 15, 1872, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Fannie Penrose, at Macomb, where her family was among the pioneer residents. This union resulted in two children, one of whom died in childhood, and the other, Howard W., is now serving as Deputy Sheriff of McDonough County. On political questions, Dr. Bolles was in accord with the policies of the Republican party. Religiously, although not connected with any denomination, he leaned toward the Methodist Episcopal church. In fraternal circles, he was identified with the A. F. & A. M., being a Mason of high standing, a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He was also affiliated with the dramatic order, Knights of Khorassan and the Knights of Pythias.

BOSTWICK, George L., a veteran of the Civil War, who is successfully engaged in the lumber business in Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the vicinity of Greenbush, Warren County, Ill., on March 16, 1844. He is a son of Alanson and Abigail (Crissey) Bostwick, natives of Connecticut, the father born at New Canaan in that State in 1814. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois, to which State he came about 1838, locating near Greenbush. In New Canaan, Conn., he was married to Abigail, a daughter of Abraham Crissey. After remaining in Greenbush for two

years, he went back to Connecticut, where he also staid two years. He then returned to Greenbush, where he followed farming until his death in 1879. His wife, who was born in 1816, passed away in 1845. Mr. Bostwick enlisted in early manhood in the Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. After he returned from the war he became a pupil at Lombard College, Galesburg, and also took a course in the Quincy Business College. Before entering the army he attended the district school in his neighborhood, and Greenbush Academy. He came to Prairie City in 1878, and in connection with Mr. Crissey bought out the lumber concern of A. Burr. The purchasing firm was known as Crissey & Bostwick until 1884, when Mr. Bostwick bought Mr. Crissey's interest, and has since conducted the business alone.

On December 29, 1878, Mr. Bostwick was united in marriage with Minta L. Rounds, a native of Ohio. The children resulting from this union are Victor A. and Mabel C. Politically, Mr. Bostwick is a Republican. He has served one term as Village Trustee, and was elected School Director in 1900. He is regarded as one of the most substantial and progressive business men in McDonough County, and has built up a flourishing trade.

BOWEN, Tillman L., who is among the oldest of the pioneer farmers of Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., and certainly one of the most highly respected, was born in the township named, on the farm where he still lives, January 28, 1832, and here utilized the meager opportunities of the primitive schools of that period. His father, Truman Bowen, was a native of Indiana, and his mother, Nancy (Lewis) Bowen, was born in Columbus, Ohio. Truman Bowen came to McDonough County in 1831 and entered 280 acres of land, which he was engaged in clearing at the time of his death, in that year. He was buried in the old cemetery west of Macomb, but one burial having previously been made there.

Tillman L. Bowen, who was the youngest of eleven children, lived with his mother until her death in 1858. He and his brother, Jesse, bought 200 acres of the farm from the other heirs, retaining 100 acres for himself. To this he added fifty-seven acres, and continued to live on the home place. He notes the fact that in

his early youth one gallon of hominy supplied the children of nine families with food for one day. After a while he made a trip with ox-teams to the Salmon River gold mines in Idaho, being six months on the way. Eighteen months later he returned and remained at home until 1884, when, in an effort to improve the health of his wife who was sick with consumption, he took her and his family to California. He reached that State December 17, 1884, and went by stage to Jacksonville, Ore., a journey of 310 miles, which consumed three days and two nights. The death of Mrs. Bowen occurred October 12, 1885. Mr. Bowen continued to live there until the latter part of 1887, when he brought his family back to the old home, where he remained until 1897 engaged in farming. At that period he bought a hack, and with a team of mules drove to Maryville, Mo. There he sold the outfit, and with two of his sons and a neighbor's boy, took a train to Boise City, Idaho. While prospecting here and there in Idaho and Southeastern Oregon, Mr. Bowen found one of his sons at a place named Peril. They sojourned in that region two years, Mr. Bowen spending most of the time in Jackson County, Ore., engaged in handling fruit with the rest of the company. At the end of two years, with his two sons he returned to the home farm, where he has since remained.

On October 18, 1855, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bowen with Lydia Ann Rich, who was a native of Ohio, where, in her youth, she was educated in the public schools. The offspring of their union was as follows: William Truman; Nancy D. (Mrs. Robert Wilson), of Oregon; Frances Belzora (Mrs. McGraw), of Arizona; Emma, who died in infancy; John W., of Colorado; Henry E., of Oregon; and G. Howard and Lewis, who are with their father. In politics, Mr. Bowen is a Democrat. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty years, for a number of years served as School Director, and was Highway Commissioner three years. The religious connection of Mr. Bowen is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch can look back over his long and busy life with little of regret. As a man and as a citizen he has done his duty, and the consciousness of enjoying the implicit confidence and sincere respect of the entire community attends his declining years.

BOYD, Isaac N.—The career of Isaac N. Boyd, Cashier of the Bank of Colchester, is characterized by rare devotion to high purposes, and more especially to those civic enterprises which tend to the enlightenment of a community of which he is a product and development. In his makeup are the best qualities of an Irish-Scotch ancestry. His great-grandfather, born in Ireland in 1731, blazed a new path for subsequent bearers of the name by immigrating to America before the Revolutionary War, and his son, William, the next in line of succession, took up his abode in Northampton County, Pa., where the second William, father of Isaac N., was born, leaving there at the age of eight years and emigrating to Highland County, Ohio, where he lived until coming to Illinois. In 1853 William, Jr., married Martha C. Vest, a native of Tennessee and granddaughter of a Scottish voyageur who early claimed the protection of the Stars and Stripes. In 1839 William Boyd came to Illinois and eventually located in Colchester, where his son, Isaac N., was born October 24, 1860. In his youth Isaac N. Boyd felt the pressure of necessity, and recognized the utter impossibility of rising from his narrow groove save through his unaided efforts. He was of studious habits, and, appreciating the value of mental training as a general business asset, succeeded in gaining an education in the Colchester public schools, finishing at the Branch Normal School of Macomb. During the following four years his knowledge was turned to good account as a teacher in McDonough and Hancock Counties, Ill., and he then turned his attention to learning the barber's trade, which he followed for about twenty years. He invested his humble and useful calling with thoroughness and honesty, and while establishing a credit which was to be of immense benefit to him later on, aspired to a yet broader life and took an important part in general town affairs. Stanchly on the side of the Democracy, Mr. Boyd has supported this political platform for the past quarter of a century, or since casting his first presidential vote. He was an Alderman of Colchester several years, Police Magistrate four years, and was defeated for Supervisor in 1902. He was elected Mayor of Colchester in April, 1905, and is now filling this office in a town having a Republican majority of one hundred and twenty. Ever since its organization in 1895, he has been

a member of the Board of Education of Colchester, has been Secretary of the Board for the past ten years, and in the history of that organization has never missed a meeting. Mr. Boyd is a believer in social diversions, and is emphatic in his support of fraternal organizations, being a member of the Colchester Lodge No. 496, A. F. & A. M.; the Colchester Chapter No. 121; the Eastern Star, of which his wife is also a member; Good Will Lodge No. 91, K. of P., of which he is Deputy Grand Chancellor; and the Court of Honor.

In 1902, Mr. Boyd stepped into his present position as Cashier of the Bank of Colchester. He represents a number of reliable insurance companies, and is Secretary of the Colchester Building and Loan Association. There are few enterprises of importance in the town to which he has not lent material or moral support, and his business sagacity and forethought are regarded as a valuable municipal possession. He is a member and Trustee of the Universalist Church, and a teacher in the Sunday-school. The wife of Mr. Boyd, whose maiden name was Mary Wagstaff, is a native of the vicinity of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are the parents of four children: Charles Wayne, Bonnie B., Nellie and Tona. As one of the foremost men of the community, Mr. Boyd has led an active and well directed life, has drawn around him friends who admire his character and depend upon his judgment, and has laid the foundation for many years of future prominence and usefulness.

BRANT, John M., head of the firm of J. M. Brant & Company, which is engaged in the machine business in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Hamilton, Ill., February 24, 1863. The mental training of his youthful years was received in the public schools of Quincy, Ill. Mr. Brant first applied himself to farm work, which he followed until he was eighteen years of age, when he went into the machine business. In 1899 he came to Bushnell and opened a shop and sales-room, handling all kinds of heavy machinery. He deals in engines, threshers, clover-hullers, sowing machines and well drillers, besides doing the work of rebuilding and repairing. The plant furnishes employment for fifteen men, besides those who travel for the firm. Through the energy and ability of Mr. Brant, the firm

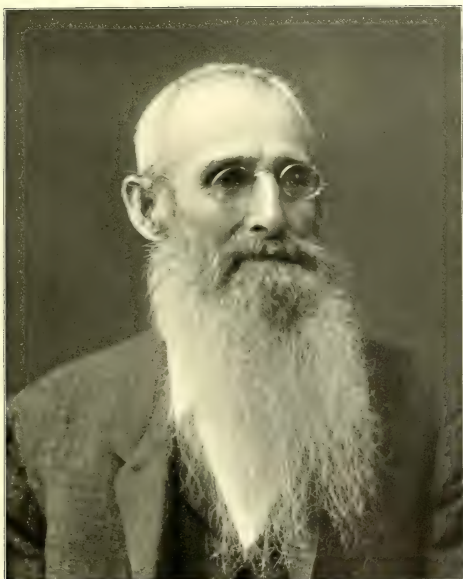
has acquired a large volume of business, which is steadily increasing. In 1885, Mr. Brant was united in marriage with Lurinda D. Bennett, who was born and schooled at Sonora, Ill. Four children—Nellie, Ethel, Jennie Blanche and Bennett—resulted from this union. Mr. Brant's fraternal affiliation is with the K. of P.

BRINTON, Edward D. (deceased).—In the death of Edward D. Brinton, May 16, 1905, McDonough County lost one of its early and most zealous pioneers, and one who embodied, in his excellence of character and sincerity of purpose, much that was noble and worthy of emulation. A lad of thirteen when he arrived here in 1844, his career was marked by that steady progress which accompanies the labor of the clear-headed and industrious man of average ability, a man of simple tastes and deep moral convictions, desiring always the best interests of the community in which he lived. The Brinton forefathers dwelt for many years in Pennsylvania, the home of Edward Brinton, and James, his son, grandfather and father of Edward D. The grandfather served in the Revolutionary War under General Washington, his widow drawing a pension up to the time of her death for his services. James Brinton was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, as was also his wife, Isabella (Hansley) Brinton. They had a family of five children, and Edward D., the second oldest, was born on the battle-field of Brandywine (of Revolutionary fame), Chester County, July 20, 1831. Courage and ambition were qualities which combined to disquiet the heart of James Brinton, leading him from the settled condition in the Quaker State to the far-off prairies of Illinois, where, in the fall of 1844, he settled in Astoria, Fulton County. He soon afterward bought a farm near the town, but was not permitted to realize his dreams of large ownership, as death claimed him April 15, 1853, his wife surviving him until March 30, 1886. Edward D. profited by the public schools of both Pennsylvania and Illinois, and after his father's death succeeded to the management of the home farm. He lived with his mother until his marriage, April 13, 1870, to Louise Horner, of York County, Pa., after which he purchased a forty-acre farm adjoining the old place. On February 26, 1891, he bought and moved to the farm where the widow now lives,

the place consisting of two hundred acres, on Sections 23 and 24, Eldorado Township. He was engaged in general farming, and also derived a liberal income from the raising of cattle, hogs and sheep. He was methodical and painstaking, and his house, out-buildings, implements and general improvements evidenced the man who put not off until tomorrow what was better accomplished today. While thoroughly absorbed in his home tasks, he yet took a keen interest in the general affairs of the township, upheld its best political standards, and loyally filled the offices of Road Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket. For years he was associated with the Masonic fraternity, and in his life bore testimony to its beautiful and inspiring teachings.

Mrs. Brinton, who came from York County, Pa., with her parents in 1854, settling in Fulton County, this State, has, with the assistance of her children, conducted the home farm since the death of her husband. She is the mother of eight sons and daughters: John H., Bell, Eva Anna (wife of Brower Pontious, and residing on a farm near Adair, Ill.); Phoebe, Docia, George E., Milton M. and Nellie D. The Brinton home is one which welcomes progress and enlightenment, and which brings within its doors the diversions and pleasures, as well as the labors, of country life. Mr. Brinton himself was a promoter of education and peaceful existence, and a believer in keeping pace with the happenings in the world about him. He had a large store of information concerning the early days of the county, and he liked well to recall his martial experience during the Civil War, in which he served in Company F, One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from October 2, 1862, until the close of hostilities.

BROOKING, Alexander V., formerly a prominent breeder of live-stock, in which he dealt extensively, and a well-known resident of Maccomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born February 25, 1829, at Sulphur Springs, Ky., where he enjoyed the advantages of the primitive schools of early days. His father, Thomas Brooking, a son of Thomas V. Brooking, was a native of Richmond, Va., and his mother, Mary (Threshley) Brooking, was born near Lexington, Ky. In 1834, Alexander V. Brooking came



BIGGER HEAD

with his parents to Macomb, where his father taught school and practiced law. The latter bought a land claim of 150 acres, which he worked, teaching school during the winter seasons. The subject of this sketch is the ninth in a family of twelve children born to his parents. He remained with his father until he was twenty-two years of age, and in connection with the latter, increased the extent of the farm to 550 acres. He took half of the farm, and, in 1854, bought the remainder from his father, and lived there eleven years. In 1864, he came to Macomb, where he took charge of the Randolph Hotel, which he still retains. Having sold the homestead and bought another farm, he engaged in stock-raising and feeding horses. He retired from the business in 1904, having paid over \$9,000 for fine stallions, which he brought to his place (the Chickamauga Stock Farm) two and one-half miles from Macomb.

Mr. Brooking was married August 27, 1851, to Elizabeth H. Randolph, a native of Ohio, who attended public school in Illinois. She died in August, 1862, leaving three children—Thomas A., Melvina R. and Anna Louisa. On May 1, 1864, Mr. Brooking married Mary E. Butler, who was born in Illinois. The issue from this union was Frederick V., Ethelin, Estella V., Brainerd B., and Winnie Viola. In his political views, Mr. Brooking is a Republican. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic Order (Macomb Lodge No. 17 and Morse Chapter No. 19) and the A. O. U. W. His career has been long, active and successful, and he is now enjoying a period of well-earned repose.

BROOKING, William T.—Not only are the agricultural fortunes of McDonough County inseparably associated with those bearing the name of Brooking, but practically every war of importance in the country which has caused the spirit of independence to rise with renewed strength above the smoke of its battle-fields, has counted among its valiant soldiers men of this family of pioneers. William T. Brooking, a retired farmer of Macomb, all but ten of whose eighty-three years have been passed within the boundaries of this county, upholds the character and ideals of his forefathers. Born May 6, 1824, in Union County, Ky., he is a son of Thomas A. and grandson of Thomas V. Brook-

ing, both natives of Richmond, Va., and the latter of whom married Elizabeth Sherwin. His mother, Mary Louise (Threshly) Brooking, was born on a farm near Frankfort, Ky., a daughter of William and Lucy (Upshaw) Threshly, natives of Kentucky and England, respectively. The father of Thomas V. Brooking, and the father of his wife, Elizabeth Sherwin, were both Colonels in the War of the American Revolution. Thomas A. Brooking and his father also both shouldered muskets in the War of 1812.

Thomas A. moved in early manhood to Kentucky, married there, and in 1834 went overland to McDonough County, Ill. There he found silent prairies, uncrossed by fences or directing roads. The red men's tepee still adorned the landscape. Chicago, then the mart of the Central West, was a log-hut settlement, populated by about one hundred whites and half-breeds and seventy soldiers. Yet the Virginian's heart quailed not, and he bravely took up his life of self-sacrifice and consecration to the unfolding of the resources around him. Entering eighty acres of land, he added thereto until he owned at one time 500 acres. A man of education and refinement, he engaged in school teaching for one year at Macomb, and he subsequently established a brick manufactory on the site of the present Catholic cemetery. His farms were his chief concern and most ready source of income, however, and upon his retirement from active life to the village of Macomb, he was the possessor of large wealth—as wealth was counted in those days. His death occurred in February, 1858, while yet men were arriving who called themselves pioneers, yet who could never realize the trials and privations to which he himself had been subjected. He was the parent of four sons and seven daughters.

William T. Brooking lived at home until he was twenty-six years old—or until his marriage, March 7, 1850, to Louisiana Walker, who was born in Indiana in 1833. Up to this time his life had been devoted to hard work, and even the meager schooling of the early subscription institutions was acquired with difficulty, owing to the tasks which pressed around his youth. A break in the monotony of farming presented itself in the disturbance at Nauvoo, in 1845, when the Mormons were driven out of the town. Mr. Brooking was on the scene at the

time, but taking his departure at eleven in the morning, he escaped the riot which followed the killing of Joseph and Hyrum Smith the same evening. With his young wife he established his home on 160 acres of land across the road from his father's homestead, but disposed of this tract in 1864, and soon after purchased 270 acres of the old place, upon which he moved in the spring of 1866. In 1885 he thought to retire permanently from farming, sold all his land, and engaged in the grocery business in Macomb. The peace of the country again called him in 1893, and he settled on a farm recently purchased, consisting of eighty acres, which remained his home until retiring from active life to Macomb in 1898.

While no partisan, Mr. Brooking has always been a stalwart Republican. His official services extended back to the early history of the county. In 1870 he was Assessor of Macomb Township, and for twenty years was a member of the School Board. For many years he has been a prominent and popular member of the Masonic fraternity. The shadow of loss fell across his life January 5, 1902, when the wife who had shared his struggles and successes for fifty-two years passed away. There were six children born of this union: W. A.; Lucian Threshly; Dolly, wife of W. M. Winslow; two who died in infancy, and one who died at the age of twelve years. Mr. Brooking's career has given direction and character to the development of Macomb Township. His undertakings have been invested with conservatism and resulted in substantial success. As an agriculturist and business man, his well known integrity and good judgment have materially smoothed his path, and brought him an unsailable confidence. He is kindly in manner and generous of heart, and those who have known him for many years are still his friends and well wishers.

BROOKS, Frank W., who is engaged in the banking business in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Henderson County, Ill., October 1, 1847, and there received his education. He is a son of Benjamin F. and Eliza (Kertz) Brooks, of whom the former was born in Geneseo, N. Y., and the latter in Harrisburg, Pa. His father was engaged in the lumber business at Oquawka, Ill., and Hannibal, Mo., but is now deceased. The mother now re-

sides with Mr. Brooks. The subject of this sketch started out for himself in the lumber line about the year 1877, and continued thus for fifteen years before he became interested in banking. Before establishing himself in this trade in Blandinsville, he was likewise occupied in Sciota and Henderson, Ill. In the banking business he has been associated with Grigsby Bros. & Company for ten years.

On October 29, 1878, Mr. Brooks was married to Lizzie Gillihan, a native of Blandinsville and a daughter of William W. Gillihan; her mother was a Miss Porter. This union resulted in three children, namely: Jessie E. (Mrs. E. Grigsby); Florence O. and Chauncey G. Politically, Mr. Brooks is a Republican, and fraternally, is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., being a member of Blandinsville Lodge, No. 233; Blandinsville Chapter, No. 208, and St. Omer Commandery, No. 15, Burlington, Iowa. He is very favorably known throughout McDonough County as an able and successful business man.

BROWNING, (Dr.) Martin Perry, who is successfully engaged in the practice of osteopathy in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born April 6, 1879, in Scotland County, Mo., a son of William Perry and Esther (Harrington) Browning, both of whom were born in Pike County, Ill. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were, respectively, William Browning and Martin Harrington. In his boyhood Dr. Browning attended the public school in his neighborhood, and in the spring of 1899 completed his course in the normal school. Subsequently he entered the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1902. He commenced the practice of his profession at Griggsville, Ill., where he enjoyed a good patronage. Desiring, however, a wider field of effort, he transferred his practice to Macomb, January 24, 1904. He has been the only practitioner of the osteopathic school located in Macomb for the past two years, and has already rendered professional service to a large number of patrons, which is constantly increasing. In November, 1905, he formed a partnership with Dr. O. E. Bradley, of Memphis, Mo., and they have established themselves in the Gamage Building at Macomb.

On January 1, 1901, Dr. Browning was united



MRS. BIGGER HEAD

in marriage to Cora W. Bradley, who was born in Scotland County, Mo., and pursued her early studies in the district school and at the normal school at Kirksville, Mo. One child has resulted from this union, Pauline Lucille, born January 19, 1902. The religious connection of Dr. Browning is with the Christian Church. In politics, he belongs to the Republican party, and fraternally, is identified with the I. O. O. F. The brief period of his endeavors in Macomb gives assurance of a successful professional career.

BRUNER, Millard F., a well-known and prominent citizen of McDonough County, Ill., who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising just west of Macomb Normal School, was born in that county, January 9, 1857, a son of David and Rhoda (Hills) Bruner, of whom the father was a native of Kentucky, and the mother born in Schuyler County, Ill. The paternal grandparents were Jacob and Maria (Bechtold) Bruner, the former having been born in Kentucky, and on the maternal side the grandparents were Ishmael and Elizabeth (Wright) Hills. David Bruner, the father, came to McDonough County in 1843 and settled in Eldorado Township, where he lived about twenty-four years engaged in general farming. He then sold out and bought a farm in Industry Township, which he cultivated until his removal to Table Grove in 1888, where he resided until his death in the spring of 1894. The deceased was an old-line Whig, and afterward joined the ranks of the Republicans. In his religious faith he was a member of the Predestination Baptist Church. His wife, the mother of Mr. Bruner, is still living.

Millard F. Bruner was the fifth in a family of eight children. He spent the first ten years of his life on his father's farm in Eldorado Township, and after the family moved to Industry Township attended public school as opportunity offered. There he remained until 1876, and then bought a farm of 106 acres three miles south of the paternal homestead, where he spent eight years. After his father moved to Table Grove, he went back to the latter's farm, where he stayed until the fall of 1898. He then sold the property in Industry Township and purchased a farm of 192 acres in Emmet Township, which he rented, and thence removed to Macomb in the fall of 1903, making

his home on his present farm. He also bought 180 acres in the same township. Mr. Bruner built a fine residence and outbuildings and made many improvements. His home is handsome and modern, being located opposite the State Normal School.

Mr. Bruner was married February 10, 1876, to Ida L. Downen, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Three children, David, Thomas and Frederick, resulted from this union. Politically, Mr. Bruner is a Republican. In 1898 he was elected Sheriff of McDonough County, and made his residence for four years in the county jail. Before settling on his present farm he also lived one year in the east part of Macomb. Fraternally, Mr. Bruner is connected with the Masonic Order (Industry Lodge, A. F. & A. M.), Modern Woodmen of America and Mystic Workers. The subject of this sketch is one of the most intelligent and substantial citizens of McDonough County, and is respected by all who know him.

BURNHAM, Charles Edgar, a prominent and successful farmer of McDonough County, Ill., was born in Schuyler County, that State, October 3, 1864, a son of Edgar and Caroline (Armstrong) Burnham, the former born in the State of New Hampshire, and the latter in Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather, John Armstrong, was also a native of the Keystone State. The subject of this sketch is the fourth of fourteen children born to his parents. He was born on the home farm, where he lived until he was eight years of age. His parents then moved to McDonough County, where their son, Charles, enjoyed the advantages of the common schools. Charles and his brother John bought the home farm when the former was twenty-three years old, and he lived there until two years after his marriage. In 1896, he sold his interest in the homestead, and purchased the farm which he now operates. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and his energy, industry and systematic methods have resulted in prosperous conditions on his property.

On February 7, 1894, Mr. Burnham was united in marriage with Minnie Wilson, who was born and schooled in Industry Township, McDonough County, and is a daughter of Hugh and Harriet (Hobart) Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham have been blessed with four children,

namely: Hugh Wilson, Edgar Wilson, Roy King and Carl Hobart. In politics, Br. Burnham upholds the principles of the Republican party.

BURPEE, George W. (deceased), who was formerly a prosperous merchant of high repute in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Mount Morris, Livingston County, N. Y., January 18, 1838, a son of Elijah and Myra (Bailey) Burpee, natives of Sterling, Mass. Elijah Burpee was a cabinet-maker by trade, and moved west with his family to Rockford, Ill., in 1853, where the subject of this sketch completed his education in the public schools. During the Civil War, Mr. Burpee responded to the call to serve his country, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served about two years. In 1863 he located in Bushnell and entered into the grocery business with N. T. Mairs, of Galway, N. Y. At a later period he formed a partnership with Walter R. Webster, of Bushnell, in the grain business. In 1871 he went to Waterloo, Iowa, where he was engaged in the grocery business for two years, when he went to Chicago and there became a member of the Board of Trade. At a later period he represented the grain and commission firm of Milmine, Bodman & Company, of Chicago, with which he was identified until January 1, 1894, when he became connected with the grain firm of P. B. and C. C. Miles, of Peoria, Ill. He was a man of superior business ability, diligent in application to his work, and of unswerving integrity. Those who knew him intimately testify emphatically as to the fine sense of honor which dominated all his relations in life.

On November 22, 1866, Mr. Burpee was united in marriage with Mary L. Webster, a native of Gowanda, N. Y., and a daughter of Walter R. and Mary H. (Johnson) Webster, natives of New York. In politics, Mr. Webster was a strong Republican, and fraternally was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. His death occurred at his residence in Bushnell, October 5, 1894.

BUSSERT, John Allen, who follows the trade of a carpenter in Macomb, Ill., and is also known as an expert player on musical instruments, was born in Hocking County, Ohio, February 5, 1836, and there attended the public

schools. His father, William Bussert, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Catherine (Helms) Bussert, was a native of Maryland. Andrew Bussert, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Germany.

John A. Bussert is the youngest of a family of thirteen children, of whom he and one brother are the only survivors. He remained at home until his marriage, and, in September, 1861, enlisted as musician in the Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was, a year later, consolidated with the Fifty-eighth Ohio, all the musicians being mustered out. He then enlisted as a private in the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteers, in which he served two months, when he was taken out of the ranks and put into the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. Here he served one year as a musician, when he was mustered out and returned home. Shortly afterward he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was assigned to service as a musician at the post in Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained until the end of the war. In 1864 he served as Deputy Provost Marshal and was engaged in arresting deserters, whom he delivered to the Provost Marshal. After the war Mr. Bussert returned home and worked at farming. He went to Missouri in 1865, and farmed there until 1873. Then he moved to Macomb, where he followed teaming for five years, when he resumed work as a carpenter, and has followed this trade ever since. He is a fine musician, being especially proficient with the horn, on which he plays first baritone. During his residence in Ohio he gave lessons in all the musical institutions of the State.

Mr. Bussert was married in 1859 to Maria Robey, who was born and educated at Tilton, Ohio. He and his wife have three children: Burt, who resides in Macomb, Ill.; Carrie (Mrs. Walter E. Quimby), who lives in Maine, and William, a resident of Macomb.

In politics, Mr. Bussert is an earnest Republican, and fraternally is an active member of the G. A. R. He is highly regarded in the community and his presence is familiar to almost every one.

BYERS, Earl M.—Viewing the world from the shelter of his fine and self-earned farm in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Earl M. Byers may well congratulate himself that

his lines have fallen in pleasant and profitable places, and that his occupation is one for which nature and inclination have admirably fitted him. A native son of Illinois and born in Hancock County November 3, 1861, he is the oldest of the three sons and one daughter of William and Emily (Tucker) Byers, the former born in Pennsylvania, and the latter in Illinois. William Byers moved with his family from Hancock to McDonough County in 1874, and there conducted general farming until his retirement from active life to his present home in Macomb in 1891. His children all are living, but he has been a widower since the death of his wife, April 10, 1905. With such aids to back him as a common school education and thorough agricultural training under his father, Earl M. Byers embarked upon a self-supporting life on a farm east of Raritan, Henderson County, this State, where he remained three years. In the spring of 1887 he purchased 161 acres of land in Section 17, Walnut Grove Township, which land he has greatly improved, adding, besides a variety of modern implements, a residence constructed in 1902, and a barn of more recent date, costing \$2,000. Besides raising grain and other products which thrive in the Central West, he is an extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle, and in addition to the facilities required for successfully conducting his business, has surrounded himself and wife with the comforts and even luxuries of existence. His home is unexcelled for architectural and general appropriateness in the township, and his standing as a farmer and citizen is an enviable one.

On September 10, 1885, Mr. Byers was united in marriage to Bessie Dean, a native of Illinois, and the seventh in order of birth of the six daughters and two sons of Michael and Susan (Cummings) Dean. Mr. Dean was born in Bath County, Ky., and his wife is a native of the vicinity of Greenoch, Scotland. The latter came to America with her parents when five years old, and was married in Fulton County, Ill., March 10, 1842. In 1856 the family moved to their present home in Warren County, where was solemnized the marriage of their daughter, Bessie and Mr. Byers. In politics, Mr. Byers is a Democrat. A broad minded and intelligent farmer, a promoter of education and morality, he is a capable exponent of the highest tenets of agricultural science.

CAMP, Farnam B., a well-known farmer of Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Section 3, of that township, November 13, 1836, a son of Israel and Anna (Barnes) Camp, natives, respectively, of New Hampshire and Connecticut. Israel Camp came to McDonough County in 1835 with his wife and two sons, who were quite young, and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 3, Chalmers Township, having bought the property from a Mr. Anderson. The family came from Brookfield, Orange County, Vt., by wagon and team, sixty-four days being occupied in making the trip. They commenced their long overland journey in April, 1835, and located where Farnam B. Camp now lives, starting life in a rude log cabin and with little improved land. The father was a man of many practical accomplishments, being a farmer, a carpenter, a millwright, a cooper and a fair doctor (for the times). He erected his hut in the thick timber, and made his way the first year by building bridges and cultivating his small tract of cleared land with a wooden mold-board and single shovel plow, and other primitive implements. Afterward he formed a partnership with George Rice, built a saw-mill on Spring Creek and did a thriving business. In 1840 he made a kiln of brick, and, in 1841, built a frame house which was as good a residence as any in the county at that time. He was altogether a capable, industrious and useful citizen.

The subject of this sketch attended the subscription school in the neighborhood when a youth, and continued to live with his parents until he was of age. He was the youngest of three boys and, when old enough, started out to work with his brother at carpentering and farming. This lasted one season, when he returned home and in connection with his other brother, purchased a mill-site and operated a saw-mill for eight years. At the end of this period he again engaged in carpenter work and farming, and bought a little land now and then, until he now owns fifty acres, on which he is carrying on farming. On May 1, 1890, Mr. Camp was married to Elizabeth A. Taylor, who was born in Chalmers Township, where in girlhood she attended public school. In politics, the subject of this sketch is a staunch adherent of the Republican party. He has lately completed a term of four years as Justice of the Peace, and served as School Di-

rector twenty-one years, and one year as Assessor. Mr. Camp is a man who enjoys the confidence and respect of his neighbors to a large degree, and is an exemplary citizen.

CAMP, John R., publisher of the "Bushnell Record," in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the county named, February 6, 1862. He is a son of S. P. and Samantha (Harris) Camp, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Illinois. The former came to McDonough County in the 'fifties, and followed the occupation of a farmer. John R. Camp received his elementary education in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen years began to learn the printer's trade in the office of what is now the "Bushnell Record." The paper was established by D. G. Swan, in 1865, as the "Union Press." In 1868, its name was changed to the "Bushnell Record." On January 12, 1883, Camp Brothers succeeded Taylor & Camp in its management, and, since 1897, it has been conducted by John R. Camp. The "Record" has a weekly circulation of 1,100 copies, and the office is equipped with three modern presses.

Mr. Camp was married, January 1, 1885, to Lura Kernal. Mr. and Mrs. Camp have one child, Zelene, and an adopted daughter, Rita Yockey. The subject of this sketch served one term as Township Collector, and one term as President of the Board of Education. From 1898 to 1902, he was Postmaster of Bushnell. He is now a School Trustee of the township. Fraternally, Mr. Camp is a member of the Masonic Order, the Eastern Star, I. O. O. F. (three branches), M. W. A., Court of Honor and Mystic Workers.

CAMPBELL, David, one of the oldest farmers and merchants in McDonough County, Ill., and one of the most highly respected citizens of Good Hope, in that county, where he is now living in retirement, was born in Greene County, Tenn., on June 15, 1819, a son of Alexander and Mary W. (Strain) Campbell, the former being a native of Virginia where he was born in Augusta County. Alexander Campbell moved from Virginia to Tennessee at an early period, and in 1829 started for McDonough County, Ill., stopping, however, in Kentucky until September, 1830. He then continued his journey until he reached Camp Creek, Ill., where he

remained eight years. There he bought a tract of Government land, for which he paid \$1.25 per acre. This he sold in the spring of 1836 and, with his two sons-in-law, A. H. and Quintus Walker, purchased Section 16 in Walnut Grove Township. At that time the law required that there must be at least forty inhabitants in a township before the sixteenth section could be advertised for sale. On making a count it was discovered that the population fell somewhat short of the requisite number, and in order to comply with the provisions of the statute, Mr. Campbell and the Messrs. Walker hired rail-makers to come and make up the deficiency.

Alexander Campbell carried on farming in Section 16 after clearing, breaking up and improving the land. It was the only settlement between Ellisville, Ill., and what was then known as Job's Settlement, being eighteen miles from the former, and twelve from the latter. Mr. Campbell and the Messrs. Walker built and dwelt in log houses, and their homes furnished the only stopping places in a long distance for people traveling from Ohio and Indiana for the purpose of settling in Iowa. In that day it was necessary for the residents of the neighborhood to haul all their grain and pork either to Beardstown or Warsaw, Ill., and this consumed considerable time. The wife of Alexander Campbell was formerly Mary W. Strain, whom he married in Tennessee on October 18, 1808 or 1809. She and her husband reared a family of three boys and four girls, of whom the sons are still living. Mr. Campbell continued to live in Section 16, Walnut Grove Township until his death in 1856. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years, occupied several minor public positions, and was prominent in the work of organizing the township. He was a man of remarkable energy, superior judgment and strict probity.

David Campbell accompanied his parents from Tennessee to Illinois, being then about ten years of age. He has a clear recollection, of the time when his father conducted a Sunday School in the log cabin which constituted the family home. When twenty-two years old, the subject of this sketch applied himself to farming on his own account, on eighty acres of land which he had purchased in Section 16, Walnut Grove Township, and at a later period



ABRAHAM HORROCKS

he bought forty acres more in Section 8, adjoining. In 1869 he sold his farm, intending to move to Kansas, but instead of carrying out his original purpose, established his residence in Good Hope, in the fall of that year. His son E. T. went to Kansas, but returned somewhat dissatisfied with the outlook there. The family, therefore, determined to remain in Good Hope, where the father and two of his sons bought an agricultural implement and dry-goods store, which they conducted for a number of years.

In June, 1842, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Winifred Bridges, who was born in Tennessee, but whose parents were early settlers of Industry Township, McDonough County. Six children were the offspring of this union, namely: Cornelia (Mrs. Durell), born September 3, 1842; John, born April 14, 1847, who lives in Kansas; Ebenezer N. (deceased), who was born January 8, 1849, and was a physician; Margaret Louisa (Mrs. Cruser), born April 17, 1851, a resident of Missouri; Mary Jane (Mrs. A. Allison), born June 16, 1853, whose home is in Good Hope, Ill., and Ira Bridges, born February 28, 1856, who resides in Missouri, at Kansas City. Ebenezer and Ira were associated with their father in the mercantile enterprise already mentioned. In politics, the subject of this sketch is an old-time Republican and served five years as Postmaster of Good Hope. His son, Ebenezer N., had previously held that office for two years, but resigned in order to study medicine, and was succeeded by the father. Mr. Campbell has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since he was nineteen years of age, and has had a long, useful and honorable career. No citizen of McDonough County is held in greater esteem than David Campbell, who is regarded on all sides with profound veneration.

CAMPBELL, J. James, who has successfully conducted a jewelry store in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., since 1882, was born in Macomb, Ill., May 21, 1845, and there enjoyed the advantages of the public schools. He is a son of James M. and Louisa (Farwell) Campbell, his father having been born in Frankfort, Ky., in 1803, and his mother being a native of Vermont. James M. Campbell was the first of the pioneer settlers of McDonough County, coming there by official appointment for the purpose of organizing the county in 1831. This

organization he assisted in perfecting, as well as that of the town of Macomb, the streets of which he laid out. In 1835 he was appointed County Recorder, was the first Postmaster of Macomb, being appointed in 1842, and held the office of County Clerk for eighteen years, receiving his commission as Recorder and County Clerk from Governor Reynolds. In politics, he was a Democrat and was very prominent and influential in the local councils of his party, having held almost every office in the town and county. He died at Macomb in 1891, at the age of eighty-four years.

J. James Campbell, the son, came to Bushnell in 1882, and established himself in the jewelry business, which he has conducted continuously ever since at his present location, affording evidence of his stability of character and persistent adherence to his undertakings. He is known to nearly all of his fellow citizens, enjoys a fine patronage and commands the confidence and respect of those with whom he comes in contact.

On August 19, 1872, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Martha Lipe, who was born and educated in McDonough County. The children resulting from this union are: Lula, Mary and Maude, the first and last of whom are married. In politics, Mr. Campbell is a Democrat. He has served as Township Collector, and was a member of the School Board for nine years. Fraternally, he is a member of the order of Loyal Americans, the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and M. W. of A.

CAMPBELL, Newton S., a well-known lawyer of Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Monroe County, Ind., June 14, 1845, and there received his early mental training in the public schools. His father, Howard Campbell, was born in Rowan County, N. C., and his mother, Hannah L. (Gibbons), was a native of Indiana. Howard Campbell was a farmer by occupation. He came to Blandinsville Township in 1862, and carried on farming.

Newton S. Campbell was reared on his father's farm. From the farm he went into the law office of C. R. Hume, where he studied law, and since his admission to the bar, has practiced in Blandinsville. In connection with his law practice, he conducts a collection and insurance office. In 1882, Mr. Campbell was married to Mary E. Burr, who was born in Indiana,

and four children have blessed their union, namely: Ralph and Ruth E. (deceased), Anna R. (Mrs. Warner), and Mary M. Fraternally, Mr. Campbell is affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

CANON, James H., who owns and cultivates a fine farm in Mound Township, McDonough County, Ill., is a son of James A. and Rachel (Sullivan) Canon, and a grandson of Robert Canon and Joseph Sullivan, on the paternal and maternal sides, respectively. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Washington County, Pa. James A. Canon came to McDonough County with his parents in 1834, Robert Canon having purchased eighty acres of land there. The latter lived on this land the rest of his life. His son, James A., lived there some years and sold out in 1857, going to Iowa. On returning, six weeks later, he bought 160 acres of land in Mound Township, where he lived until his death, in January, 1900.

James H. Canon was born in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, December 17, 1854, where in boyhood he enjoyed the advantages of the district school. He was the fourth in a family of five children, and lived with his parents until he reached the age of nineteen years. He then left home and did farm work by the month for two years, after which he operated a farm for himself. In the spring of 1883, he bought 102½ acres of land, which constitutes the main portion of his present farm. To the first purchase he added until he now owns 170 acres, on which he carries on general farming and raises cattle, horses and hogs. He is an energetic and painstaking farmer, and his labors are attended with good results.

Mr. Canon was first married in May, 1876, to Nancy J. Amos, who was born in Kentucky. This union was the source of five children, as follows: Estella, Astoria, Abner E., Joseph A. and James B. McK. The second marriage was to Mynea C. Jackson, who was born in Mound Township, McDonough County, and received her early mental training in the district school. One child, Lola Mary, is the offspring of this union. Politically, Mr. Canon casts his vote in favor of the Republican party, and has served the township one term as Road Commissioner. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the M. W. A.

CANOTE, William Henry, formerly a diligent and successful farmer of Colchester Township

and now living at leisure in the village of Colchester, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Putnam County, Ind., May 22, 1831, a son of Henry and Peachie (Mumpine) Canote, natives of Kentucky. The grandfathers on the paternal and maternal sides were Jacob Canote and Wilson Mumpine. Henry Canote, the father, came with his family to McDonough County in 1836, and settled in what is now Colchester Township, where he entered eighty acres of Government land, on which he lived the remainder of his life.

The subject of this sketch was the fourth of a family of five children born to his parents, four of whom were boys. In boyhood he received his mental training in the public schools. He bought the interests of the other heirs of his father's estate and lived on the home farm until 1898, when he retired to Colchester, where he had purchased property. He owned 290 acres of land in one tract, besides twenty-five acres of timber and the homestead of eighty acres, of which he sold all but the 290 acres.

On December 18, 1856, he was united in marriage with Hester M. Monk and their union resulted in three children. Of these John, who was born in Colchester Township January 8, 1859, is the only one now living. Mrs. Canote died December 14, 1862, and on April 17, 1864, he was married to Mary J. Burford, who died February 18, 1904, having borne him four children, namely: Calvin, who resides in Colchester; Jessie, Mrs. Oscar J. Linstrom, of Girard, Ill.; Effie, wife of William Perkins, of Colchester Township; and Birdie, Mrs. George Fulder, of Colchester. March 17, 1905, he married as his third wife, Mrs. Lucinda (Frank) White, with whom he is now living in Colchester. Mr. Canote endorses the principles of the Democratic party, but in local affairs supports the measures which he believes to be for the best interests of the whole people.

CARROLL, Charles William, a prosperous grain-dealer of Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Newark, Licking County, Ohio, April 12, 1834, a son of James and Allen (Lauhrey) Carroll, natives of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Carroll came to Bureau County, Ill., with his parents when an infant. In youth he was employed as a clerk, and afterward followed farming. In 1856 he en-

gaged in the grain trade in Annawan, Henry County, Ill., whence he removed in 1867 to Chillicothe, Peoria County, Ill., where he spent eleven years in the same line of business. After being engaged for ten years in the grain business in Henry, Ill., he moved to Clarinda, Page County, Iowa, where he dealt in grain one year, then returned to Chillicothe, Ill., for one year. He next resided at Galesburg, Ill., where he took charge for a year of F. H. Peavey & Company's grain business between Chicago and Kansas City. Next he went to Media, Henderson County, Ill., where he built an elevator and remained one year. In 1892 he came to Blandinsville and bought J. M. Davis' grain and coal business, including the elevator with a capacity of 15,000 bushels. He handles all kinds of grain and coal.

On December 28, 1875, Mr. Carroll was married to Olive Amelia Wilmot, who was born in Northampton, Peoria County, Ill., and two children, Ralph Waldo and Edward, have resulted from this union. Ralph Waldo married, December 3, 1902, Miss Louise Bushnell. He assists his father in the grain business. Religiously, Mr. Carroll is identified with the Baptist denomination, politically is a Democrat, and has served one year as Mayor of Blandinsville. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. as member of Blandinsville Lodge, No. 233; Blandinsville Chapter, No. 208; Peoria Commandery, No. 3, and Eastern Star Chapter, No. 108.

CATES, Richard, a prominent and successful stock dealer residing in Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Wayne County, Ind., February 27, 1836, a son of Daniel and Sarah (Cramer) Cates, who were natives, respectively, of Knoxville, Tenn., and the State of North Carolina. The father was born in 1818 and died in 1896, the mother dying in 1901. Daniel Cates moved from Tennessee to Wayne County, Ind., in 1825, still later to Howard County in the same State, and from there to Centerville, Iowa. He then went to Mercer County, Mo., and subsequently to Southwestern Kansas, where he owned considerable land. From that State he returned to Howard County, Ind., where he died. Richard Cates came to Illinois in 1862, locating first at Fairview, Fulton County, Ill., and at Prairie City in 1868. He soon afterward engaged in the stock busi-

ness, which he has since followed continuously for thirty-five years, buying and shipping cattle. He has also dealt considerably in real estate.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, April 5, 1857, with Amanda E. Smith, who was born in Ohio, March 9, 1841. Four children resulted from this union, namely: Alice, Josephine, Jesse and Charles Melville. The mother passed away in 1902. In political matters Mr. Cates gives his support to the Democratic party. In 1894 he was elected Township Assessor. Throughout his long residence in this vicinity, Mr. Cates has enjoyed the reputation of being a man of honorable character, and the many with whom he has had business relations are accustomed to speak of him with unvarying respect.

CHAMPION, Thomas M., long and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Emmet Township, McDonough County, Ill., and now on the verge of retirement from active labor, was born in Washington County, Ky., April 4, 1836. He is a son of Edward and Joanna (Mitchell) Champion, who were born in Washington County, Ky. His paternal grandparents, Thomas and Martha (Cannon) Champion, were natives of Virginia. The maternal grandfather, Daniel Mitchell, was born in South Carolina, and his grandmother, Jane (Berry) Mitchell, was a native of Kentucky. Thomas M. Champion is the eldest of six children, and was born on the home farm, where he lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, attending the common school in his boyhood. On October 16, 1856, he came to Emmet Township, and worked for six years, with his uncles, Mankin and Jacob Champion. His uncle Mankin died, and when the estate was settled the subject of this sketch bought the interests of some of the heirs, amounting to 160 acres, which constitute a part of his present farm. It was mostly timber land and used for pasture. Mr. Champion has cleared and now cultivates about thirty acres of this tract. He has added to the original place until he now owns 460 acres, nearly all of which is tillable land. He keeps fifty head of cattle, and also raises horses and hogs, but is making arrangements to sell out and retire from active work. He has been a very careful and diligent farmer and has met with merited success.

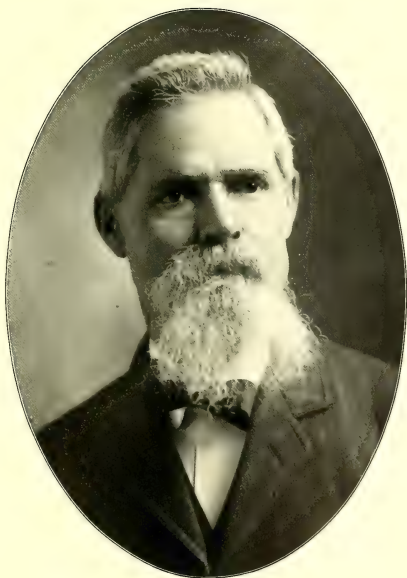
On January 13, 1874, Mr. Champion was married to Sadie Stickle, who was born in Emmet Township in 1852 and pursued a course of study in the University at Normal, Ill. Three children have blessed this union, namely: George E.; Eleanor, a music teacher, of Blandinsville, Ill.; and Mattie Thomas (Mrs. Charles Griffith). Mrs. Champion left school in 1874 but she had taught five years previously, in Hire, Chalmers and Emmet Townships. Her parents, George and Julia (George) Stickle, were born in Pennsylvania. Her grandparents, Abram and Susanna (Bentley) Stickle, and William and Martha (Burnett) George, were also born in that State. Her great-grandmother, Hoiipeter, was a native of Germany. Politically, Mr. Champion is an adherent of the Republican party, and served one term as Collector in Emmet Township.

CHANDLER, (Col.) Charles (deceased).—Among the names of pioneers by whom citizens of a former generation were wont to conjure, and to which its citizens of the present generation look with veneration akin to that of the devotee toward his patron saint, is the one whose name stands at the head of this sketch. Charles Chandler was born in Alstead, Cheshire County, N. H., August 28, 1809. On both sides of the family, he was descended from most prominent and worthy ancestors. His father, James Chandler, a farmer by occupation, was a native of New Hampshire, where he was born in 1771, and his mother, Abigail (Vilas) Chandler, was born in Massachusetts, in 1775. The former died November 18, 1857, and the latter passed away November 29, 1854. The subject of this sketch worked for his father on the farm until he reached the age of nineteen years. At that period he obtained the parental consent to go to Boston, where he secured employment in a mercantile concern. In 1831 he came west to Cincinnati, and, in 1834, arrived in Macomb, Ill., the field of his future endeavors. Here he was employed as clerk in a store of which his brother, Thompson, who had preceded him, was part proprietor. For two years he remained with this concern, and then established himself in business on his own account, which he conducted three years. This brought him to a period when the development of farming lands and the enhancement of realty values constituted an inducement to

enter the real-estate business. This he undertook and met with fair success. He then branched out into extensive land transactions, and bought and sold large tracts in various directions. In a few years he became the owner of vast acres, which the extension of different railroad lines made quite valuable.

In 1858 Mr. Chandler engaged in the banking business and continued thus until the time of his death, December 26, 1878. When he established his bank in Macomb failures of banks and business houses were of almost daily occurrence throughout the country, yet the people of McDonough County reposed in Colonel Chandler implicit confidence. The general stringency prevailed until 1861, when the money market was drained of silver and gold, and no change was available for the settlement of local business accounts. In this emergency Mr. Chandler issued scrip to the amount of several thousand dollars, in denominations of five, ten and twenty-five cents, to meet the demand for small currency. Specimens of this opportune and useful medium are doubtless scattered throughout the country, which have been carefully preserved as souvenirs of those days. Mr. Chandler conducted a private banking business until 1865, when the First National Bank of Macomb was organized, of which he became the President, establishing it on a solid foundation. He aided also, in 1865, in forming a private banking institution at Bushnell, which subsequently developed into the Farmers' National Bank. In this he was a stockholder and director until his death. Mr. Chandler took a deep and active interest in whatever pertained to the public welfare. At the time of the Civil War he was past middle age and his health, which had been for years somewhat frail, prevented him from entering service in the field. He was, however, so zealous in arousing others to action that Governor Yates, the "War Governor" of Illinois, commissioned him Colonel of State Militia, with authority to recruit a regiment of home guards.

Colonel Chandler richly deserves a niche of honor among the representative men of Illinois. Although he exercised a dominating influence in the conduct of extensive financial transactions, in which he attained signal success, his kindly instincts were never smothered by the acquirement of wealth, and he remained to the last an affable and courteous gentleman,



James Henderson

companionable with all who were worthy of his acquaintance. He listened readily and with quick response to every appeal in behalf of a deserving cause, although he avoided indiscriminate charity. His benevolent nature would not permit him to refuse succor in cases of individual distress. He made the "Golden Rule" the criterion of his course in life. His personal honor was absolutely without a blemish, and not a whisper was ever heard in question of his business integrity.

In physical mold, Colonel Chandler was five feet, six inches in height, and weighed 160 pounds. He was smooth-faced, spotlessly neat in attire and alert in carriage. The impairment of his heath in later years compelled him to seek much recreation in travel. He was accustomed to spend the winter seasons in the Southern States, and in touring South America, Central America, the West Indies, California and Mexico. While going thus from place to place, he maintained a keen observance of conditions and opportunities, and made occasional business ventures which added profit to pleasure.

On December 15, 1836, Colonel Chandler was united in marriage with Sarah K. Cheatham, of Macomb, who was born October 19, 1819, the daughter of Samuel G. and Martha Cheatham, natives of Kentucky. She died September 29, 1855, and her loss was keenly felt throughout a wide acquaintance, as that of a most estimable woman, a dutiful wife and fond mother. Seven children blessed the union of this worthy and honored husband and wife, four of whom passed away in infancy or childhood. Those surviving are Martha Abigail, widow of Henry C. Twyman, of Macomb; Charles Vilasco, President of the Bank of Macomb, and James Edgar, of St. Louis, Mo. After the death of his wife the heart of the father seemed to go out with still more ardent affection toward the bereaved children and their offspring, in whose companionship he found great solace and comfort, and whose idol he was to the last.

On political issues Mr. Chandler was first a Whig and afterward a Republican. He neither sought nor desired political preferment, however, as his mind was fully occupied with matters of weightier importance. In accepting certain local offices at various times, he simply yielded to the pressure of public opinion. He was Coroner for two years; School

Commissioner, four years; Justice of the Peace, several terms; member of the City Council, and Mayor one term. In estimating the character and significance of a career like that of Colonel Chandler, words of mere encomium seem quite superfluous. His life speaks for itself. Its impulses, thoughts, and actions are indelibly impressed on the material, moral, educational and social life of the community. As, in days of antiquity it was said in relation to an eminent Roman who excelled in virtuous and beneficent deeds, so may it be said in Macomb, by way of tribute to the character of the lamented Charles Chandler: "If you seek his monument, look around you."

CHANDLER, Charles V.—One of the most conspicuous figures in the activities of this and the preceding generation in McDonough County is represented in the name which constitutes the caption of this biographical sketch. It is a familiar name in this section of the State of Illinois, and will pass into futurity in the annals of the city of Macomb, as that of her most cherished son. Charles V. Chandler was born in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., January 25, 1843. His father, Col. Charles Chandler, who died December 26, 1878, was a prominent banker of Macomb and a sagacious financier. (A memoir of Colonel Chandler will be found in the preceding sketch.) The primary education of the subject of this sketch was received in his native city. Subsequently he attended school at Danbury, Conn., and still later became a pupil in the Lake Forest (Ill.) Academy. When he was on the point of entering Williams College in order to complete his education, he found himself no longer able to ignore his country's call for defenders, and in 1862 returned to Macomb and enlisted in Company I, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as a private for nine months. He was then promoted to be Second Lieutenant. At the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, he was severely wounded, a rifle ball passing through both thighs. A few months afterward another ball penetrated one of his thighs. He was the last member of his company who received a wound. He had just grasped a small hickory tree for support and had remarked to the First Lieutenant, "I guess we are through all right," when the ball struck him. Pressing his hand on the wound,

he uttered the words, "I guess I've got another guess coming." Mr. Chandler afterward cut down the hickory tree and now has a cane which was made from it. He returned to Macomb on a furlough and nursed his wounds until March 1, 1864, when he went back to the regiment and was pleased to learn that he had been promoted to the adjutancy, his commission dating from the day of his wound. Finding himself incapacitated for service, however, by reason of his injuries, he resigned his commission, returned home and became teller in the private banking house of his father, which was afterwards changed to the First National Bank. In this capacity he served until his father's death, when he became President of the bank, and has continued thus since 1879. He was one of the incorporators of the first pottery works in Macomb. He is an extensive property owner in the city, being the builder and owner of the Opera House Block, which is known as Chandler's Block, the Chandler Hotel, the Post-office Building, and other business blocks, as well as residence and farm properties. For the past three years, he has been Treasurer of the Western Illinois Normal School, located at Macomb. He is the projector and promoter of the Macomb & Western Illinois Railroad, of which his son is Secretary and Treasurer.

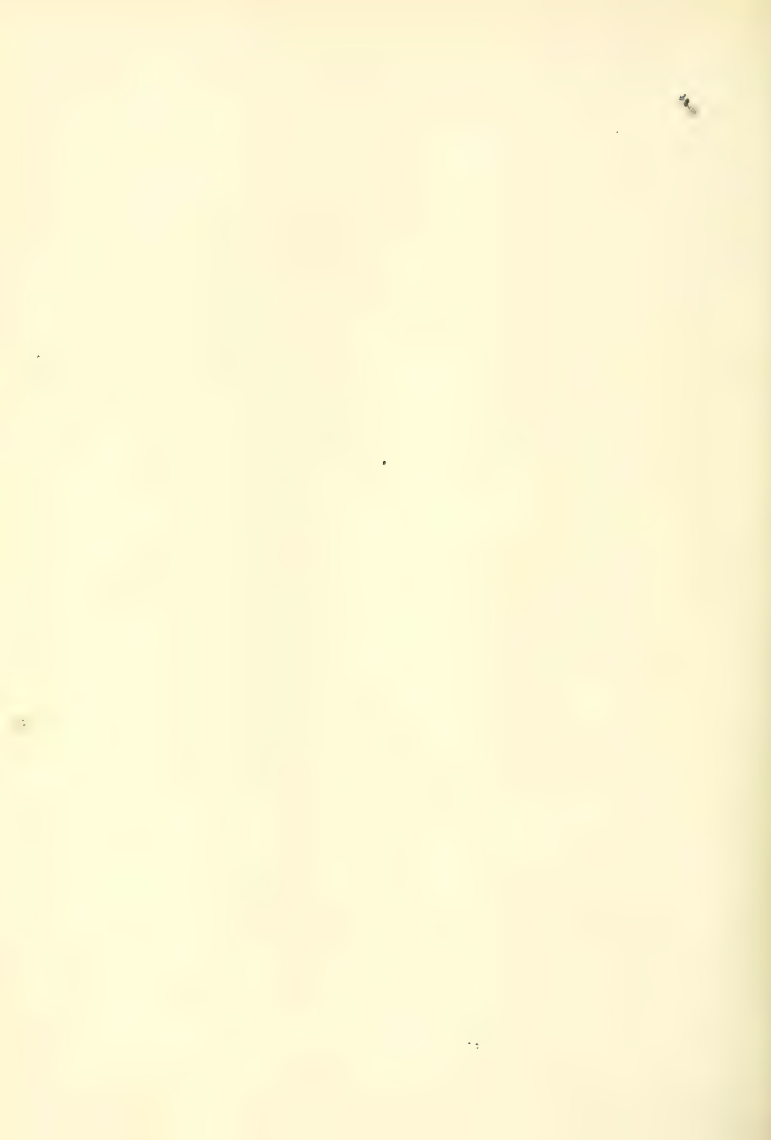
On August 28, 1866, Mr. Chandler was married to Clara A. Baker, of Macomb, a daughter of the late Judge J. H. Baker, whose biographical record appears elsewhere in this volume. Six children have resulted from this union, namely: Charles J., who died in infancy; Clara, the wife of Frank H. Mapes, Assistant Cashier of the Bank; Mary; Ralph, Cashier of the Macomb Bank; George, Assistant Cashier of the Macomb Bank, who married Alice Chandler, a daughter of C. G. Chandler, and Isabella, who is a pupil in Wellesley College, Mass. In politics, Mr. Chandler is an earnest Republican. In 1887 he was appointed City Treasurer, and held that office several years. He was appointed by Gov. John R. Tanner a member of the Board of Directors of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Quincy, Ill., and by that body was elected its President. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1900, and served one term, being a member of the Committee on Banks and Banking, Ways and Means, and Appropriations. Fraternally, he is a

Royal Arch Mason, belonging to Macomb Lodge, No. 17; Morse Chapter, No. 19; and Macomb Commandery, No. 61. He is also a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F. No. 145, and A. O. U. W., and of McDonough Lodge No. 103, G. A. R., of which he was Commander many years.

Among the beneficent deeds for which the subject of this sketch will long be remembered is his donation to Macomb of its beautiful City Park. But there is one act above all others which will stand as a source of perpetual honor to his name in the community on which his splendid gallantry on the field of battle shed unwonted luster. As a fitting and appropriate termination of this narrative it seems proper to recount the particulars of the event commemorating this act. With a lofty purpose Mr. Chandler laid aside the pension which the Government awarded him on account of wounds received in defense of the Union. The purpose thus nobly entertained was to erect a monument to the memory of the McDonough County soldiers who gave their lives for their country. That monument now stands as an enduring testimonial to the heroism of these worthy dead. A portraiture of the commemorating shaft, together with portraits of Lieutenant Charles V. Chandler, appears on other pages of this volume. The pension above mentioned represents an accumulation of fifteen years, with interest, together with an additional amount which had been saved from other sources of income for twenty years, in furtherance of this patriotic resolve. Until 1898 (at a meeting of the Grand Army Post) the intention of Mr. Chandler in this regard was never disclosed. The monument is from an original design by O. D. Doland, since deceased, who was the proprietor of the Macomb Marble Works. It rests on a foundation seventeen feet square, of the best limestone, with a base of seven feet square and a second base of five feet square, the shaft rising twenty-two feet above the level of the ground. The memorial, which cost about \$4,000, was dedicated August 3, 1899, with a parade composed of 274 veterans of the war, various military organizations and civic societies, bands of music, and a host of deeply interested citizens of Macomb. In fitting phrase, Lieutenant Charles V. Chandler presented the monument to the city of Macomb. After an invocation by Rev. Mr. Bratton, of Macomb, introductory remarks by Judge W. J. Franklin,



John H. Hingale



Commander of the local Grand Army Post, and vocal and instrumental music by the Macomb Band and others, the shaft was unveiled by George Chandler Mapes, grandson of the donor. Maj. R. W. McLaughry then delivered the dedicatory address. Chairman Berry, of the Board of Supervisors, and Mayor Switzer, of Macomb, accepted the monument on behalf of the old soldiers and citizens of Macomb, and Comrade Wesley Clowes, of St. Mary's, Ill., read a poem in eulogy of the veterans. This was followed by appropriate music by the band, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. H. Morgan. Thus transpired an event which constituted one of the most imposing and significant ceremonials ever witnessed in Macomb. On the day of the dedication Lieutenant Chandler was surprised by a gift from the old soldiers, consisting of a solid gold Grand Army Badge.

CHEEK, Isaac H., who is engaged in farming in Bushnell Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Havana, Ill., on August 30, 1856, a son of Silas and Nancy (Ingraham) Cheek, natives of Kentucky. Mr. Cheek received his early education in Canton, Ill., and came to McDonough County in March, 1886. On January 31, 1884, he was married to Amanda J. Myers, who was born in Farmington, Ill. Five children have resulted from this union, namely: Herbert W., Bruce E., Ralph H., N. Jay and Silas Allen. Religiously, Mr. Cheek is a Baptist, and politically, he gives his support to the Republican party. His fraternal affiliation is with the K. of P. and the M. W. A.

CHURCHILL, Cadwallader Slaughter, an early citizen and, for a time, one of the most prominent merchants in Macomb, was born on the old Miller farm, called the "Churchill Farm," five miles north of Macomb, April 25, 1834. His parents, Richard Henry and Sarah M. (Brown) Churchill, were natives of Kentucky. Richard H. Churchill, who was engaged in the dry-goods business, died when his son, Cadwallader S., was three years old, and his widow returned to Kentucky, with her family, where they remained on a farm near Hodginsville, until the subject of this sketch had nearly reached maturity, when he went to Pittsfield, Ill., where he spent two years. In early boyhood his mother had given him his mental in-

struction, but afterwards he earned his schooling. He attended the school in Pittsfield for two years, and then returned to Kentucky, where he taught in a seminary at Hodginsville. He had become a good Latin scholar, and afterwards assisted Professor Hewett in this branch, in his institution at Elizabethtown, Ky., meanwhile pursuing his studies at night. During his early life, he was always inclined towards literary pursuits. After finishing his studies and teaching for a time, he came to Macomb, and entered the employ of Iverson L. Twyman in the real-estate business. Subsequently, he was employed as a clerk in George M. Wells' dry-goods store, and, still later, entered into partnership with Josiah Burton in the dry-goods business. Disposing of his interest in this, he went into the lumber trade in company with Henry C. Twyman. His interest in this concern he later sold and spent the period of the "gold fever" in the West.

On April 3, 1860, in Macomb, Mr. Churchill was united in marriage with Mary Evelyn Twyman, a daughter of one of the most prominent citizens of Macomb. Mr. Twyman was extensively engaged in the dry-goods business, and in real-estate transactions. He held several county offices and also served as Postmaster two terms. To Mr. and Mrs. Churchill were born three children, namely: Nancy Willis (Mrs. Scott), deceased; Alfred Brown; and Iverson Louis. Politically, Mr. Churchill was a Democrat, and for twelve years he held the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court. Religiously, he was a member of the Christian Church, and fraternally, was affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. He was a man of strict rectitude of character, of cheerful, kindly disposition, and was universally esteemed.

CLARK, William Harvey.—Among the well-known farmers of McDonough County, Ill., whose birthplaces were the farms which they now severally cultivate, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Scotland Township, McDonough County, October 10, 1866, a son of James and Margaret Ann (Watson) Clark, natives of the State of Virginia. His grandfathers, John Clark and James Watson, were of Scotch nativity. James Clark came to Illinois in 1834 with his parents, who located in Cass County. A year later he entered land in McDonough County, when he moved to Scot-

land Township. The father bought eighty acres of land in Section 28, and added to this until, at the time of his death in 1903, he owned 230 acres of farming land in one tract, and seventy acres of timber land.

William H. Clark is one of a family of three children born to his parents, the others being girls. In boyhood he received a district school education in the vicinity of his home and assisted in the work of the farm. On this farm he grew to manhood and has remained ever since. His portion of the estate, after his father's death, was 100 acres, and this he devotes to general farming, and the raising of horses, hogs and cattle. Mr. Clark was united in marriage, March 15, 1894, with Elizabeth McMillan, who was born in Scotland Township, where she attended the public school. One child, May Ellen, has resulted from this union, born May 20, 1895. In religious belief, Mr. Clark is a Presbyterian, politically, he casts his lot with the Republican party, and in his fraternal relations, belongs to the Mystic Workers.

CLARKE, Davis H., a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Emmet Township, McDonough County, Ill., and who is the owner of the homestead farm bought by his grandfather from a soldier of the Revolutionary War, was born in Emmet Township, October 19, 1854. He is a son of Samuel and Nancy A. (Hardin) Clarke,—who was born in Washington County, Ky.—and a grandson of James and Mary (Lewis) Clarke, the former being a native of Lincoln County, Ky., and the latter, of the State of Virginia. Davis and Eliza (Webster) Hardin, the maternal grandparents, were born in Virginia and the District of Columbia, respectively. The great-grandfather, John Clarke, who was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, married a lady whose maiden name was Ann Whitten. The maternal great-grandfather, Harry Hardin, was a native of Virginia.

Grandfather James Clarke came to McDonough County in the spring of 1830, and for several years held official positions which brought him prominently before the people. In Washington County, Ky., he had learned the trade of a hatter, which he followed a number of years. He bought land in Emmet and Sciota Townships, living in the former, where he built what was called at that time the finest

log house in the county. He afterwards moved to Macomb, where he lived the rest of his life. He sold the Emmet Township property to Samuel Clarke, who lived there until he died in 1862.

Davis H. Clarke, who is the eldest of a family of four children, was a mere child when his father died, and after that event, he remained with his mother until he was twenty years old, living five years of the time on another farm in Emmet Township. In his twenty-first year he came to the homestead farm, where he had an interest and has since bought out the other heirs. On the original homestead, first owned by a veteran of the Revolutionary War, he has one of the finest country residences in McDonough County, containing all city conveniences. On December 16, 1875, Mr. Clarke was married to Melinda Russell, who was born in Emmet Township, where she pursued her youthful studies in the district school. Two children are the offspring of this union, namely: Myrtle, who is the wife of M. M. Burkhart, a farmer of Sciota Township, and James W.

In religious faith, Mr. Clarke is identified with the Baptist denomination. In political matters, he takes an independent course. Fraternally, he is connected with the I. O. O. F. He is one of the most substantial and progressive farmers in his vicinity, and is a man of much stability of character.

CLEVELAND, Charles, D. D. S., who is successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Ripley, Brown County, Ill., September 15, 1868, a son of William and Eliza (Woolsey) Cleveland. His father was born in Indiana, and his mother in Ohio. Dr. Cleveland came to McDonough County with his parents at a very early age. After his school days were over he pursued a course of professional study in the Western Dental College, at Kansas City, Mo., from which he was graduated in dentistry in 1898. Shortly afterward he opened an office in Louisiana, Mo., where he practiced his profession for two years. Subsequently, he was engaged in practice at Roodhouse, Ill., for a period of five years. In July, 1904, he purchased the business of Dr. Morrow, in Bushnell, and has since continued in dental practice there. He is well informed on general subjects, and is thoroughly equipped in a pro-

fessional sense. His patronage has steadily increased and his careful and conscientious work has secured for him an excellent reputation.

On December 29, 1898, Dr. Cleveland was married to Grace Pearson, who was born and received her education in Bushnell. One child, Charles Pearson, has resulted from their union. The fraternal affiliation of Dr. Cleveland is with the Modern Woodmen of Amercia.

CLINE, Andrew J. (deceased), who was successfully engaged in farming on Section 28, Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fleming County, Ky., September 14, 1831, the son of William and Martha (Fulton) Cline, natives of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather was John Cline and his grandfather on the maternal side was Isaac Fulton. Andrew J. Cline was the second born of five children, composing his parents' family, and was reared on the home farm, attending the common school in his boyhood. At the age of nineteen years, he came to McDonough County with his mother and the rest of the family, his father having died June 7, 1847. His mother bought 140 acres of land in Section 28, Macomb Township, and later twenty acres more, with other additions until there were 290 acres, and the son assisted her until her death, November 18, 1864. He owned the home farm from 1890, having bought out the other heirs. In 1902, he bought thirty-four and a half acres of land in Section 33, across the railroad southwest from the homestead, and now his estate comprises 314 acres of land. Politically, Mr. Cline was a Democrat but never aspired to any office. He was a man of upright character, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. Mrs. Malinda Albee, a niece of Mr. Cline, kept house for him, and J. E. Albee, his nephew, assisted him in the management of the farm for several years. Mr. Cline, after a short illness, died of pneumonia November 15, 1906, thereby decreasing the ranks of the early pioneers.

Only two children of Mr. Cline's family now survive—Thomas F. Cline, of Twin Falls, Idaho, and Mrs. Martha Patterson, of Macomb Township. Elizabeth F. Cline died August 10, 1887, and Isaac F. Cline, December 10, 1889.

CLINGAN, Robert T., who is successfully engaged in farming in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Woodsfield,

Ohio, April 25, 1883, the son of George B. and Catherine (Sabin-Amos) Clingan. His father was born in Woodsfield, Ohio, and his mother, in Lebanon, N. Y. On the paternal side, his grandfather, Robert Clingan, was a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and his grandmother, Elizabeth (Van Horn) Clingan, of Philadelphia, Pa.—the Van Horn branch of the family being descended from Hollanders. His great-grandfather, John Clingan, was also a native of Holland, and his great-grandmother, Mary E. (Armstrong) Clingan, was a native of Ireland. On the maternal side, Robert T. Clingan's grandparents, Chester and Caroline (Thayer) Sabin, were natives of Lebanon, N. Y. The maternal great-grandparents, Nathaniel and Margaret (Rhinedollar) Sabin, were natives of Philadelphia.

Elizabeth (Van Horn) Clingan came from Pennsylvania to Ohio when she was seventeen years old. Her union with Robert T. Clingan's grandfather resulted in six children, of whom George B. Clingan was the eldest, the others being girls. At the age of twenty-one years, George B. began to work for himself, being employed on a farm and in a grist mill. In 1886, he came to Macomb and bought a farm of 156 acres in Scotland Township and there the son, and subject of this sketch, Robert T., received a common school education.

George B. Clingan has been twice married. In 1867, he wedded Catherine Sabin, by whom he had one child, Elizabeth Jane, wife of Augustine Decker, a druggist of Macomb. The mother died July 29, 1873. He subsequently married Catherine (Sabin) Amos, and one child, Robert T., resulted from their union. George B. is now retired from active life. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P.

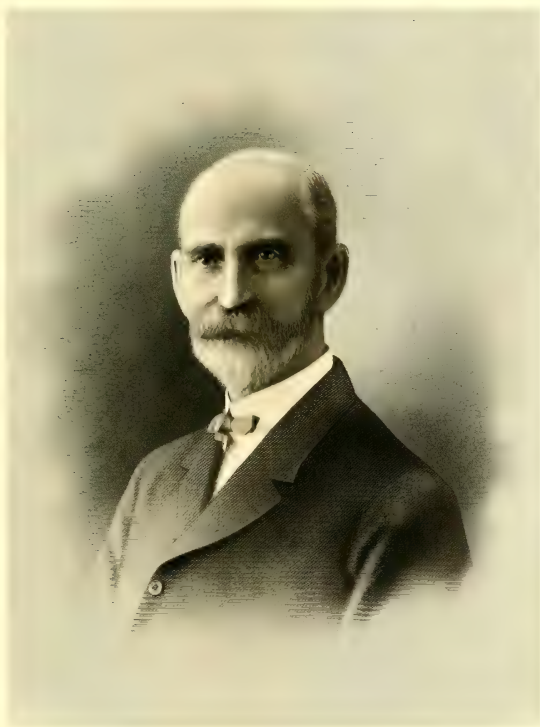
Robert T. Clingan is a member of Troop H, First Regiment Illinois Cavalry, First Brigade, in which he has been First Sergeant for two years. The troop, organized in 1900, is commanded by Capt. Frank M. Russell, and the regiment, by Col. W. C. Young, who was Colonel of the First Regiment Illinois Cavalry during the Spanish-American War. Politically, Robert T. Clingan is a Republican, and his religious associations are with the Universalist Church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. In his early manhood Robert T. gives promise of a useful and successful career, and is looked upon as a worthy scion of worthy ancestors.

CLUGSTON, John Byers.—Although the retirement from active life of John Byers Clugston took place as long ago as 1870, his services as saddler, venireman, and groceryman are recalled as important to the communities in which he lived, and more especially to Macomb, with which he has been connected since 1862. Mr. Clugston comes of a fine old Irish family, established in this country by his paternal grandfather, Robert Clugston, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, and to whom ambition spoke in no uncertain tones of the greater opportunities existing on the other side of the Atlantic. This courageous sire made settlement in Franklin County, Pa., and when the thirteen American Colonies revolted against tyrannical English rule and asserted their independence, he enlisted under the banner of Washington at the beginning of hostilities in 1775, and served until the surrender of the main British army at Yorktown in 1781. Thomas Clugston, who was a farmer by occupation, died in his native State, and when John Byers was twelve years old he was brought by his mother to Trumbull County, Ohio, where they remained two years. At the age of fourteen John Byers learned the trade of saddlery, and from 1852 until 1862 engaged as a journeyman saddler, traveling with his kit of tools through Tennessee and Kentucky. Upon leaving the road he located in Macomb and worked at his trade for Jerry Haskins, and a few years later went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was employed by the Government on saddlery work for a year and a half. Returning to Macomb in 1865, he worked as a venireman for a couple of years, and in 1868 established a saddlery business from which he permanently retired in 1870. The following year he engaged in the grocery business with Thomas Farley, and at the end of a year bought out Mr. Farley and continued the business alone for another year. Since then he has lived in a comfortable home at No. 421 South Lafayette Street. On January 8, 1851, Mr. Clugston married Alice T. Reed, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and of the union five children have been born: Laura E., wife of C. P. Mustain; Emma W., wife of Frank L. Watson; Charles R., Fannie, wife of Judge J. Ross Mickey, and Lilly Dell, who died at the age of two years. Mr. Clugston is popular with his associates, and he has an extensive and interesting fund of information concerning the early history of the town of which he is an honored and genial citizen.

COFFMAN, Marion, who is successfully engaged in the clothing business in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Hancock County, Ill., on January 10, 1849. His father, Alfred Coffman, was born in Kentucky, and his mother, Sarah (Pemberton) Coffman, in Missouri. When the subject of this sketch was one year old, his parents moved to Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, where as he grew up he received suitable mental training in the public schools of his neighborhood, meanwhile assisting his father on the farm. After he left the farm the first occupation of Mr. Coffman was that of clerking for M. A. Terry, by whom he was employed in 1875. He was next engaged in the grocery line until 1880. Subsequently he went into the dry-goods business as a member of the firm of McCord & Coffman, which he continued for fifteen years, and after its dissolution, he conducted the concern alone for ten years longer. For a short period he was also associated with Matt Huston in the real-estate line. The business qualifications of Mr. Coffman are of a superior order, and his energy and close application are manifest in the successful results attending his efforts. The residence which he now occupies he built in 1900.

On November 15, 1876, Mr. Coffman was united in marriage with Maria Taylor, a native of Indiana. Four children have resulted from this union, namely: Mamie (Mrs. Grigsby), Roy, and Lucille and Luella (twins). Politically, Mr. Coffman is a Democrat. He has served as Town Clerk and Township Collector, and for five years following 1892 he filled the office of Township Supervisor. Fraternally, Mr. Coffman is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Mystic Workers.

COLE, Emory O.—Recognition of the fact that the tillage of the soil is the natural and most desirable occupation to which man is heir, and to which every other is subsidiary and all else in the end must yield, is increasingly manifest in all classes of human society, and is supported largely by the thought and effort of men foremost in the councils of the nation, and by that most important factor of all, the wide-awake, thoughtful and resourceful agriculturist himself. Of those who incorporate science and invention into their labor as upbuilders of prosperous communities, none are more favorably known in McDonough County than Emory O.



John Thurston

Cole, who, after varied business and political experiences in other parts of the country, settled on his present farm of five hundred acres in the fall of 1883. Born in Streetsboro, Portage County, Ohio, June 4, 1833, Mr. Cole is a son of N. W. and Samantha (Osgood) Cole, natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively, the former of whom started upon his independent career as a singing master in New York State. Ambitious, after his marriage, of improving his prospects, the elder Cole located at an early day in the vicinity of Streetsboro, Portage County, Ohio, and in 1846 moved to East Troy, Wis., near where he purchased land and engaged in farming until the death of his wife in 1851. Thereafter the family was divided, the father and his son, Emory O., remaining on the old place until the former enlisted in the Civil War in a Wisconsin regiment. It was his fate to die amid the shot and shell of battle, and to fill a hero's grave in the little cemetery at East Troy, Wis. Of his three sons and two daughters, four are still living: Emory O.; Wilson M., general agent for the Rochester Nursery Company at Salt Lake City, Utah; J. E., a resident of Colorado Springs, Col.; Elhira B., a resident of Spokane Falls, Idaho.

Emory O. Cole was thirteen years old when he moved with the rest of the family to Wisconsin, and he there began his independent career as operator of a threshing machine, which line of work he continued about fourteen years in connection with general farming. He next engaged in teaming from East Troy to Milwaukee, before the era of railroads, and for a time was in the grocery business on a small scale. On October 8, 1860, he united in marriage to Sarah A. Dickerman, who was born in New York, January 11, 1833, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Stafford) Dickerman, natives of Vermont and Connecticut, respectively, the former born October 7, 1799, and the latter, May 8, 1795. The parents were married in February, 1816, in Rockdale, Chenango County, N. Y., where Mr. Dickerman engaged in the lumber business for some years, about 1837 removing to Michigan, two years later to Naperville, Ill., and still later taking up his residence near Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Cole located in Burlington, Wis., where the former operated a grocery store and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of brick. In 1872, a few months after the great fire, he removed to Chicago

and engaged in the livery and undertaking business, succeeding later to the position of City Oil Inspector, to which he was appointed by Mayor Monroe Heath. Two years later, upon the election of the Democratic Mayor, Carter Harrison, he engaged in the grocery business, and in 1883 traded his store for his present farm in McDonough County, the same having been formerly the property of the pioneer, Horace Head. Of late years Mr. Cole has practically retired from active life, and his farm is operated by his son, George M., who makes a specialty of high grade cattle, horses and hogs.

Mr. Cole cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and ever since has stanchly supported the Republican party. His public spirited, extended experience, good judgment and executive ability have made him an important and useful local political factor, and he has served six years as Township Treasurer, four years as a member of the Board of Supervisors, several years as Chairman of the County Central Committee, and also has been Secretary of the latter organization. Mr. Cole is President of the Pioneer Club of McDonough County, and is also President of the Deland Tourist Club, of Deland, Fla. In this capacity he has annually taken his family to Florida for the past seven years. Fraternally, he is connected with the Richard Cole Lodge No. 697, of Chicago, and of which he is a Past Master.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole are social as well as home-making factors in their township, and represent the best in its progressive life. Both represent families of marked musical tendencies, Mrs. Cole's father being a violinist of merit. She herself was a teacher of music in Wisconsin prior to her marriage, and is a graduate of the first Female College of Chicago, the educators thereof having come from the Emma Willard School, at Troy, N. Y., now a branch of Vassar College. She still retains a vital and absorbing interest in music, being an ardent admirer of Wagner and other great composers. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cole, two of whom died in infancy. Frederick E., the oldest son, born March 26, 1865, married, in 1905, Dorothy Ethel Peak, a stenographer, and at present is employed by the James H. Rice Paint Company, of Chicago; George, the twin of Archie, is represented elsewhere in this work; and Archie is a traveling salesman for the James H. Rice Paint Company, of Chicago.

COLE, George M., a prominent and successful farmer of Emmet Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Burlington, Wis., August 2, 1868, a son of Emory O. and Sarah (Dickerman) Cole, the former a native of Streetsboro, Ohio, and the later, of Jefferson, Ill. In 1872 Emory O. Cole moved to Chicago, where he was engaged in the livery and undertaking business, and also kept a grocery. For two years he served as City Oil Inspector under Mayor Heath. In the fall of 1883 he spent a year in Macomb, and purchased a farm of 480 acres in Emmet Township. He moved with his family to the farm in 1884, and conducted it until 1893.

George M. Cole (one of a pair of twins) is the second of the family of children born to his parents, three of whom are now living. In boyhood he received his education in the Chicago public schools, and assisted his father on the farm until 1891, when he married and took charge of its operation. His farm is conducted in a systematic manner, and with the best results, and he is looked upon as a representative of the best agricultural element in McDonough County.

On October 15, 1891, Mr. Cole was joined in matrimony with Mary E. Guy, who was born in Emmet Township, and attended the public and Macomb Normal schools. They have become the parents of three children, Florence M., A. Donald and Emory F. Religiously, the subject of this sketch is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is an earnest and active Republican, and for the past six years he has been prominent on campaign committees. He has served as Chairman of the County Central Committee of his party.

COLE, George W., of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., who is successfully engaged in the banking and grain trade, was born in that city March 25, 1870, the son of James Cole, whose biographical record appears in this volume. In youth and early manhood Mr. Cole graduated from the high school with the class of 1887, and later took a two years' course in the Bushnell Normal School. He then located in Chicago and was employed for six years in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the American Trust and Savings Bank, after which he filled the position of cashier in a wholesale drug store. Relin-

quishing this position in 1897, he returned to Bushnell and became a Director in the First National Bank and entered into the grain business with his father. In 1903 he undertook the grain business at Bushnell alone, purchased the elevator at Adair and, in 1905, a half-interest in the firm of the Cole & McDonald, grain dealers at Walnut Grove, Ill., and has since conducted their operations. In addition to this occupation he organized and successfully established the Chilian Remedy Company, which manufactured and placed upon the market a number of eye remedies. In 1905 he sold out his interest in this company, and now devotes his entire time to the management of Cole's Savings Bank (of which he is Vice-President) and to the grain business. He is a careful and energetic business man.

On April 11, 1892, Mr. Cole was united in marriage with Marie Louise Williams, a native of Chicago. Two children have been born of this union, namely: Beatrice Marie and Helen Bernice. Politically, Mr. Cole is a member of the Republican party, and fraternally is connected with the I. O. O. F., McDonough Encampment, M. W. A., and N. A. U.

COLE, James.—The position of a reputable bank President warrants the conclusion that the incumbent is a man of character, purpose and integrity. Isolated cases which discredit his calling, and plunge the country into paroxysms of alarm, fail to disprove the assumption that every man who has in him the making of a successful banker possesses these strong and fundamental requisites. Banking is not a business to attract the frivolous or impatient. The centuries have added no frills to its methods, or softened, by a single shade, its somber and accuracy-compelling requirements. In some instances, mahogany counters and costly furnishings may relieve the eye, but they do not lift the austere obligation from the shoulders of those who hold in trust and manipulate the deposits of their fellowmen. Nine cases out of ten the bank President has been under observation in the community for many years, and through right living has gained unquestioned confidence—his most essential asset. No exception to this generality is found in James Cole, former President of the First National Bank of Bushnell; a man to whom an introduction were superfluous, who



Preston Weston

has lived in the town for half a century, has been a banker for twenty-three years, and who, in his rise from humble conditions, furnishes an inspiring example of the compelling power of high ideals, and the worth of homely, sterling virtues. The pressure of necessity, that greatest developing force of youth, fell heavily upon the childhood of James Cole. For a short time only he knew the redeeming grace of a mother's love, nor did a father's help and counsel accompany him to the threshold of his independent career.

Born in Berkeley County, Va., August 20, 1824, Mr. Cole is one of the six children of William Cole, a blacksmith by trade and a native also of Virginia. So meager were the family resources that, after the death of his mother, the boy James was taken in hand by the Overseer of the Poor, and bound out for a term of years to one Philip Stone, with whom he remained until his fifteenth year. During this time his educational opportunities were represented by three months' attendance at a school in Middletown, Va. However, to the far-seeing and ambitious all things reasonable are possible, and the lad, who had wearied of his narrow, restraining environment, ran away to labor henceforth according to the dictates of his expanding nature. To the ambitious poor come always the most interesting experiences, and to the friendless and alone the rivers and ocean have ever sent out an alluring call. As a deck-hand on a steamer plying all the navigable rivers of the Middle West, the boy of fifteen winters felt something of the freedom and joy of summer while performing his menial tasks, and after a time he was advanced to a position of cook, and later still to that of barkeeper. At the age of twenty-one he found that the river had nothing further to teach him, and, as his most practical accomplishment at that time was cooking, he settled in St. Louis and engaged in operating a restaurant. Later he followed the same calling in Chicago for a couple of years, and still later had a restaurant in Quincy, Ill., for nine years.

Mr. Cole was thirty-one when he arrived in Bushnell in 1855. As in all parts of the Central West at that time there was a crying need of men who could mold circumstances rather than be molded by them; who could go out to meet and turn to good account the opportunities unfolded by the zeal and suffering of early

settlers, his energies gravitated toward merchandising as the most feasible of occupations, and for thirty-one years his success was increasingly manifest in that direction. At the same time he engaged in a grain business, thus encouraging the raising of this product in the surrounding country. Economy and the capacity for saving projected him into the ranks of capitalists, and in 1882 he established the bank of James Cole & Company, which, ten years later, became the First National Bank of Bushnell, the only national bank in the town. Of this bank Mr. Cole was elected President; Augustus Kaiser, First Vice-President; Mack M. Pinckly, Second Vice-President; J. M. Gale, Cashier; and Charles E. Henry, Assistant Cashier. The concern has advanced to one of the strong and reliable monetary institutions of the State, and is recognized as an extremely conservative force in banking circles. Its report of May 29, 1905, showed a capital stock of \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$13,990.52, circulation, \$50,000; and deposits, \$321,593.99. On January 1, 1906, Mr. Cole resigned the presidency, thus severing his connection with the First National Bank, and with his son, George W. Cole, organized the Cole's Savings Bank, of which he is now the President. This new institution is receiving the support of the community and of Mr. Cole's many staid and old financial friends, and is doing a very prosperous business. To his pronounced business qualifications Mr. Cole joins a predilection for public affairs, more especially those things which directly affect the good order of the community, and its advancement in education and citizenship. Through refusal to identify himself with any particular political party, he has been free to exercise judgment of a particularly liberal and far-sighted nature. Formerly a Whig, his later sympathies have been with the Republican party, and he was warmly supported Theodore Roosevelt in the past, and will in the future, should opportunity permit. He has held practically all of the offices within the gift of the people of Bushnell, including that of Chief Executive for three terms, and School Trustee and President for seven years. He early conceived a faith in the appreciation of Bushnell realty, and from time to time has made investments which attested his level-headed business judgment. Several substantial buildings have been erected by him, which have

materially added to the appearance and resources of the city. He is not unmindful of the value of social diversions, or of the moral uplift derived from thirty years' association with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and more than twenty years with the Knights of Pythias. Since early manhood he has found a religious home in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in addition to other church offices has held that of Trustee for many years.

It would be a difficult undertaking to enumerate the local undertakings which have directly or indirectly owed their success to the support of Mr. Cole. He is a generous donator to worthy causes, and his generosity is tempered and guided by that unavoidable discretion which becomes a part of the man who has swung his bark to profitable moorings through an infinity of shoals, and after many grinding hardships. If the span of life is measured by ideas, by new sensations, by the ceaseless development of latent capacities, the life of this man is longer than that of the patriarchs who drew out centuries amid the monotony of the deserts in the dull round of pastoral pursuits. Measured by years, his moderation, maintenance of reserve force, constant exercise of faculties and serenity of mind, have brought him into the company of the borrowers of time, to four-score years and two; a man of bright eye, alert step, and sound and quiet judgment; a careful student of the facts and philosophies of human interest not taught in the schools, but wrought in persistent and thoughtful self-education. The straight-forward simplicity of the deck-hand is not lost in the captain of industry, and it is safe to say that no man whose name stands for the best in financiering in McDonough County has, to a greater extent, the qualities of unostentation, approachableness, sympathy and courtesy which are the hall marks of true dignity and worth.

On the first of January, 1906, Mr. Cole tendered his resignation of his position in connection with the First National Bank of Bushnell, thus severing his connection with that institution, and in conjunction with his son, George W. Cole, organized Coles Savings Bank, of which he is now the President. The new

institution is receiving the support of the community and Mr. Cole's friends and is developing a very prosperous business.

COMER, Joseph, who was formerly successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., but is now living in comfortable retirement in Macomb, was born in the above-named township August 23, 1839, and there attended public school. He is a son of Robert and Nancy (Wilkinson) Comer, both natives of Ohio, the father having been born in the vicinity of Chillicothe. Jesse Comer, the grandfather, was a native of North Carolina. But one of Robert Comer's brothers and two sisters came to Illinois. All are now deceased. Robert Comer and his wife had ten children, his son Joseph being the fifth in order of birth. He remained on the farm with his parents until he was thirty-two years old, when he married and moved onto a tract of seventy acres of land in the same township, which his father had given him for services rendered. To this farm he added until he was the owner of 316 acres in one farm, which is still his property. It is all fine farming land, free from incumbrance, and nearly all tiled. While living there Mr. Comer was engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and for twenty years fed from one to two carloads of cattle per year. In September, 1902, he moved to Macomb, where he had bought a residence. Here in ease and contentment, respected by all, he is enjoying the fruits of many years of toil.

Mr. Comer was married October 31, 1872, to Frances Craig, who was born and schooled in Industry Township. The children resulting from this union are as follows: Gilbert R., Mary L., Reta M., George W., Charles E. and Walter A. Politically, Mr. Comer is a Democrat. He was School Director of his township for fifteen years, and also served as Road Commissioner. In religious belief, he is a Presbyterian, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

COMPTON, William Alexander.—Among the younger representative men of McDonough County, none stand higher in the estimation of



Geo. B. Huston

the people, or those who are intimately acquainted with him, than does he of whom we now write. William Alexander Compton was born in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., on the 5th day of March, 1864, and is the second son of Henry and Sarah J. (Smith) Compton, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Illinois. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are yet living, two sons and five daughters. Edward and Arabel died in infancy. The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born in Ireland about the year 1750, and his wife, whose family name was Hill, was born in Germany about 1757. About 1790 they emigrated to this country and settled in Hagerstown, Md., where their son, Henry Compton, was born soon afterward. The latter was a shoemaker and worked at his trade for a number of years. He emigrated from Maryland about the year 1820 and settled on a farm near Royalton, Fairfield County, Ohio, where his son Henry, the father of William A. Compton, was born November 10, 1828. Mr. Compton's maternal great-grandfather, Thomas DeLappe, was the son of a Frenchman. He was born in Kentucky in 1771, lived to a great age, and died in 1873 at his home near Burlington, Iowa. The maternal grandfather, David Smith, was born in Kentucky, February 11, 1807. He settled in Scotland Township, McDonough County, in 1838, where he resided until his death, which occurred April 2, 1869. He followed broom manufacturing for a short time, but the latter part of his life was devoted exclusively to farming. The maternal grandmother, Henrietta (DeLappe) Smith, was born in North Carolina, February 19, 1816. When she was six months of age her parents moved to the State of Tennessee, residing there until 1832, when they moved to Schuyler County, Ill., where she was married to David Smith, on September 1st of that year. She was the mother of eighteen children, had twenty-three grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren. She moved to Newton, Iowa, in the spring of 1875, where she died July 21, 1897. Both she and her husband are buried in Camp Creek Cemetery, in Scotland Township. Sarah J. (Smith) Compton, mother of William A. Compton, was born February 25, 1836, near Littleton, Schuyler County, Ill., and was the daughter of David and Henrietta Smith. She

died in Macomb, Ill., October 5, 1898. In 1846 Henry Compton and his wife, grandparents of the subject of this sketch, moved from Ohio to Illinois, and settled on a farm in Madison County, where they resided until death. In 1852 their son Henry moved to Burlington, Iowa, where he was married to Sarah J. Smith, on the 25th day of September of that year. They went to housekeeping in Burlington, remaining there until the spring of 1856, when they removed to McDonough County, Ill., settling on a farm near Industry, where they resided for two years, when they removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he purchased a farm and resided until the spring of 1861. At that time he sold his property, returned to McDonough County, and settled on a farm which he purchased in Scotland Township and where he resided until the spring of 1893, when he retired from agricultural pursuits and moved to Macomb, where he now resides.

William A. Compton, whose name heads this record, is a fair illustration of that type of men, more common in this country than elsewhere, who have come from the ranks of common life, and who, by their own exertions and high character, have risen to positions of honor and financial prosperity that command the respect and esteem of the people. Reared to manhood upon his father's farm in Scotland Township, he acquired his education in the district schools and at the Macomb Normal College, from which institution he graduated June 5, 1885. He worked on the farm one year after graduating, then taught school for five terms, at the same time reading law, and was admitted to the bar November 21, 1888, at Springfield, Ill. He was at the same time filling the position of Principal of the public schools of Bentley, Hancock County. With what means he had saved from teaching, he returned to Macomb at the close of the school year and, on the 20th day of March, 1889, opened up an office to engage in the practice of his chosen profession. He was ambitious, and, while he had no wealthy or influential friends to back him, he had the two more important elements so essential in the make-up of every young man who succeeds, namely—a strong will and an invincible determination to do things. He did not wait for opportunities, but created them; and, while he encountered many obstacles, each one only spurred him on

to greater effort and renewed determination to conquer. With a keen foresight rarely possessed by a young man of that age, he was not long in deciding that he could make more money in other lines than in the practice of law alone, so he turned his attention more directly to real estate, and that his judgment was right is attested by the fact that he at once acquired a large and lucrative business and is now one of the most successful business men in the county.

On the 5th day of March, 1890, the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth, Mr. Compton was united in marriage to Mary Pearl Shriner, the second daughter of Levi H. and Harriet (Collings) Shriner, then of Macomb Township, now of the city of Macomb. He has one son, William Alexander Compton, Jr., who was born November 2, 1894. Mr. Compton is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Red Men.

Mr. Compton is a thorough and consistent Democrat. Having been imbued with the principles of that party from early childhood, his faith in its teachings and his zeal in its service increased yearly. At home he is one of the foremost leaders in its councils and an aggressive champion in defense of its traditions. He was First Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1891, being nominated in the Democratic caucus by acclamation. He served as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of McDonough County for a number of years, and his ability as an organizer is recognized by men of all political parties. He is a politician, but a politician in the best sense of that much abused word. In the fall of 1896 he was elected to the Legislature for the Twenty-eighth District, then composed of the counties of Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler, and was one of the most active and influential members of his party in the House. He spent the winter of 1900 in the city of New York, and while there became a member of Tammany Hall, the famous Democratic organization of that city. He has an extensive acquaintance throughout the State, and is a recognized leader in Western Illinois. On the 26th of October, 1901, Mr. Compton, with others, organized the Macomb and Western Illinois Railway Company, for the purpose of building a line from Macomb to Industry and Littleton, and was one of the moving spirits

in its construction. He was elected President and Director of the company, which position he still holds. After encountering great difficulties the road was finally completed and the first regular train was run over it December 23, 1903. Of great force of character, of strong likes and dislikes, he stands high in the community in which he lives, and is ever ready to contribute of his time and means toward the promotion of every enterprise that will add to the growth and prosperity of his town.

CONNOR, William, who was formerly successfully engaged in farming in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, where he still owns 400 acres of fine land, was born in that county on March 9, 1845. He is a son of Hugh and Mary (Melvin) Connor, natives of the State of Tennessee. By occupation Hugh Connor was a farmer. He came to McDonough County at a very early period in its history, and followed this pursuit in Blandinsville Township during the remainder of his life. William Connor was reared on the farm, and, while assisting his father, enjoyed the advantages of the public schools in the vicinity of his home. In 1885 he bought a farm of ninety-five acres in Section 3, Blandinsville Township, on which he built a fine residence, with other improvements, and was engaged in tilling the soil for a considerable period. He is also the owner of 305 acres of choice land in Section 2, of the same township. For several years he has kept aloof from active efforts, his farm being rented out.

Mr. Connor was united in matrimony on November 22, 1893, with Melissa Spiker, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Three children are the offspring of this marriage, namely: Mary, Allie and Alta. In his political relations, Mr. Connor is an independent, and his religious belief is in harmony with the doctrines of the Christian Church. The acquisition of a handsome competence by the subject of this sketch is attributed to those traits which have always dominated his character—energy, persistence and stability.

CONWELL, Charles, formerly an extensive and successful farmer in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, but now living in retirement in Blandinsville, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on March 17, 1843, son of John and Sa-

rah (Crabtree) Conwell, the former a native of the State of Delaware and the latter of English birth. John Conwell, who was a millwright by occupation, in 1864 came to Hancock County, Ill., where he mainly followed agricultural pursuits during the rest of his life. Charles Conwell, the son, received his early education in Perry County, Ohio, came to McDonough County in 1873, and bought 160 acres of land in Blandinsville Township. To this he added from time to time until he is now the owner of 730 acres of fine farming land. The improvements on his different farms have been made by him. In 1903 he built his present home in Blandinsville and moved into it in December of that year. Since then he has lived in retirement from active labor. During the Civil War he served as a member of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment Ohio National Guard for one hundred days, seeing active service in the Shenandoah Valley and the advance on Richmond.

On September 25, 1872, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Emma Grigsby, who was born in McDonough County, a daughter of Redmond and Catherine (Ray) Grigsby, natives of Virginia and Kentucky. Mr. Grigsby came to McDonough County in the fall of 1830, just before the "Deep Snow." To Mr. and Mrs. Conwell were born five children, as follows: Cora (Mrs. M. G. Davis); Arthur R., who is on the paternal farm; W. Clifton, who is also on one of his father's farms; and Roscoe W. and Hazel, who are with their parents. Politically, Mr. Conwell is a Republican, and has held the office of School Director. He represents one of the best types of the American farmer—intelligent, careful, methodical and upright throughout his entire active career.

CONWELL, W. Clifton, an industrious and enterprising farmer in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Blandinsville, March 16, 1879, and received his early education in the public schools of Blandinsville and Bushnell. He is a son of Charles and Emma (Grigsby) Conwell, whose biographical record appears in another section of this volume. Mr. Conwell was raised on the farm with his parents, and has always followed farming. In the fall of 1903 he took charge for his father of the parental homestead of 250 acres, and besides managing this, operates his own farm of

120 acres. He carries on general farming and the raising of stock, making a specialty of breeding Norman horses.

On October 15, 1904, Mr. Conwell was married to Mildred Moon, who was born at La Harpe, Ill. His wife is the daughter of Charles and Mamie (Ingraham) Moon, both natives of New York. They were married at La Harpe, and Mrs. Conwell is the second in a family of four children, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Conwell have a beautiful home, elegantly furnished and modern in every respect. They are honored members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Conwell's political affiliations are with the Republican party.

COOK, John W. (deceased), formerly a prominent and prosperous merchant of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Campbellsburg, Pa., May 8, 1844. In boyhood, he attended the district school in his neighborhood for a short time, but was compelled to abandon his studies when quite young in order to assist in the support of his mother and sister. For the better accomplishment of this object he learned the tinner's trade, and then became chief clerk of Gorham & Cottrell. After a number of years, in partnership with John Scott, he bought out this concern, of which he continued to be one of the proprietors for a considerable period. Eventually disposing of his interest, he engaged in the grocery business, which occupied his attention except during the last three years of his life, which were spent as an insurance agent, representing several companies. He was a stockholder in the sewer-pipe works, and was a man of substantial means.

At the Randolph Hotel in Macomb, on August 31, 1873, Mr. Cook was married to Jennie Randolph, who was born June 3, 1848, and two children were the offspring of their union: Rea Randolph and Jay.

In his political views, Mr. Cook was a pronounced and aggressive Republican. He served as Supervisor for several years, and was also President of the School Board. Religiously, he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, fraternally, was identified with the A. F. & A. M. and the M. W. A. His death occurred December 21, 1900. Mr. Cook was a man of high character and excellent business judgment and ability, and his reputation in the community was that of a public-spirited and useful citizen.

COX, Caleb B.—Among the well-known and thriving farmers of Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., is Caleb B. Cox. Mr. Cox was born in Fulton County, Ill., in October, 1863, a son of Henry and Rebecca (Freeman) Cox, his father being a native of the State of Ohio, and his mother of Fulton County, Ill. Jesse Cox and Marshall Freeman were the paternal and maternal grandfathers, respectively, the former being an Ohioan by birth.

Caleb B. Cox is the seventh in order of birth of a family of five boys and three girls which blessed the union of his parents. He lived on the farm and assisted his father in the work until he was twenty-one years old, availing himself, meanwhile, of the benefits of the public schools in his neighborhood. After reaching his majority he was employed as a farm-hand in that vicinity until the period of his marriage. He then rented a farm in Fulton County, on which he devoted his attention to general farming for six years. At the end of that time he moved to McDonough County, and occupied rented farms until 1904, when he purchased 158 acres of land in Section 23, Eldorado Township, which he has since successfully cultivated. He is an energetic worker, and gives careful attention to every detail in the operation of the farm.

On July 29, 1890, Mr. Cox was united in marriage with Elizabeth Darling, who was born in Ohio, where, in girlhood, she received her mental training in the public schools in the vicinity of her home. Six children were the offspring of their union, namely: Wilmer, Ethel, Ada, Robert, Olive and Charles.

In political contests, Mr. Cox favors the policies of the Democratic party. In 1903 he held the office of Township Collector. His fraternal affiliation is with the A. F. & A. M. Order.

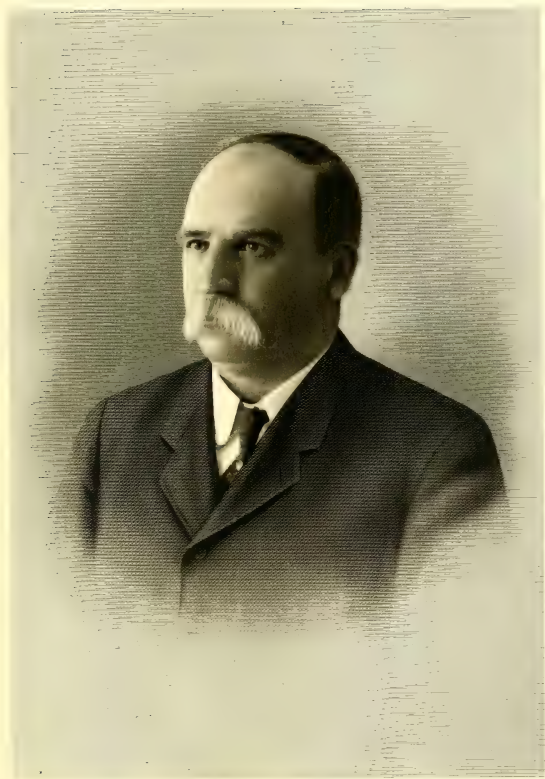
COX, William, a prominent and successful Life and Fire Insurance Agent, of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 8, 1848. His parents, Thomas and Emma (Johnson) Cox, were natives of Pennsylvania, the former having been born in Chester County, in that State. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Cox, was a native of Ireland. William Cox pursued his early studies in the public schools of Illinois. When he was eight years old his father came to Mc-

Donough County and settled on a farm in Eldorado Township, where he served as a Justice of the Peace for fifty-two years. William was the youngest of ten children, and remained with his father until the latter's death, in 1892, at the age of ninety-three years. The mother passed away when William was but two years old. The subject of this sketch stayed on the old home farm of 140 acres until March, 1903, when he sold the place and moved to Macomb, where he bought a residence and established himself as a fire insurance agent, taking up life insurance also in connection with the Metropolitan Insurance Company. While he was engaged in farming he was an extensive dealer in live stock, shipping from 100 to 300 carloads per year. He was always looked upon as upright and honorable in all his dealings, the "golden rule" being his motto.

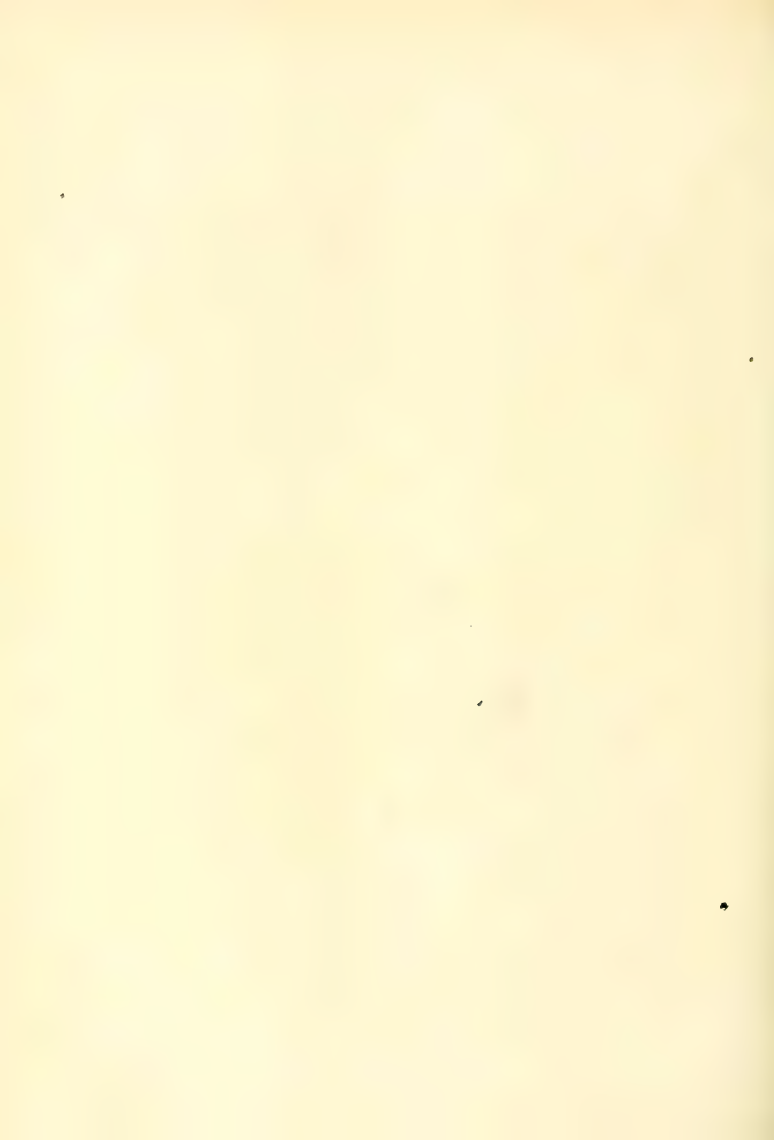
Mr. Cox was married, September 30, 1874, to Alveretta Beal, who was born in Beaver County, Pa., and received her early mental training in the public schools in Illinois. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cox are: Bertha, Mabel, Clifford, Gaylord and Mildred. Politically, Mr. Cox is a Democrat. He has served two terms as Township Collector, was twice elected Supervisor and was twice nominated for County Treasurer. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Cox is a useful and public-spirited member of the community, and his business, political and social record is beyond adverse criticism.

CRABB, D. M., a well-known veterinary surgeon and farmer, living on Rural Mail Delivery Route No. 2, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the Shenandoah Valley (Montgomery County, Va.), November 14, 1823, a son of John M. and Ann (Fleming) Crabb, natives of Virginia, where the father was born in Westmoreland County. The paternal grandparents, Daniel and Agnes (Middleton) Crabb, were born in London, England, the maternal grandfather, William Fleming, being a native of Belfast, Ireland. John M. Crabb came to Illinois and settled near Macomb in 1836. He rented the west half of Section 16, Macomb Township, for five years, and then bought eighty acres in the vicinity, on which the family located. He later purchased other lands until he became the owner of 620 acres.

D. M. Crabb, who is the fifth of a family of



Charles I. Ince



ten children, accompanied his father to McDonough County in 1836. In boyhood he attended the district schools, and afterwards pursued a course of study in the Cincinnati Veterinary College. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-seven years old, and then purchased 160 acres of land, on which he has since lived, engaged in farming and in the practice of veterinary surgery. He has seen this region develop to its present condition from a wilderness abounding in deer, wolves and other wild animals.

Mr. Crabb was first married in 1850 to Rebecca Hampton, a native of Ohio. Of this marriage three children were born, namely: Anna (Mrs. B. Milling), deceased; Laura E. (Mrs. W. H. King); and James M., deceased. The mother of this family died in 1860. The second wife was Mary E. Bards, of Lycoming County, Pa., whom Mr. Crabb married in 1863. She died in 1901, leaving one child, Robert E. In September, 1903, Mr. Crabb married as his second wife Kittie Kline, who was born in Macomb.

Religiously, Mr. Crabb is an adherent of the evangelical faith, politically, is a Democrat, and fraternally is identified with the A. F. & A. M. He is one of the oldest surviving members of that venerable group of pioneers whose labors laid the foundation of the prosperity of McDonough County, and is greatly respected throughout the community.

CRABTREE, Ora, who is one of the most substantial farmers in Mound Township, McDonough County, was born in Fulton County, Ill., on January 2, 1869, a son of Uriah and Urith (Johnson) Crabtree, natives of Ohio. The subject of this sketch came to Mound Township with his parents about the year 1875, when his father purchased 220 acres of land, on which he carried on general farming until his death in January, 1896, the mother still living on the old homestead. Upon the death of his father, Mr. Crabtree took charge of the farm, to which he has since added more land, until he now owns 350 acres. He had one brother, Allen. Politically, Mr. Crabtree is a Democrat, and is identified fraternally with the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias. On August 1, 1905, he was united in marriage with Phebe Beaver, of Washington County, Kans., a daughter of Charles and Sa-

mantha (Lewis) Beaver, her parents being well-known farmers of that county. Mr. Crabtree is a thorough and intelligent farmer, the successful results attending his labors bearing witness to his practical and scientific methods.

CRAIN, Samuel L., equally well known and honored as a teacher and a tiller of the soil, comes of an old Virginia family, his grandfather, Joseph, being a native of the Old Dominion. His parents were Kentuckians, the father, Samuel L. Crain, being a native of Fleming and his mother (known before her marriage as Margaret Perkins), of Bath County, that State. Samuel was the youngest of the three children, the two others being girls. His birthplace was the farm homestead in Schuyler County, Ill., and the date of his birth February 15, 1844. He passed his early years in healthful agricultural labors, attended the district schools and later removed with the family to Bowen, Hancock County. He was above the average in scholarly acquirements, finally graduated from the Normal School at Carthage and commenced teaching while young, living most of the time with his father and sister. Mr. Crain was thus situated and employed at the time of his father's death in January, 1878. Then purchasing the farm he moved upon the family homestead, continuing his successful career as a pedagogue when agricultural operations did not require his attention. Altogether he taught for a period of twenty-four years, living upon the old farm from the time of his father's death until November 10, 1902. In order to give his children the benefit of a good education at the State Normal School, he then moved to Macomb, purchasing the residence at No. 432 South Johnson Street, where he is enjoying the fruits of his long and earnest labors, not only in the prosperity which has come to him, but in the universal honor in which he is held.

On May 15, 1879, Mr. Crain was united in marriage to Amanda E. Harding, a native of Hancock County, Ill., who received her education in Woodville, Adams County. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Crain, namely: Pearl, who died at the age of fifteen months; Charles, who is a teacher in the county; and Maggie Irene, who graduated in 1906 from the State Normal. Outside of the home circle Mr. Crain's interests largely center in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also

identified with the A. F. & A. M., and, politically, is a staunch Democrat, although he has never sought political preferment.

Mrs. Crain was a daughter of Green Harding, who was a native of Kentucky, born on the Green River, her mother's name being Sarah Stokes, a native of Maryland. Her grandfather, Noah Stokes, was a pioneer settler of Hancock County, Ill. He possessed considerable literary and musical ability, and died at the age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Crain's father was a farmer of Hancock County, and died in Kansas in March, 1885. He was a Democrat; was Justice of the Peace and quite a lawyer. In his religious connection he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Crain's paternal grandfather was also a pioneer settler of Hancock County.

CUMMINGS, Jessie Henry (deceased), formerly a very prominent business man and greatly-esteemed citizen of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Cecil County, Md., December 29, 1834. His parents, James and Rachel Cummings, were natives of that county, and his father was a farmer and ship carpenter by occupation. Both were worthy and substantial people and devout Christians, being members of the Rock Presbyterian Church, in Cecil County. The family lived in that county until the death of James Cummings in 1837, when his widow with six children moved, first, to Harrison County, Ohio, and afterward, to Butler County, Pa. In his youth Jesse H. Cummings received his education in the public schools of Butler County, Pa., and in the domestic circle was taught habits of industry, economy and morality. On reaching early manhood he was first employed in carrying the mail on horseback through a thinly populated country in Mercer, Butler and Venango Counties, Pa., and next worked as clerk in a country store in North Washington, Butler County, Pa., for Charles Newlan. Later he was engaged in the same capacity in a store in Canonsburg in the same State. Subsequently, in company with a young man named Andrew Gourley, he went to Kansas, and after spending a few months there, came to Illinois and located in Macomb in 1855. His first employment in Macomb was as clerk in the hardware store of T. H. Beard, and his next was as clerk in the banking house of William H. Randolph. He then entered the

banking establishment of Charles Chandler & Company, and when that institution was changed to the First National Bank of Macomb, became the Cashier and one of its Directors. Thus he remained until the bank went into voluntary liquidation in 1885, and sold its business and quarters. A year afterward he bought an interest in the banking house of Q. C. Ward & Company, which succeeded the First National, and with this officially was associated until 1893. Mr. Cummings was also a director of and stockholder in the banking house of Cummings, Ward & Company at Good Hope, Ill. At the time of his death he was President, Director and Treasurer of the Macomb Pottery Company, and a Director and Secretary of Frost's Sewer Pipe Company. He was one of the originators of the Macomb Building & Loan Association, organized about 1880, and up to the date of his death, was its Treasurer and a member of its Board of Directors.

On November 3, 1857, Mr. Cummings was united in marriage with Elvira Pearson, near La Harpe, Ill., a sister of Hon. I. N. Pearson, of Macomb. Of this union three children were born, namely: Jessie, wife of Charles W. Ketron, Superintendent of the Macomb Pottery Company, May and Harry Wilbur. In politics, Mr. Cummings was a prominent and influential Republican. He served as Alderman of his ward for many years, also represented the city of Macomb on the Board of Supervisors, and was a member of the Board of Education. In his religious associations he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he officiated as Elder and Treasurer for many years, and which he held at the time of his death. He was also Sunday-school Superintendent, and was foremost in charitable work. He was one of the founders of the Y. M. C. A. of Macomb, and was always a member of its Board of Directors. It was largely through his influence that that noble woman, Mrs. Marietta Phelps, gave her money for the building of the hospital which bears her name, and stands as a monument to her memory, Mr. Cummings having had charge of her affairs after her husband's death for many years previous, and that without remuneration. He was a firm believer in that passage of Scripture which says, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Many were the beneficiaries who came to his widow after his death and, min-



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gling their tears with hers, told of the aid they had received at his hands in times of need.

Mr. Cummings died April 1, 1900. Besides his family, already mentioned, he left a sister, Mrs. S. A. Hamilton, of Emlenton, Pa., and a brother, John B., of Chicago, Ill., to lament his departure. As far as human limitations permit, he was a model man and his career reflected credit upon the community with which his life was identified as one of the most useful and exemplary of its citizens. Mrs. Cummings died March 18, 1907.

CUMMINGS, John Bowman, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Macomb, Ill., a leading merchant and banker at various times and places, and lastly, before his retirement, connected with the Macomb Pottery Company, was born in Cecil County, Md., January 17, 1824, a son of James and Rachel (Hall) Cummings, also natives of that State and county. James Cummings, his paternal grandfather, was of Scotch nativity. The maternal grandfather was named Isaac Hall.

In boyhood, John B. Cummings attended public school and at the age of thirteen years (in 1837) went to Ohio and thence to Pennsylvania. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1851, when he came to Macomb. A year later he went to Mississippi, where he remained four years, returning then to Macomb in 1858, and there engaging in the mercantile line. In 1864 he went to Bushnell, where he conducted the Farmers' National Bank for twenty-five years. He then moved to Chicago, where he was engaged in the coal business, was employed as bookkeeper for the Sterling Cycle Company, and was also associated with the firm of E. A. Cummings & Company, of Chicago, in the real-estate business. In 1894 he was made manager of the Chicago branch of the Macomb Pottery Company, continuing thus until its Chicago office was closed. In 1903 he returned to Macomb, where he and his wife now reside at No. 629 North Randolph Street.

The first wife of Mr. Cummings was Adeline W. Pierson, whom he married April 4, 1847, in Butler County, Pa. Six children were the offspring of this union, namely: Clarence P., Leonidas B., James E., Charles C., Eva (Mrs. C. W. Dickerson), of Baltimore, Md., and Minnie, deceased. The mother of this family died in November, 1862. The oldest son, Clarence P., is in the banking business in Montevista,

Rio Grande County, Colo., while the youngest son, Charles C., is County Treasurer of that county. James E. is in the music business at Fort Worth, Texas, and Leonidas a printer in Bushnell, Ill. The first corpse buried in Oakwood Cemetery was that of Mr. and Mrs. Cummings' first child. On April 19, 1864, Mr. Cummings was married to his second wife, Mary E. Chambers, who was born in 1830 in Lexington, Ky., where she attended the public and parochial schools. One child, William C., resulted from this union. The present wife's parents, William and Elizabeth (Nourse) Chambers, were natives of Kentucky, while her grandparents were William and Mary (Connor) Chambers, both born in Ireland, and William and Elizabeth (Jameson) Nourse, the former born in Virginia and the latter in Mercer County, Ky.

In politics Mr. Cummings is a Republican; in 1868 was elected Clerk of the McDonough Circuit Court, and was chosen the first Mayor of Bushnell, Ill., on the organization of the city government. For several years he also served as a member of the Board of Education in Macomb. In his religious relations, Mr. Cummings accepts the faith of the Presbyterian Church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Order. In his long and busy life he has received ample evidence, on notable occasions and in different places, of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and now, in its declining years, a general solicitude for his welfare is felt throughout the community.

DAILEY, I. W.—One who gave of his strength and endangered his health in defense of his country, and who, for more than thirty years afterward, was sturdily engaged in upbuilding the agricultural industries of his community and in the rearing of a useful family, deserves a prominent place in the annals of any history. Therefore it is that the record of I. W. Dailey, a retired farmer and stock-raiser of McDonough County and, for a dozen years an honored resident of Macomb, appears in these pages. His parents, Thomas and Sarah (McIntosh) Dailey, were Virginians, and he too is a native of the Old Dominion, born October 6, 1829. There were eight children in the family, he being the seventh. In 1835 the parents migrated from their native State, with all their children and household goods, and located two miles

from the city of Springfield, Ill., where they remained one year, when (in 1836) they removed to McDonough County, settling upon a farm in Eldorado Township. There Mr. Dailey was reared, his education being limited to irregular attendance upon the district schools and very regular work upon the farm during the agricultural seasons. When his father died on New Year's Day of 1854, most of the responsibility of managing the family homestead was thrown upon him. He performed his duties cheerfully and well, until he felt that he should leave them in other hands and respond to his country's call to the front. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was with his command in its march through Kentucky. Contracting a severe illness, he was invalided and discharged from the service in the following spring, returning home with his health badly shattered. His widowed mother had died in November, 1862. Mr. Dailey having inherited ninety acres of the home farm, found the out-door life of a farmer admirably adapted to restore his health, and he was soon again taking up his agricultural labors with his old-time vigor. Later he added an adjoining 105 acres to the original tract, making a fine homestead of 195 acres, upon which he carried on the combined business of farming and stock-raising. This he continued to such advantage that in 1895 he erected a fine residence in Macomb, on South McArthur Street, to which he retired. Mr. Dailey has been identified, to some extent, with the public affairs of his locality, having acceptably served on the School Board and as Road Commissioner of his township. He is politically associated with the Republican party and is an esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On November 19, 1867, Mr. Dailey married Miss Emma Craig, a native of McDonough County, and they are the parents of three children: Warren M.; Irene Alice, now Mrs. Frank Moore, of McDonough County; and Lucy H., the wife of P. F. Baldner, of the same county.

DARK, Andrew Jackson, who is successfully engaged in farming in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, was born in the same county September 22, 1850, a son of Samuel L. and Christiana (Waymack) Dark, the father a na-

tive of Middle Tennessee and the mother of Virginia. Grandfather Samuel Dark and Grandfather Buckner Waymack were natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Virginia. Samuel L. Dark came to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1832. He was a Baptist minister and preached the first sermon delivered in Schuyler County. He died December 19, 1899, at the age of ninety-three years. Andrew J. Dark is the fifth of ten children resulting from his father's second marriage. In infancy he was brought by his parents to Schuyler County, Ill., and remained with them until he was thirty-two years old, attending the common schools in his boyhood. Then he went to Nebraska, where he spent some time working on a farm. Returning to McDonough County, he continued to do farm work, living, however, in Macomb, where he owns property. He spent four years farming in Emmet Township, and then moved to Chalmers Township, where he has since been engaged in farming.

Mr. Dark was married June 7, 1877, to Mary A. Andrews, who came to Schuyler County while an infant, and in her girlhood was educated in its public schools. Their union was the source of five children, namely: Lillian, Charlotte, Scott (deceased), Ursula and Christiana. Politically, the subject of this sketch espouses the cause of the Democratic party. In Schuyler County he held the offices of Constable and Road Commissioner, in Emmet Township has served as Collector, as also in Chalmers Township, and was elected Supervisor of the latter township in the spring of 1905. In the discharge of these public trusts he rendered efficient and faithful service and left a creditable record. Fraternally, Mr. Dark is affiliated with the M. W. A.

DAVIDSON, David C., a well-known and substantial farmer of Bethel Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Halland County, near Halmstead, Sweden, May 15, 1848, a son of Christopher and Hannah (Anderson) Davidson, both natives of Sweden. His paternal grandfather, David Davidson, and his grandfather on the maternal side, Gabrielle Anderson, were also natives of that country. David Davidson, who was the younger of two boys born to his parents, lived on his father's home farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he went to sea as a sailor, making the voyage to Liv-

erpool, England, then to Russia, and back to England. Later he sailed to Hong Kong, China. After sailing four years, he returned to Sweden and soon afterward came to the United States, spent one year in Warren County, Ill., and moved thence to McDonough County, where he farmed three years in Emmet Township. In March, 1876, he bought a farm of eighty acres in Bethel Township, to which he added from time to time until his present farm contains 280 acres of choice land in Sections 14 and 15. His crops are mainly corn and small grain, and he also raises cattle, horses and hogs.

On May 17, 1872, Mr. Davidson was united in marriage with Nettie C. Allison, who was also a native of Halland County, Sweden, where she was educated. Her parents, Elias Swanson and Nettie Christenson, were born and died there, during his life being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Davidson's grandparents were also natives of the same locality. She was the third of a family of six children—four girls and two boys—one of her brothers, Benjamin J. Allison, now residing in Chalmers Township, McDonough County. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. David C. Davidson has resulted in three children: Hattie J., formerly a teacher in the public schools; Nannie E. (Mrs. John L. Curtis), who lives on the homestead in Section 23, Bethel Township, McDonough County; and Selma E. (Mrs. Fred R. Clark), residing on a farm in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill. In politics, Mr. Davidson takes sides with the Republican party, and has served as School Treasurer since 1896. His religious connection is with the Swedish Lutheran Church. Externally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., K. of P., D. O. K. K. and B. P. O. E. By industry, perseverance and frugality, the subject of this sketch has accumulated a handsome competency, and is regarded as one of the most substantial farmers and useful citizens of Bethel Township.

DAVIS, W. S., one of the most prominent farmers in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the locality where he now resides in 1846, a son of Thomas and Pamela (Job) Davis, natives of the State of Tennessee. The father, Thomas Davis, came to McDonough County in 1828, and settled where the town of Blandinsville is now located.

Pamela Job, who became his wife, was a daughter of William Job, who founded Job's Settlement in McDonough County in 1826, but went away twice on account of threatened Indian troubles. Her family located on the Seybold place, east of the town site, and built the first house in this section. It was built of logs, and stood where the Davis barn now stands. Thomas Davis assisted in the organization of Blandinsville Township, and at different times held all the local offices. During the Civil War he served in the Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1832 he bought the farm of 160 acres now occupied by the subject of this sketch.

W. S. Davis grew up to manhood on this farm, attending the public school in his boyhood. Here he has lived ever since, successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In 1870 he was married to Mary E. Keithley, who was born and schooled in Good Hope, Ill. Of this union were born six children: Ira O., Alpha, Thomas, Pamela (Mrs. Miller), Stella (Mrs. Banks), and Tillie (Mrs. Chipman).

The religious belief of Mr. Davis is in accord with the doctrines of the Christian Church. Politically, he acts with the Republican party. He is widely known among the people of his township, and commands the respect of all as combining those qualities that go to make up a first-class farmer and citizen.

DAWSON, Samuel B., a well-known cigar manufacturer, of Macomb, Ill., was born in New York City, April 14, 1852, a son of Edward P. and Mary (Butler) Dawson. Both of the parents were natives of England, his father having been born in Leicestershire, and his mother in London. In 1849 Mr. Dawson's parents came from England to the United States and settled in New York City, where the subject of this sketch attended public school. There his father worked as a cigar packer for sixteen years, in 1865 coming to Macomb, where he opened the first cigar manufactory in that place. Samuel B. Dawson learned the cigar business from his father, whom he succeeded in 1888. In 1892 he sold out and went to Pittsfield, Ill., where he was employed as foreman of a cigar factory until 1898, then returned to Macomb and resumed the business there, which he has since continued. He makes six different brands of

cigars, employing four experienced men and two apprentices, and dealing in everything in the smoker's line. Mr. Dawson is an intelligent and energetic man, and devotes himself assiduously to his business affairs. He has built up a flourishing trade.

Mr. Dawson has been twice married. He first wedded Harriet Frost, who was born in McDonough County, December 1, 1870, and died in April, 1885. On November 5, 1890, he married Delia Matthews, who was born and schooled in Sangamon County, Ill. By his first wife two children were born—Alfred F., in business with his father, and Fannie Dell, who died at the age of eighteen years, at Pittsfield, Ill. His last marriage resulted in one son, Harold Keith. In politics, Mr. Dawson is a Republican, and served as Alderman of the Fourth Ward in Macomb for two years under Mayor Charles Dines' administration, and one year under that of W. E. Martin. His religious belief is that of the Christian Church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order and Knights of Pythias.

DAWSON, William H., a well-known and prosperous merchant of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born near Table Grove, Ill., on December 25, 1855. His father was David Dawson, a native of Ohio. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his neighborhood, and remained on a farm in Fulton County, Ill., until he was twenty-seven years old. At that period he abandoned agricultural pursuits and engaged in the mercantile business in Bushnell, Ill. In 1897 Mr. Dawson entered into partnership with John N. Zook in the grocery and provision trade, and they have succeeded in building up one of the most prosperous concerns of this kind in the county. Mr. Dawson is a clear-headed and energetic business man and his success is but the natural result of good qualities properly applied. On November 23, 1898, Mr. Dawson was united in marriage with Anna L. Hunt, who was born and schooled in Bushnell. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a member of the Republican party, and served as Town and City Clerk for ten years. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, K. of P. and Mystic Workers, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

DECKER, Augustine, a prominent and successful druggist of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that city, February 14, 1860, a son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Logan) Decker. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were Cornelius Decker and Joseph G. Logan. His father, a farmer by occupation, who was born in Ulster County, N. Y., came to McDonough County, where he learned the carpenter's trade and later bought a farm. Augustine Decker is the eldest of six children born to his parents, with whom he remained, attending school and working on the farm, until he was twenty-three years old. Then he came to Macomb and worked for two years in Fisher's foundry. He was afterward employed in a grocery store, and, on November 1, 1896, entered into an apprenticeship with F. R. Kyle in the drug business. Mr. Kyle subsequently sold out to F. H. Mapes, for whom Mr. Decker worked two years. Mr. Decker and his brother, Joseph A., then bought Mr. Mapes' interest and continued in partnership until January 1, 1901, when the subject of this sketch purchased his brother's interest and has since conducted the store alone. His careful and conscientious methods and close application to business have gained for him a remunerative patronage. Personally he is deservedly popular, and professionally has the confidence of his customers.

On September 21, 1892, Mr. Decker was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Clingan, who was born near Bellaire, Ohio, and there attended public school. Two children, Beulah Frances and George Nathaniel, were born of this union. In politics, Mr. Decker is a Republican, in religious belief a Universalist, and in fraternal affiliation a member of the I. O. O. F. and Court of Honor.

DERRY, Emanuel, who has successfully carried on farming for many years in New Salem Township, McDonough County, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, May 5, 1838, and received his early schooling in Fulton County, Ill. He is a son of William and Elizabeth Derry, who were natives of Pennsylvania. William Derry spent the greater part of his life in Fulton County, Ill., where he died in 1884, his wife passing away a few months later during the same year.

Emanuel Derry is the eldest of a family of



Dr. E. T. Jarvis

nine children, five of whom were girls. He came with his parents to Fulton County, Ill., in 1843, and lived there until 1867, when he moved to McDonough County and bought a farm of 154 acres in Section 10, New Salem Township, where he has since resided.

In November, 1863, Mr. Derry was married to Martha Burchett, who was born and educated in New Salem Township. Five children resulted from this union, namely: James, Cora (Mrs. Edward Wilson), C. Frederick, E. Roy and Elmer. Mrs. Derry's parents were James and Lucy (Woods) Burchett, the former, a native of England, and the latter, of New Hampshire. Her grandparents were James Burchett, of English origin, and Eliza (Woods) Burchett, born in New Hampshire. The grandfather Burchett came to this country in 1834, and died in 1897. In politics, Mr. Derry exercises his franchise in the interests of the Democratic party.

DETRICK, William A. D., a well-known and substantial citizen, formerly of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., is a native of Knox County, Ill., where he was born on August 28, 1860. His parents, Jacob and Rebecca (Sweker) Detrick, were born in Virginia at an early period and settled in Illinois, where the father carried on farming in Knox County for several years. He then moved to McDonough County, locating in Walnut Grove Township, where he purchased eighty acres of land. To this he added from time to time until he became the owner of 200 acres in all. He improved the property and cultivated his land until the time of his death, which occurred in 1905. He was a man of sound judgment, industrious habits and recognized integrity. His wife, who was a woman of excellent qualities, and a careful and considerate mother, passed away in 1898.

In boyhood, William Detrick received his education in the district schools of McDonough County, remaining on the farm with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-one years. At that period he applied himself to farming on his own account. He first bought what was called the Hartman place, which he retained for a short time. After disposing of it, he purchased a farm of 104 acres situated in Section 20, Walnut Grove Township, where he carried on farming until 1901. He

then moved into the town of Good Hope and bought a comfortable residence. For some time he was engaged in the butchering, restaurant and grocery business, has met with gratifying success in his undertakings, and has acquired sufficient means to be exempt from care. In May, 1906, he sold his property in Good Hope and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Lee County, Ill., which is to be his future homestead. On October 2, 1883, Mr. Detrick was joined in wedlock in Walnut Grove Township, with Sarah E. Rutledge, who was born in McDonough County, Ill., and departed this life in 1898. Their union resulted in seven children, four of whom are still living, as follows: Lewis, Clyde, Charles and Marvel. On April 3, 1901, Mr. Detrick was again married, wedding for his second wife Mary L. Brown, who was born at Roseville, Warren County, Ill. In politics, Mr. Detrick is a supporter of the Republican party, in the local councils of which he is prominent and influential. He has filled the office of Collector of Walnut Grove Township for two terms, served as Road Commissioner nine years, and acts at present in the capacity of City Marshal of Good Hope, being also a member of the Town Board. He is a man of intelligence, energy and integrity, and is wide awake to the best interests of the community in which he lives.

DONER, David.—During the nineteen years of his association with McDonough County history, included between the time of his arrival in 1852 and his lamented death on February 8, 1874, David Doner was regarded as an industrious and upright man, and one whose ability and courage amirably fitted him for the life of self-sacrifice and hardship for which he was destined. Born among humble surroundings in Lancaster County, Pa., April 13, 1821, he was a son of John Doner, who was born July 10, 1773, and who during his entire active life, pursued the calling of a farmer in the State of Pennsylvania.

With but meager education to aid him in his struggle for independence, David Doner worked by the month for his brother John, who was extensively interested in the horse trade, at which the younger man became an expert. The lad made frequent trips to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to purchase horses, and, returning over the road whence he came, would train and

put them in condition to bring high prices as carriage, team and road horses. He finally made sufficient headway to justify him in establishing a home of his own, and on April 10, 1852, was united in marriage to Mary Myers, who was born in Lancaster County, Pa., October 25, 1832, and with whom soon after marriage he came to Canton, Ill., where he found employment in the general store of Charles Smith. In the fall of 1855 he came to McDonough County, and in Mound Township took up 206 acres of unbroken prairie land, upon which he built a frame house, and conducted general farming and stock-raising for the remainder of his life. His wife died October 14, 1862, and both are buried in the cemetery at Bushnell. Mr. Doner changed from the Whig to the Republican party, but invariably refused local and political offices. He was a member of the German Reformed Church and spoke the German language fluently, the members of his family always holding in honored remembrance the vernacular of their first American ancestor, as well as the traditions of their forefathers who lived in what now is Alsace-Lorraine, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Doner were the parents of the following children: Henry, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work; Elizabeth, born June 13, 1857, died July 16, 1860; Emma, born November 3, 1858, married John F. Kline, of Canton, Ill., and had three children—Myrtle, Mary and Clifford D.; Anna B., born November 11, 1860, still unmarried and living in Helena, Mont.; and Mary Ann, born October 14, 1862, the wife of Henry Wyman, of Canton, and who has a daughter, Edna May. Mr. Doner is recalled as a high-minded, Christian gentleman, frugal and thrifty as became one of his birth and early training, and uncompromising in his attitude towards right and wrong. His personality has passed away, but his standard of life and work is being maintained by those who bear his name, and who, like himself, are an integral and reliable part of the community in which they live.

DONER, Henry, a well-known and substantial citizen of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., formerly a successful farmer in this vicinity, but now keeping aloof from laborious exertion, was born in Canton, Ill., in the year 1853. He is a son of David and Mary (Meyers) Doner who were born in the State of Pennsylvania.

In 1855 Mr. Doner's parents brought him to McDonough County, where they located on a farm of 206 acres just south of Bushnell, where the subject of this sketch lived until 1899, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Of this farm (the original home place), located in Section 4, Mound Township, and purchased by his father in 1855, Mr. Doner still retains 145 acres. He is also the owner of two stock farms in Harris and Farmington Townships, Fulton County, consisting respectively of 120 and 180 acres.

Mr. Doner was married February 7, 1878, to Amanda C. Kline, who was born in Canton, Ill. Her father, Andrew Kline, came to Marshall County at an early period, and thence moved to Canton. He was one of a family of four children, the others being Emma (Mrs. John Kline), Anna B. Doner and Mary (Mrs. Wymans). The children resulting from this union of Mr. and Mrs. Doner are David R., Mabel A. and Harry A. David R. married Blanche Pearl Arter, and they reside in Prairie City Township, being the parents of one child, Mabel Mildred. Mabel A., wife of Howard W. Matthews, resides in Macomb. The family occupy a comfortable residence purchased from Louis Kaiser, and Mr. Doner still conducts his farming operations personally. While still in the vigor of ripe manhood, by diligent application to his chosen pursuit, Mr. Doner has reached that condition of life which affords contentment and repose, free from the cares and vexations of earlier years. He is a Republican in politics.

DOUGHERTY, Peter, formerly a farmer of Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., and now living in retirement in Macomb, in that county, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, March 2, 1847, and there attended a subscription school. His father and mother, William and Hannah Dougherty, were natives of the same country. Peter Dougherty left home at the age of twelve years and spent five months in Fulton County, Ill. Thence he came to New Salem Township, McDonough County, where he worked on a farm. At the time of the great Chicago fire in 1871 he was a student at Porter's Telegraphy School in that city. In 1880 he moved to Mound Township, where he took the township census, and was again census enumerator in 1890. He was engaged in



Jacob Johnson



Mary E. Johnson

farming in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, until January, 1904, when he moved to Macomb, where he lives in retirement on West Pike Street. He is the owner of ten building lots in Macomb City, described as Lot 3, Section 36, Emmet Township.

On October 3, 1872, Mr. Dougherty was united in marriage with Mary Jane Seaburn, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. The children resulting from this marriage are: Flora K. (Mrs. D. D. Riden), Arthur, Harry and Blaine. Mr. Dougherty is an outspoken Republican in politics. He has served as Town Clerk of Mound Township, and was County Coroner for the term ending in December, 1904, and was re-elected to this office in November, 1904. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., K. of P., K. of K., M. W. A. and the Rebekahs. Mr. Dougherty has led a very active life, and has faithfully discharged all obligations imposed upon him. He is now resting from his labors, and in his well-earned retirement enjoys the respect of all who know him.

DOUGLAS, Adam, in period of residence, one of the oldest farmers in McDonough County, Ill., as also one of the most prosperous, is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, December 31, 1833. He is a son of John and Jenerite (Maine) Douglas, natives of Scotland, as was also the paternal grandfather, George Douglas. Adam Douglas was the youngest in a family of eleven children. In boyhood he attended the public schools of Roxburghshire, and spent his youth in farm work. In 1852 he came to the United States, and, journeying to Illinois, began farming in Eldorado Township, McDonough County. Seven months afterward he went to Fulton County, Ill., where he remained one year. Then returning to McDonough County, he rented a farm in New Salem Township, in the same county, which he cultivated for five years. At the end of that period he purchased a tract of 240 acres in Section 36, Macomb Township, on which he has made fine improvements. This tract he has transformed from nearly unbroken prairie, barren and uninviting, into one of the most productive and attractive farms in the county, a development which attests the industry, energy and thrift that characterize its owner. Besides these qualities, Mr. Douglas is favor-

ably known beyond the limits of his township for his absolute reliability and high character.

On March 1, 1864, Mr. Douglas was united in marriage with Catherine Kelly, a native of Scotland. Five children have resulted from this union, namely: John F., James K., Bessie (Mrs. H. N. Jackson), of Bardolph, Ill.; George C. and Charles A. In politics, Mr. Douglas is a Republican, but does not affiliate with any church.

DOUGLAS, John F., who is successfully engaged in the hardware, implement and lumber business in Bardolph, McDonough County, Ill., was born on Section 36, Macomb Township, October 12, 1864. His father and mother, Adam and Kate (Kelly) Douglas, were natives of Scotland. His grandparents, John and Jane (Wiley) Douglas, were also natives of Scotland. Adam Douglas, the father, came from Scotland to the United States and settled in Fulton County, Ill., in 1852, his wife having preceded him in 1849. Their family consisted of three boys and one girl, of whom John F. was the oldest boy.

In boyhood years the subject of this sketch attended the public school, and later the Macomb Branch Normal School, remaining on the home farm and assisting in its operation until January 1, 1903. At that period he moved to Bardolph and engaged in the hardware, agricultural implement and lumber business in partnership with H. N. Jackson. This partnership continued until September, 1904, when Mr. Jackson sold his interest to Frank Bethel, who has an equal share in the concern. It is the only firm of its kind in Bardolph, and does a good business. Mr. Douglas is a capable business man, and gives the affairs of the concern close attention.

On February 24, 1897, Mr. Douglas was married to Allie Parvin, who was born and schooled in Bardolph. Politically, Mr. Douglas is a follower of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., M. W. A., K. of P. and A. F. & A. M.

DUDMAN, Thomas Jefferson, editor and proprietor of the "Macomb (Ill.) Eagle," and for more than twenty-five years one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Macomb, was born in the vicinity of Chili, Hancock

County, Ill., September 19, 1850, a son of Robert Jackson and Phoebe (Mills) Dudman, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. Dudman was reared on the paternal farm in Hancock County, and in boyhood attended the district schools in the neighborhood of his home. He was afterward, for two years, a pupil in the high school at Bowen, Ill., and subsequently pursued a course of study at Carthage, Mo., where he completed his education. After graduating there he applied himself to teaching, and followed this occupation in the latter State and in Illinois for a number of years. In 1879 Mr. Dudman moved to McDonough County, and was made Principal of the Colchester public schools. After remaining in this connection one year, he was tendered the principalship of the schools in Industry, Ill., which he accepted, and held until two years later, when he established his home in Macomb, and, in conjunction with Prof. M. Kennedy, became one of the heads of the Macomb Normal and Commercial College. While connected with that institution, he conducted the departments of science and mathematics. In the fall of 1881, Mr. Dudman was elected County Superintendent of Schools of McDonough County for a term of four years, and was re-elected in 1885. On the expiration of his second term in this office, in 1890, he bought of Charles H. Whitaker the plant of the "Macomb Eagle," which the latter gentleman had owned and operated for the preceding twenty-five years. This connection Mr. Dudman still maintains, and has made the paper a medium of potent and wholesome influence in the affairs of McDonough County, and the interests of the surrounding country.

On October 22, 1874, Mr. Dudman was wedded to Marietta Landson, of Augusta, Ill., who was born in Adams County, Ill., May 24, 1856. Seven children were the offspring of this union, of whom one died in infancy. Politically, Mr. Dudman has always been an unswerving adherent of the Democratic party. In fraternal circles, he is identified with the A. F. & A. M. and the M. W. A. His career as a successful educator and public official, and his able and efficient work in connection with the "Macomb Eagle" have won for him a high reputation and a wide circle of friends, and he is regarded as one of the leading citizens of McDonough County.

DUNCAN, Benjamin F., M. D., a well-known physician and surgeon, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Blandinsville Township, July 15, 1841, a son of John and Margaret (Wright) Duncan, natives of the State of Tennessee. John Duncan was a farmer by occupation, and came from Tennessee to Illinois and located in McDonough County in 1835. In that year he bought 160 acres of land three and a half miles northwest of Blandinsville, and subsequently, 160 acres more, five miles northeast of town.

B. F. Duncan is one of a family of eleven children, three of whom are still living. He was reared on his father's farm and in boyhood enjoyed only the educational advantages afforded by the public schools in his vicinity. After reaching years of maturity he taught school for a number of years in Henderson, Hancock, Warren and McDonough Counties. He then pursued a course of medical study at Keokuk, Iowa, and in 1884, was graduated from the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons. He at once opened an office in Blandinsville, where he has since practiced. Professionally and personally he enjoys the confidence of all who know him, and the number of his patrons is large.

On October 29, 1868, Dr. Duncan was married to Fannie A. Sweasy, a native of Kentucky, and one child, Marion E., is the offspring of their union. Politically, the Doctor espouses the cause of the Democratic party. Religiously, he is connected with the Christian Church, and fraternally is a member of Blandinsville Lodge No. 233 A. F. & A. M., Blandinsville Chapter 208; also of I. O. O. F.

DURFLINGER, Joseph T., a successful farmer of Colchester Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, June 26, 1846, a son of Jacob and Mary (McAllister) Durflinger, both natives of Ohio. The maternal grandfather was John McAllister. Jacob Durflinger came to McDonough County in 1851, and bought eighty acres of land in Section 36, Colchester Township, upon which he settled but died in 1855, all of the family dying the same year except his widow, one daughter and the subject of this sketch. All are now deceased save Joseph T.

Joseph T. Durflinger, who is the second of a

family of nine children—five of whom were boys—attended the district school in boyhood, and grew up to manhood on the paternal farm, of which he eventually became the owner. His main crop is hay, raised for feeding cattle, horses and other stock. The farm now consists of 208 acres.

On March 27, 1873, Mr. Durlinger was married to Angelina Clayton, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. In religious belief, he is a Presbyterian, and politically, usually ignores party lines and pursues an independent course.

EADS, Albert, President of the Union National Bank, of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., and one of the ablest financiers in this section of the State, was born in Knoxville, Ill., April 23, 1842. He is a son of John and Margaret (Anderson) Eads, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina, respectively. When Albert Eads was three years old he was left without a mother and was reared in the family of his grandfather, in Morgan County, Ill., until he reached the age of twelve years. He attended school at Knoxville, Ill., where he remained with his father until 1861. He spent one year (1859-60) in school at East Hampton, Mass. On the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made Second Lieutenant, and promoted to First Lieutenant before reaching his twenty-first birthday, and thus served until January 14, 1865. In February, 1864, having suffered severe injuries from a fall, he had been detailed as military conductor between Nashville, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala. While in the performance of his duty he was taken prisoner, in September, 1864, by Gen. J. B. Forrest, and in the following November was exchanged. During the battle of Stone River, on January 1, 1865, Lieutenant Eads, with his Second-Lieutenant and sixteen men from Company C, Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers, captured a Confederate officer and eighty-five men, and, on June 24, 1904, had the privilege of returning to his former prisoner the sword which he had captured forty-one and a half years previously. In the meantime these two representatives of "the Blue" and "the Gray" had been in occasional correspondence with each other, and, in November, 1906, Mr. Eads visited his former foe at the home of the latter in Mississippi.

Resigning his commission on January 14, 1865, Mr. Eads returned to Knoxville, Ill., and in the fall of that year went to New York, where he pursued a course of study in Eastman's Business College. During 1866-67 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Topeka, Kans., and in 1868 came to Macomb, Ill., where he conducted a dry-goods store two years. For the next few years he applied himself to farming in the vicinity of Macomb. In January, 1876, he entered the Union National Bank of Macomb as bookkeeper, was subsequently promoted to the position of Cashier and ultimately became President of the bank, an advancement which signally attests his sterling characteristics. He is also President of the National Bank of Colchester, and the Bank of Industry.

Mr. Eads was one of the leading spirits in the movements to secure the location of the Illinois State Normal School in Macomb, liberally contributing both of his time and money for this purpose. When this institution was overcrowded, in 1904, an appropriation for its enlargement was passed by the State Legislature. This was vetoed by the Governor, and Mr. Eads, together with other public-spirited citizens, came to the rescue of the project with personal contributions, he himself donating \$1,000, which, with subscriptions from other sources, resulted in the addition of six spacious rooms to the school.

On January 28, 1868, Mr. Eads was united in marriage with Mary C. Tinsley, a daughter of Nathaniel P. Tinsley, whose biographical record may be found elsewhere in this volume. Two daughters have resulted from this union: Eleanor Eads, wife of James W. Bailey, who is in the banking business in Macomb; and Margaret Tinsley, who died at the age of four years and eight months. On political issues Mr. Eads was identified with the Democratic party until the campaign of 1896, since then having voted the Republican ticket, although he has never consented to become a candidate for public office. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, he is a Royal Arch Mason, and served as Master of the Blue Lodge for eleven consecutive years—is a member of Macomb Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., Morse Chapter No. 19, and Macomb Commandery No. 61. He is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Quincy (Ill.) Consistory, and belongs to the Veteran Masonic Associa-

tion of Chicago, of which Venerable Veteran John C. Smith, one of the best-informed and most widely traveled Masons in the United States, is the founder and President. Mr. Eads has been for some time a Trustee of the Masonic Lodge of Macomb, in which he has been one of the leading spirits; is also affiliated with the Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shriners of Chicago, and is a member of McDonough Post No. 103, G. A. R., and of the Illinois Commandery Loyal Legion.

EAKLE, George, one of the most prosperous farmers in McDonough County, Ill., who is located in Tennessee Township, that county, was born January 10, 1840, in Ross County, Ohio. His father, John B. Eakle, was born in Augusta County, Va., and his mother, Mary A. (Hire) Eakle, was a native of Ross County, Ohio. The grandfathers, John B. Eakle and George Hire, were natives, respectively, of Germany and the State of Virginia. Grandfather Hire was one of the earliest settlers in Hire Township, McDonough County, which was named after him. John B. Eakle, the father of the subject of this sketch, came to Tennessee Township with his family, in the fall of 1851, and purchased land from time to time until he was the owner of about 700 acres, mostly in Hire Township. On this he was extensively engaged in farming until his death, on May 28, 1892. He wife died December 29, 1890.

George Eakle is the eldest of ten children born to his parents—six boys and four girls. He obtained his early mental instruction in the public schools of the neighborhood, and remained at home until the death of his father. Previous to this, he had, however, bought ninety-nine acres of land in Tennessee Township. After his father's death Mr. Eakle secured ninety-four acres in Hire Township, and subsequently eighty-one acres more. His home is in Tennessee Township, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is regarded as a thorough and successful farmer and an intelligent and useful member of the community. The political views of the subject of this sketch are in harmony with the principles of the Republican party.

EASLEY, Mark B.—So earnest and painstaking an exponent of scientific farming as Mark B. Easley could find no more satisfying place upon which to pursue his chosen occupation

than his farm of 187 acres, forty-six acres of which reach from McDonough over into Schuyler County. Since falling into the hands of its present owner in 1891, this property has taken on a modern and progressive aspect, in its improvements and general equipment comparing favorably with any other farm in the township. Mr. Easley is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and, while the practical and money-making impression is not wanting, a regard for the comforts and refinements of life are to be found on every hand. The experiences of Mr. Easley have been of a more varied nature than falls to the lot of the average farmer; yet agriculture has never ceased to be his first choice as a field of labor. Born in Farmer Township, Fulton County, Ill., July 24, 1844, he is of Southern ancestry, his father, Thomas, and his grandfather, Daniel Easley, both having been born in Delaware. His mother, Lydia (Buck) Easley, was born in Ohio, but her parents, Nathaniel and Nancy Buck, were natives of Delaware. Thomas Easley moved at an early day to what now is Ipava, Fulton County, Ill., but which then was known as either Easleyville or Easleyburg. He later moved to a farm in the same county, and died there in 1850, his wife surviving him until 1894, her death occurring at the home of her daughter in Vermont, Fulton County. She had three daughters older and three sons younger than Mark B.

The tragedy of the Civil War presented an opportunity for self-denial of which Mark B. Easley readily took advantage. He then was a large-hearted boy of seventeen, with a fair common school education, and practical experience as an assistant farmer. Enlisting in Company D, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he served in the Army of the Cumberland until the battle of Chickamauga, when the army was reorganized and he was changed from the Twenty-first to the Fourth Army Corps. He participated in many of the important engagements of the war, spending most of his time in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. Though wounded in the leg by a gunshot, he was never absent from his post of duty. January 26, 1863, he was taken prisoner, but soon after was paroled and returned to St. Louis. The following April he rejoined his regiment and served until his honorable discharge at the end of the war.

Then returning to his home in Fulton County,



DARIUS JONES

Mr. Easley was married, November 25, 1866, to Sarah Jane Chipman, a native of Oakland Township, Schuyler County, Ill. Of this union the following named children have been born: Henry; Emma, wife of Amos France; Ida; Fred; Charles; Phebe; Luther; Gale, and Ralph. The parents of Mrs. Easley, Levi and Delilah (Cook) Chipman, who were natives of Delaware, came to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1844, and there spent the remainder of their lives, dying on the home farm. In 1868 Mr. Easley went to Kansas and engaged in farming with indifferent success for six years. He then returned to Illinois, and locating in Schuyler County, there operated a saw-mill for thirteen years, but in 1891, as heretofore stated, purchasing his present farm on the border of McDonough and Schuyler Counties. Since casting his first vote he has stood stanchly on the side of Republicanism, although the honors of office have never seemed worth striving for. He is an active and helpful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a familiar figure at encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic.

EDIE, Aleck, who is successfully engaged in farming in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born on the farm where he now lives, in 1871. His father, William Edie, was a native of what is now West Virginia, and his mother, Evelyn (Harris) Edie, of Ohio. About the year 1865, William Edie came to McDonough County and purchased a farm in Section 8, Walnut Grove Township. He continued buying until he had obtained 440 acres of land on a portion of which (280 acres) he followed farming until his death in 1899. He served as County Surveyor for a number of years.

Aleck Edie was reared on the home farm, and, in his early manhood, pursued a course of study in Bushnell College. On the death of his father, Mr. Edie assumed charge of the homestead property, which since has been under his management. He makes a specialty of raising full-blooded Shorthorn cattle and blooded horses, and has met with success in this line.

ELLIS, Amos S., a well-known grain merchant of Industry, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Tazewell County, Ill., November 20, 1858, a son of Roland and Frances (Hodgson)

Ellis, his father having been born in the vicinity of Logansport, Ind., and his mother in that State. Mrs. Frances Ellis's father, James Hodgson, was a native of England, and her mother, Delillah (Payne) Hodgson, was born in Indiana. Roland Ellis brought his family to Tazewell County in 1856, and settled on a farm.

Amos S. Ellis is the third of a family of seven children. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, attending school at intervals, and then farmed on his own account near home for nine years. He next went to Vermilion County, Ill., and bought a farm which he disposed of after a short time, and moved to Schuyler County, where he staid one year. In the spring of 1890 he came to Industry Township and bought a farm of eighty-two acres, on which he lived until 1897. He then moved to Rushville, Ill., where he conducted a livery and sales barn, and dealt in mules and horses for two years. Afterward he spent some time in Industry, and then returned to his work at the Rushville livery barn, to which he devoted his attention for one year. Subsequently, he spent two years on his farm in Industry Township, and in April, 1903, moved to the village of Industry, where he has since been engaged in buying grain, horses and mules.

Mr. Ellis was married December 19, 1884, to Ella Payne, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill., and there attended the district schools. Two children, Forrest and Nettie, have resulted from this union. In politics, Mr. Ellis is a Democrat. He has served as Township Assessor three terms. In the spring of 1902 he was elected Supervisor, and was re-elected in the spring of 1904. In these offices he has rendered efficient service, and is popular with his constituents. Fraternally, Mr. Ellis belongs to the S. of A., M. W. A., and I. O. O. F.

ELLIS, John F., a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, Ill., May 28, 1857, a son of James and Margaret (Walker) Ellis, natives of Ireland. His grandfathers, James Ellis and John Walker, were also natives of the Emerald Isle. John F. Ellis was the youngest boy in a family of four boys and four girls. His parents moved to Chalmers Township, McDonough County, when he was

three years old. He stayed at home until he was twenty-four years old, during which period he attended public school and assisted in the work of the farm. He began housekeeping in the vicinity of the homestead on a farm of sixty acres, where he remained one year, after which he spent a year on a farm in Hancock County, Ill. He next moved to Scotland Township, McDonough County, where he lived three years on rented land, and moved thence to the home farm, which he rented for five years. In the spring of 1893 he bought eighty acres of land in Section 20, Macomb Township, three miles northeast of Macomb. Here he has made all the principal improvements, and set out 500 apple trees, 200 peach trees and 35 cherry trees.

On April 5, 1881, Mr. Ellis was married to Mary E. Andrews, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Five children have resulted from this union, namely: Mettie (Mrs. A. W. Hamilton); Anna (Mrs. A. W. Ford), of Scottsburg, Ill.; Luther, Flora, and James Roscoe. The religious belief of Mr. Ellis is that of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Republican, has been his party's candidate for Supervisor, and served as School Director several years. He is District Clerk of District No. 64, Macomb Township. Fraternally, he is identified with the order of Mystic Workers.

ELLISON, James Oscar.—Among the most enterprising and successful farmers of Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., is James O. Ellison, born in Adams County, Ohio, November 27, 1858, a son of Robert E. and Ann (Work) Ellison, natives, respectively, of Adams County, Ohio, and Washington County, Pa. Robert Ellison, his grandfather, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, as was also his great-grandfather, Thomas Ellison. His grandmother, Ebby (Lockhart) Ellison, was born in Scotland. On the maternal side, the grandparents, John and Peggy M. (Chisley) Work, were natives of Washington County, Pa. Robert E. Ellison, the father of James O., came with his parents to McDonough County, October 3, 1866, and settled in Macomb Township, where, on February 8, 1867, he bought a farm of 120 acres in Sections 22 and 27, on which he spent the remainder of his life, engaged in general farming, dying September 13, 1894.

James O. Ellison came to Macomb Township with his parents when he was eight years old, and received his early education in the common schools in that neighborhood, remaining on the home farm until February 17, 1890. After the death of his parents he bought a portion of the farm, and subsequently purchased more land, until he now owns 120 acres in Section 27, and eighty acres in Section 32, on which he lived until December 11, 1902. At that period he bought a residence on West Carroll Street, Macomb, which is now his home. He still carries on general farming, and raises Polled-Angus cattle and road-horses.

On February 24, 1892, Mr. Ellison was married to Alice Peters, who was born and schooled in Lawrence County, Ohio. Two children have resulted from this union: A. Louise, born May 15, 1893; and Alice P., born May 6, 1895. Mrs. Ellison is a daughter of Isaac and Adeline (Didwit) Peters, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. Ellison's sister, Martha Jane, died January 8, 1896, and another sister, Elizabeth L. Peters, January 24, 1898. His brother, John, lives in Montgomery County, Kans. In politics, Mr. Ellison is a supporter of the Republican party.

ELTING, John, one of the pioneers of Illinois, was born in Dutchess County, New York, April 14, 1791, and was a son of Abraham and Arriaantje (Van Deusen) Eltinge, of Claverack, N. Y., and is a lineal descendant of Jan and Jacomyntje Cornelise (Slegt) Eltinge, natives of Swichterlær, a dependency of Beyle in the Province of Drenthe, Holland. They came to America about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled on the Hudson River near New York.

John Elting was married to Margaretta Jones March 14, 1813. Their children are Philip Henry, Charles C., Angelica S., Elizabeth C., and Harriet A. His father served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and his brother Robert was a Major-General in the War of 1812. He was a merchant in the city of New York, the old homestead being in Dutchess County, New York. In 1840 he emigrated westward, locating in Quincy, Ill., and afterwards removed to Peoria, Ill., engaging in the mercantile and real-estate business, where he made his home until his death which occurred March



MRS. DARIUS JONES

21, 1861. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and was a man of great wealth and high social position.

ELTING, Philip Edward, is one of the most prominent attorneys in the State, and McDonough County has no more highly respected citizen. He is prominently identified with all that pertains to the upbuilding of Macomb and with its leading industries.

He was born on a farm in Emmet Township, McDonough County, January 23, 1862, and is a son of Philip H. and Margaret Elting. His father was born in New York, and was a son of John and Margaret Elting. The mother of our subject was born in Enniskillen, County of Fermanagh, Ireland, and is now in her eighty-fifth year. The father died when the son was only fourteen years of age.

Philip E. Elting spent his childhood and youth upon his father's farm about six miles from Macomb. His early education was acquired in the common schools, and by careful application he laid a good foundation for the superstructure of a useful life. Later he pursued a three years' course in a college from which he graduated. Returning to the farm, he gave attention to farming until 1889, when, following the instincts of his nature, he began reading law in the office of Sherman & Tunnicliff under the tutelage of Lieutenant-Governor L. Y. Sherman, one of the ablest lawyers of the bar of McDonough County. He afterwards entered the Law Department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, from which he graduated with the class of '92, at which time the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him by that institution. He was admitted to the bar, and since that time has been successfully engaged in the practice of the law in Macomb, Ill. He is ambitious, enterprising and progressive, and has a bright future before him.

Mr. Elting is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a firm believer in the divine revelation as the basis of human laws. He does not hesitate to express his views fearlessly and intelligently upon disputed points. He has the confidence of his religious acquaintances without regard to creed.

As a lawyer, he ranks among the best in the country, is strictly professional in his practice, and has the entire confidence of the bar

wherever he is known. As a citizen, no one is held in higher esteem. His advice and counsel are sought by all classes, because they know that any advice given by him will come from an honest heart, and that their confidence will never be betrayed. Fraternally, Mr. Elting is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men. In his political views, he is a Republican.

ELTING, Philip Henry, was born in Dutchess County, New York, February 14, 1814. After graduating from college, he acted for a time as bookkeeper in his father's store in Kinderhook, New York, and at the age of twenty came west to look after his father's landed interests in McDonough County. Philip H. Elting was a farmer, and was successful. He was married January 24, 1834, to Margaret, daughter of Francis McSperritt and Mary (Campbell) McSperritt, who came to McDonough County in 1837. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living. They are: Charles M., Levi J., Harriet Anna Keener, James, Katherine C., Eleanor M., Gumbert, Philip Edward, and Henry Lincoln. The deceased children are John, Mary E., Margaret A., and Francis R.

Mr. Elting was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and was greatly interested in the affairs of McDonough County, and was held in a very high regard by all who knew him. He died July 22, 1876. His widow still survives, and lives in Macomb, Ill.

EMORY, Warhum R., a well-known and successful merchant, residing and doing business in Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Rindge, N. H., March 17, 1848, and received his early education in the public schools of his neighborhood. He is a son of Francis T. Emory, who was born in the same town in 1811. His mother, Mary (Smith) Emory, was a native of West Boylston, Mass. Francis T. Emory, who pursued the vocation of a farmer in his native State of New Hampshire, came to Illinois on December 9, 1855, and proceeded direct to Prairie City. In this vicinity he located on a farm, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. He was a man of marked intelligence, strong character and strict probity, and

through his energy, industry and thrift, attained success in all his undertakings. He died July 24, 1886. In March of the following year his widow also passed away. Two years ago Warhum R. Emory established himself in the grocery business, which he has since successfully conducted. By honest dealing and close application to his affairs, he has gained the confidence and respect of his patrons. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with May C. Florence, a native of Prairie City, February 22, 1888. In political affairs, Mr. Emory is in full accord with the Republican party, he has served as School Trustee a number of years and was elected Supervisor in April, 1900, continuing in the latter office until April, 1906, when he was beaten for re-election by only one vote.

EMPEY, Richard L., a well-known dealer in groceries and meats in Macomb, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., March 4, 1868, and there received a common school education. He is a son of Lafayette and Rachel A. (Holley) Empey, the former a native of Oneida County, N. Y., and the latter born in New Jersey. The grandparents on the paternal side were Richard and Elima (Putnam) Empey, born, respectively, in Washington County, N. Y., and the State of Connecticut. His grandmother's great-grandfather, John Putnam, came from England in 1636. In the maternal line, the grandfather was Isaac Holley, a native of Connecticut. The grandmother, who was born in New Jersey, bore the maiden name of Kilgore.

Mr. Empey was the eldest of four children. At the age of fourteen years he came to Bardolph, McDonough County, and when sixteen years old was employed in his father's grocery. In 1888 he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he worked in a grocery for one year. He then came to Macomb and was employed about four years in J. W. Wyne & Brother's dry-goods store, after which he worked a year in a general store at Bardolph. Returning to Macomb, he was employed in E. L. Allison's boot and shoe store about eleven years. November 1, 1904, he and his brother-in-law, James E. Pelley, went into the grocery and meat business on the corner of Randolph and Carroll Streets. On February 1, 1907, he bought Mr. Pelley's interest and has since run the entire business,

which has been a success from the start. In October, 1898, during the riots at Pana, Ill., he was sworn in as First Lieutenant of Company F, Sons of Veterans, which was made a part of the State Militia; he resigned in February, 1899.

Mr. Empey was married September 19, 1891, to Rosa Pelley, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Politically, Mr. Empey is a Democrat, and fraternally, belongs to various branches of the Masonic Order and the M. W. A. He is an active and useful member of the Presbyterian Church in Macomb, in which he has been a deacon since October, 1904, being Chairman of the Board of Deacons at the present time. He was an elder in the Bardolph Presbyterian Church, and served as Superintendent of its Sunday school for two years. For six years he has been a Sunday-school teacher in Macomb. Mr. Empey is a man of high character. His strict probity inspires general confidence, and he enjoys the cordial regard of all who know him.

ERVIN, N. H., who is successfully engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in La Salle County, near Wenona, Ill., in 1875, and after attending public school received his further education at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., from which he graduated in 1894. Mr. Ervin came to Bushnell to live in 1900, purchasing the business interests of A. C. Kynett. To this stock he added, from time to time as his sales increased, until he now conducts one of the largest and most complete undertaking and furniture establishments in the county. His business transactions reach the sum of \$10,000 per year, and are constantly increasing in amount. He has displayed much ability in thus developing his trade, and bestows the closest attention on the operation of the store. This prosperous condition of affairs is the natural result of these causes. Mr. Ervin pursued a course of study in embalming, at Peoria, and also attended Brown's Business College at Galesburg, Ill. He is a licensed embalmer, having a certificate attesting his competency. The subject of this sketch was married in 1902 to Lulu Hicks, who was born in Bushnell, Ill., in 1875. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, D. O. K. K. and Sons of Veterans at Galesburg, Ill.

ERVIN, William James (deceased), for many years one of the most prominent and substantial merchants of Macomb, Ill., was born in Rockingham County, Va., February 27, 1820, and died in Macomb, November 15, 1890. His father was a plantation owner, and owned slaves. In boyhood he received his mental training in the district schools, and at an early period in life, journeyed from Virginia to Illinois and started a dry-goods store in Macomb. In this line he was quite successful, and through diligence, sound judgment and strict integrity, built up, in course of time, a large business concern. In 1862, having sold his dry-goods store, he enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was commissioned as Captain of Company C, which he assisted in organizing, later being brevetted as Major for gallant service. He participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, being finally mustered out in 1865. Returning to Macomb he was later elected County Clerk, serving for a term of four years, when he bought a farm of 160 acres in Scotland Township, which he rented for two years. In 1871, having sold his farm, he engaged in the drug business in company with his son, under the firm name of Ervin & Son, with which he continued to be connected until his death in 1890.

Mr. Ervin was united in marriage, at Rushville, Ill., on April 19, 1849, with Mary McCrosky, who was the eldest of a family of six girls and two boys. To Mr. and Mrs. Ervin were born three children, namely: Ella Lamp-ton, Sarah Alice (Mrs. Wyne), and James M. The latter is now engaged as successor in the drug business established by his father.

Politically, the subject of this memoir was a zealous and active Republican. In his religious views, he was inclined toward the Presbyterian denomination, although not a member of the church. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., being a Royal Arch Mason. Mr. Ervin was a man of unblemished reputation, straight-forward and thoroughly reliable in his business transactions, and prominent in all movements for the public welfare. He was greatly respected by all who knew him, and his death was deeply lamented.

EVERLY, Jonas W.—No more encouraging example of self-earned success is available in

McDonough County than that presented in the career of Jonas W. Everly, owner of about 1,340 acres of the most desirable land in the State of Illinois, and whose home place, in Section 8, New Salem Township, is unsurpassed in its fulfillment of all that constitutes the best to be found in rural life and labor. Mr. Everly's rise has been through struggles and difficulties, for in youth his advantages were no better than those of the average farmer lad, who, as one of a large family, is obliged to shift early for himself and weave his web of life out of materials in no way rare or exceptional. It is in the wise application of useful and dependable qualities that this large landowner has forged to the front, leaving in the background of lesser ambitions and accomplishments those lacking in his force and perseverance.

Born September 11, 1834, in Carroll County, Md., Mr. Everly is descended on both sides of his family from very early settlers of the State around which clings so much of the romance and chivalry of the Southland. His father, George Everly, was born in Carroll County, June 28, 1819, a son of David and Elizabeth (Rinehart) Everly, natives also of Maryland, and of whom the former was born September 26, 1781, and died February 2, 1866, and the latter, born in 1790, died October 8, 1871. George Everly, whose active life was devoted to milling and farming, married, March 22, 1832, Anna Mary Hesson, who was born in Carroll County, October 19, 1813, a daughter of Peter and Magdalena (Hull) Hesson, of whom the former was born in Carroll County, August 3, 1782, and died December 18, 1856, while the latter, born September 12, 1780, died in Maryland, January 14, 1860. George Everly was the shifter of the family fortunes from Maryland to the wilds of Illinois, which he reached after an overland journey in 1837, living, until 1857, in Deerfield Township, Fulton County, and after that occupying a farm in Lee Township, the same county, where his death occurred June 2, 1873, his wife surviving him until August 9, 1889. George and Anna Everly had six children: Noah H., born February 3, 1833; Jonas W., born September 11, 1834; John S., born February 5, 1836; George V., born April 22, 1838, died in Texas in August, 1894; Anna Mary, born October 6, 1842, died in Illinois in October, 1843; and Levi D., born February 4, 1845, died in this State April 27, 1867.

Jonas W. Everly helped to till the soil of both of his father's Fulton County farms, and remained on the one in Lee Township until well on in bachelorhood, or until his marriage, February 24, 1867, to Anna C. Zimmerman. Mrs. Everly was born in York County, Pa., December 24, 1840, and was one of the thirteen children of George and Mary Ann (Cooper) Zimmerman, six of whose children are still living. George Zimmerman was born in Carroll County, Md., June 29, 1807, and in early life learned the miller's trade, which he followed in Carroll County a couple of years. He then journeyed to Ohio in search of a desirable permanent location, but not finding things to his liking, moved to York County, Pa., where he bought a farm and married Mary Ann Cooper, who was born in that county December 24, 1840, and died in July, 1884. In 1844 Mr. Zimmerman brought his family to Deerfield Township, Fulton County, where he died March 16, 1882, at the age of seventy-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Everly have been born four children: Mary Jane, born July 19, 1868; R. Ellen, born August 23, 1870; Ida Mathilda, born November 18, 1872, and George Washington, born September 3, 1876.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Everly was able to take his wife to a farm of eighty acres in Lee Township for which he had paid with earnings saved while on the home place. Through industry of the husband and frugality of the wife resulted constant additions to their little store, and in time Mr. Everly added to his land until he owned 760 acres in Fulton County. In 1901 he left this farm and came to his present home in New Salem Township, the following year disposing of 360 acres of his Fulton County property, though still retaining there 400 acres. His home farm consists of 487 acres, and it would be difficult to find a more beautiful or productive estate. The large modern home is furnished with taste and elegance, and the roomy and substantially constructed barn would be considered a worthy habitation by the average ruralite. On every hand are evidences that æsthetic tastes of the owner are not drowned in his pursuit of wealth, for money has not been spared in producing landscape effects which delight the eye and minister to the most refined sensibilities. Cement walks have been laid through the grounds and leading to the house, and the lawn,

which covers four acres, is improved with a variety of shade trees, shrubs and floral decorations. Thus have the years brought not only success as viewed from the standpoint of the financier, but an environment which is a pleasure and inspiration. In addition to the Fulton and McDonough County farms already noted, Mr. Everly owns a 160-acre tract in Section 7, New Salem Township, and 275 acres near Mount Union, Iowa, the railroad station for that place being located near his land.

Mr. Everly is a Democrat in politics, and no one familiar with his strenuous and well directed life, will doubt the truth of his statement that he has been too busy to hold office. From the small beginnings of his life he has brought, unchanged, to this later and prosperous stage wholesome and temperate ideals, an intense interest in worth-while things, and a mind which appreciates material wealth in proportion as it tends to the well-being of both the community and the individual.

EWING, John, who is living in comfortable and honored retirement in Macomb, Ill., was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 12, 1818, and there enjoyed the advantages of the primitive schools of that period. His father and mother, Thomas and Mary (Skales) Ewing, were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. Mr. Ewing was brought up on a farm in Ohio, where he also learned the trade of a carpenter and cabinetmaker. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-six years, when he married and worked at cabinet-making for two years. He next bought a farm in Ohio, which he sold two years later and moved into town, doing carpenter work throughout Jefferson County. In 1853 he came to Schuyler County, Ill., and purchased a tract of prairie land, which he improved, thereby accumulating some means. At a later date he bought additional farm land, and at the time of his retirement from active efforts was the owner of 320 acres. In 1891 he moved to Macomb, where he makes his home with his son, although he divides his time between this residence and that of his daughter in Pittsburg, Kans.

The subject of this sketch was married in January, 1845, to Elizabeth Manley, who was born and schooled in Jefferson County, Ohio. The children resulting from this union were as follows: Alvin, deceased; Pardon, deceased;



Edith E. Kee

Homer; Margaret A., who died at the age of seventeen years; and Mary Emma (Mrs. Dr. A. R. Clark), of Pittsburg, Kans. The mother of this family is deceased, her remains being buried at Littleton, Schuyler County, Ill. In politics Mr. Ewing acts with the Democratic party. In 1869-71 he served a term in the Illinois State Legislature, as Representative from Schuyler County. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ewing has lived a long, industrious and honorable life, and in his declining years is regarded by all who know him with feeling of great respect and esteem.

FELLHEIMER, Isaac M., Mayor of the City of Macomb, Ill., and one of its most prosperous merchants, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., March 29, 1857. His father, Marks Fellheimer, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and his mother, Ellen (Geisenburg) Fellheimer, was a native of Philadelphia, Pa. In girlhood the latter attended school in Eastern Pennsylvania. The paternal grandparents, Abraham and Rachel Fellheimer, came from Germany about the year 1845. The family lived in Chambersburg from 1854 to 1865, and in Philadelphia, from 1865 to 1882. Marks Fellheimer and family left Chambersburg during the Civil War, when his property was destroyed in a raid by the Confederates under General Early.

In his boyhood, Isaac M. Fellheimer attended school in Chambersburg when there was an opportunity, and he was afterward a pupil in the Philadelphia common schools. His first employment was as clerk in his father's store in that city. In 1871 he came west and, after spending two years in Macomb, went to Iowa and then returned to Macomb, where he has lived ever since. From 1874 to 1876 he was employed as a clerk by Jonas Strauss, and from 1876 to 1878, by Strauss & Wilson. In 1879 he purchased the interest of Mr. Strauss, and succeeded to the interest of Mr. Wilson in 1883. Mr. Fellheimer is connected with several of the principal industrial enterprises of Macomb, among which are the Gas and Electric Light Company, both sewer pipe plants and the potteries. He is also identified with the Macomb Building and Loan Association and is a stockholder in the Union National Bank.

On March 15, 1882, in Macomb, Mr. Fellheimer was united in marriage with Laura M.

McIntosh, a daughter of Joseph W. McIntosh, and their union has resulted in two children, Joseph Wallace and Frank. In politics, Mr. Fellheimer is one of the influential leaders of the Republican party in McDonough County. He was elected Mayor of Macomb, in April, 1905, and his administration of municipal affairs has thus far given eminent satisfaction. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Macomb Lodge No. 17, and Morse Chapter No. 19, A. F. & A. M., and Montrose Lodge, K. of P. He is also a member of the Business Men's Club. With no adventitious aids, relying solely upon his own natural resources, Mr. Fellheimer has become one of the foremost merchants in this section of the State. His intelligence, energy and integrity have enabled him, by diligent application to his affairs, to acquire large business interests aside from his mercantile establishment, and his force of character, combined with personal popularity, have made him the municipal head of the city of his adoption.

FISHER, Archibald.—Except on Sundays and holidays, the metallic hum of industry has been heard in the foundry of Archibald Fisher, at Macomb, ever since the establishment of the business in 1868. Thirty-seven years have brought about enlargement of its capacity, and resulted in a corresponding prestige among other concerns of the kind in the county, and it is doubtful if any of the business landmarks of the town can lay claim to greater usefulness, or pay more forceful tribute to the value of concentration, perseverance and expert workmanship. After various stages of specializing, the foundry now manufactures castings for school furniture, and its products are sold over a large area of the central West. Whereas, the owner at first was glad of the help of one assistant, he now steadily employs fifty, and at certain seasons of the year is obliged to depend upon temporary reinforcements.

Mr. Fisher, who is of Scotch-German descent, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., January 24, 1848, a son of John Fisher, and grandson of John Fisher, Sr., both natives of Scotland, the former born in Glasgow. His mother, whose maiden name was Susanna Trudley, was a native of Chester County, Pa., and daughter of Frederick Trudley, of Wurtemberg, Germany. John Fisher, Jr., worked in his father's publishing house in Glasgow for a few years, and while

there helped to set up the first edition published of the poems of Robert Burns. He emigrated to Wheeling, Va., in 1825, and engaged in the manufacture of plantation machinery, an enterprise which eventually developed into a great success. He had two sons and three daughters, of whom Archibald, the older son, and one daughter survive.

As a boy Archibald Fisher worked in his father's machine shop, and from him inherited the mechanical ingenuity upon which rests the success of his life work. He was only twenty years old when he came to Macomb, bringing with him few visible assets, but a nature rich in determination, and forceful in expression. In April, 1872, he was united in marriage to Helen M. Warren, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Fisher is a Democrat in politics, and in religion, a member of the St. George's Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons. He is an agreeable and confidence inspiring gentleman, a thorough master of his calling, and besides being a popular and considerate employer, is able to secure from his subordinates the best work of which they are capable.

FLACK, Charles Wesley, a prominent lawyer, of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fremont County, Iowa, June 2, 1865, and received his education in the Industry (Ill.) public schools, the Macomb Normal School and Valparaiso College, at Valparaiso, Ind. He is a son of John W. and Louisa (Osborn) Flack. His father was born December 30, 1840, in Schuyler County, Ill.; and his mother in McDonough County, that State, April 13, 1842. His paternal grandparents were Bartholomew Flack, a native of Germany, who died August 15, 1893, and Eva Elizabeth (Heitzel) Flack, also of German birth, who died October 22, 1891. On the maternal side, the grandfather and grandmother were Solomon and Dicey Osborn, natives of North Carolina, who died, respectively, in 1878 and 1861. The maternal great-grandfather, Joseph Osborn, was born in 1799, and died in 1870. Charles Wesley Flack taught school from 1884 to 1893. He was Principal of the Carman School in Henderson County, Ill., from 1887 to 1889, and of the Riggsville School, from 1889 to 1891. In 1892, he was Principal of the Fourth Ward School, Macomb. During the year 1891 he was Presi-

dent of the Henderson County Teachers' Association. Mr. Flack was admitted to the bar August 23, 1893, and officiated as Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of McDonough County from 1896 to 1898.

Charles W. Flack was married August 17, 1887, to Ura M. Kee, of Industry, Ill., whose education was obtained in the Industry schools and at Valparaiso, Ind. The children resulting from this union are: Vera B., born December 29, 1889, and Charles E., born March 29, 1902. Politically, Mr. Flack is a Democrat, and wields much influence in the local councils of his party. In 1899, he was Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee. His popularity in the community is indicated by the fact that he was elected City Attorney of Macomb in 1897, by a majority of fifty-three votes when the city was normally Republican by 400 majority. From 1896 to 1899 he served as President of the Macomb Public Library Board, and was re-elected to that position in July, 1905. Fraternally, Mr. Flack is affiliated with Macomb Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., Morse Chapter No. 19 and Macomb Commandery No. 61. He was Worshipful Master (Macomb Lodge No. 17) during 1901-02. As a lawyer, Mr. Flack is able and diligent, and his general standing is high.

FORD, Elmer, who is manager of a grain elevator in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., and also serves as City Weigher, was born in Piatt County, Ill., in 1869, a son of William M. and Julia (West) Ford, who were born, respectively, in Ohio and Indiana. The parents of Mr. Ford moved to McDonough County when he was four years of age. As soon as he was old enough he attended public schools and, in due time, began to work on the farm. He followed farming until 1896, when he took charge of the Hendee elevator in Bushnell, where a considerable quantity of grain is bought and sold. The successful operation of this concern has demonstrated his capacity and close application to business.

In 1890, Mr. Ford was united in marriage with Clara Duncan, who was born in McDonough County, and five children have been born to them: Perry, Harry, Monte, Theodore and Amanda. Mr. Ford is well regarded in the community. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic order.



Samuel Kee

FORRISTER, John Howard.—McDonough County justly lays claim to a goodly array of men of strong characteristics—men of clear mind, sound information, undeviating rectitude and resolute purpose—whose lives have been long identified with the development of its agricultural interests, and to the intelligence, energy and stability of this representative class, is largely attributable the prestige maintained by the county through the abundance and excellence of its farming productions. Prominent among those to whom this general comment especially applies is John H. Forrister, who is recognized as one of the most worthy and successful. Thirty-eight of the sixty years of his life have been spent in McDonough County, and thirty-two years of the latter period measure his career as a progressive and prosperous farmer. Reared on a New England farm, where the soil responds only to the most arduous exertions of the husbandman, he early acquired those habits of industry and frugality to which he rigidly adhered after starting out for himself, and which laid the foundation for the substantial competency resulting from his subsequent toil.

Mr. Forrister was born in the town of Framingham, Mass., April 5, 1847. He is a son of John and Lydia Emeline (Cogswell) Forrister, also natives of Massachusetts, where the former was born in Framingham, March 6, 1816, and the latter, March 18, 1818. His father was a carpenter by trade, having served a three years' apprenticeship in that line before being placed upon a journeyman's footing. After attaining his majority he also devoted his attention to farming on a small scale, cultivating a piece of ground in the vicinity of Framingham, ten acres in extent, which he purchased in 1837 at a cost of \$1,000. There he continued to reside during the greater part of his life, and the place is still held as the old family homestead. John Forrister died in 1882, but his wife still survives. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Maria E., Abby A., Amariah, John H., Granville, Charlietta and Lydia B. The childhood and youth of John H. were spent under the paternal roof, and he utilized the opportunities of the country schools in the neighborhood. After his schooling was over, he worked three days in each week for his father, being employed the rest of the week away from home, until he reached

maturity. When about twenty-two years old, he determined to try his fortunes in Illinois, and on reaching his destination at Bardolph, McDonough County, went to work on the farm of an uncle, Joseph E. Porter, with whom he remained six years. In 1876, he bought a farm of eighty acres lying west of Adair, the purchase price being \$4,000. This he sold in the fall of 1884, and bought a 160-acre farm situated near Bushnell, McDonough County, paying therefor \$10,000. Subsequently, he purchased another quarter-section of good farming land, and is now the owner of 320 acres, located two miles north of Bushnell, where he is successfully engaged in general farming and raising stock.

On March 16, 1876, Mr. Forrister was united in marriage, at the home of his wife's mother, near Vermont, Ill., with Anna Amelia Arnold, who was born in Uniontown, Pa., April 29, 1854. When ten years old, Mrs. Forrister was brought from Pennsylvania to Illinois by her parents, who settled in Eldorado Township, McDonough County. Mr. and Mrs. Forrister have three daughters, namely: Laura Etta, Ada Emeline and Clara Helen. Mr. Forrister is looked upon as one of the foremost farmers of McDonough County, and is a prominent and highly-respected citizen of the community with whose interests he has been so long identified.

FOSTER, John Newton.—The career of John Newton Foster is interesting as marking the development of agricultural science in McDonough County, and as showing what may be accomplished by a youth who starts out in life with the right kind of ideas and with sufficient perseverance to make his ideas of use to himself and the community in which he lives. The changes of seventy-eight years have passed before the eyes of this honored pioneer. He was born in Dubois County, Ind., February 8, 1829, the third in order of birth of the seven children of Arthur J. and Sarah (Kelso) Foster, natives of South Carolina. His parents came to Logan County, Ill., in 1831, where they remained for a short time, when they came to McDonough County, where they established their permanent home. Foster's Point, where his family located thus early in the history of the county, was the home of John Newton until his twenty-second year. His father, who was born in 1800, died September 25, 1843, leaving the

lad of fourteen heir to a good name and plenty of hard work. He managed, however, to acquire a fair education, and through constant industry and economy was able to purchase eighty acres of land on Section 10 in Eldorado Township, which since has been his home. The years have brought him more of success than failure, and he has added to his original farm until he now owns 240 acres in the same township under cultivation, besides twenty-seven and a half acres of timber land. Conservative and painstaking, he has lost nothing of the method and practicability of the early farmers, while taking advantage of the research and innovations of those of the present day. All within the borders of his farm is in order, and the general atmosphere of his place is that of a man who understands the value of attention to details, and of doing well whatever has to be done at all.

October 25, 1852, Mr. Foster was united in marriage to Francis J. McClintock, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, born April 7, 1834, and who became the mother of three children: Lois C., now Mrs. Bailey, of Chicago; Sanford K., who lives near his parents; and Wylie M., Mrs. Kerr, of Eldorado Township. Some time since Mr. Foster handed over the active management of his farm to his son-in-law and grandson, but still has general oversight of his property, and takes the same keen interest in the crops that he did when far more dependent upon their outcome. For many years he was actively interested in Republican politics, and locally did much to maintain the integrity of local offices. His three terms, each, as Supervisor and Assessor of the township, were conducted with excellent results, and as a School Director for many years, he lavishly encouraged opportunities to which he was a stranger in his own youth. That he has lived up to the letter and spirit of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a member for many years, is believed by all who are privileged to know him.

FOSTER, Samuel J., one of the oldest and most honored among the pioneer citizens of McDonough County, Ill., where he is now living in retirement at Table Grove, was born at Foster's Point, McDonough County, December 30, 1832, and enjoys the distinction of being the first white child born in the township. He is

a son of Arthur J. and Sarah (Kelso) Foster, both of whom were natives of the State of South Carolina. At an early period the Foster and Kelso families journeyed from the South to Indiana, where the parents of Samuel J. Foster were joined in matrimonial bonds about the year 1830. In 1831 Arthur J. Foster and his wife left Indiana and located in Macon County, Ill., shortly afterward establishing their home in McDonough County. The former, who was a farmer by occupation, was born in 1800. He was a man of unflagging industry, provident methods and strict probity of character, and his exemplary and useful life came to an early close in 1843. Although always busy and diligent in and out of season, he nevertheless found time to take an active interest in the cause of church and school, and gave freely of his means to promote their interests. He donated the one acre of ground which has always been the site of the Foster's Point Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he was a devoted member. Public spirited to a marked degree, he set out a fine sugar grove and did many things tending to advance the general welfare of the place. His charities were unostentatious, but liberally bestowed. In all his beneficent deeds he had the hearty co-operation of his worthy helpmate, and both were held in the highest esteem by all who knew them. Their hospitable home was the abiding place of the preacher, and before the church was built it was the meeting point of the synod of the denomination to which they belonged. Their nearest neighbor was then about six miles distant. Politically, Mr. Foster was a Whig, and when a young man was an ardent admirer of Abraham Lincoln, to whose speeches he often listened.

Sarah (Kelso) Foster survived her husband many years, passing away a half century later at the advanced age of ninety-three years. The remains of these honored pioneers lie together in the old family graveyard on the homestead farm, the hallowed scene of the strenuous endeavors of their brief but happy wedded life. To Arthur J. and Sarah (Kelso) Foster were born seven children, as follows: Henry W.; William D., who lives at Table Grove, Ill.; John N., who still resides at Foster's Point, Eldorado Township, McDonough County; Samuel J.; Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of James

H. Lowe, of Rocky Ford, Colo.; Abner D., whose home is in Nebraska; and Johanna C., widow of J. S. Gettis, who is a resident of Chicago. Samuel J. Foster was reared to agricultural pursuits, and in early youth thoroughly utilized the educational opportunities afforded by the public schools in his vicinity. His entire life has been spent in McDonough County, all of its active period being devoted to farming operations. His labors have been uniformly successful and his business transactions have involved the handling of many thousands of dollars. The farm on which he was born is among his present possessions. He is the owner of 227 acres of land, and has amassed a handsome competency as a dependence for his declining years.

In 1854 Mr. Foster was united in marriage with Mary McMahon, who was born in Dubois County, Ind., in 1833. Her father and mother died in that county, the former, in 1836, and the later in 1850. When about seventeen years of age she came to Illinois, and made her home with one of her aunts. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Foster resulted in nine children, as follows: Sarah V., widow of William Vail, and a resident of Table Grove, Ill.; A. D., of Macomb, Ill.; James M., deceased; John L., who is engaged in farming in Industry Township, McDonough County; Henry L., who lives on the old farm in Eldorado Township; Eva, who is with her parents; Nellie C., wife of William Barkley, a farmer in Scotland Township, McDonough County; Luella, wife of Edward Ansbury, of Macomb, Ill., and Samuel R., who is on the old homestead in Eldorado Township. Their father rendered each of the children, on growing to maturity, the assistance necessary for a start in life, and those surviving, having been provided by him with thorough mental instruction, are living comfortable and useful lives, and are respected members of the communities to which they severally belong. All of them are consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. With this church their father and mother have been closely and prominently identified for many years, the former having united with that church in 1843, when twelve years of age. For half a century, he has officiated as one of its elders, and as Superintendent of the Sunday School. He has always been ready with his

means in affording help to the poor, and every good cause has felt the impulse of his kindly and benevolent heart. Since attaining his maturity, the subject of this sketch has witnessed many marvelous changes in McDonough County, and with all the wonderful transformation which that region has undergone, he has borne his full share in the labor attending the process of development. He has been one of the most eminently useful of the faithful workers who laid the foundation of the material, moral and educational prosperity of his section of the State. His career has been unsullied by venality and unmarred by selfishness, and the ripening years that crown his head are attended by the consciousness of steadfast fidelity to the obligations of duty, and by the assurance that he enjoys the profound esteem and regard of the entire community.

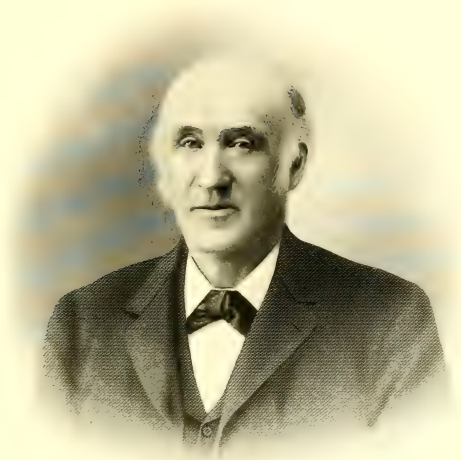
FOWLER, John H., who is successfully engaged in the grocery business in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Blandinsville Township on April 5, 1850. He is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Gordon) Fowler, natives of Kentucky. Benjamin Fowler was a farmer by occupation, and followed farming until 1876, when he retired and moved to Blandinsville, where he lived until his death, December 11, 1886. The mother died August 4, 1894. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools, was reared on the farm, and there assisted his father until 1883, when he bought the grocery business of W. H. McCord. Besides dealing in groceries, fruits and provisions, he operates a farm of 120 acres, situated on Sections 29 and 32, Blandinsville Township.

On October 21, 1877, Mr. Fowler married Amanda George, who was born in Blandinsville, and died September 26, 1880. October 17, 1883, Mr. Fowler married Sarah Markwell, who was born in Kentucky. This union resulted in one child, Lois M., who is a graduate (1906) of the Columbia School of Expression and Oratory, Chicago. Politically, Mr. Fowler is a Democrat. He has served three terms as Supervisor, and has held the office of Township Collector. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Blandinsville Lodge No. 233, and Blandinsville Chapter No. 208, A. F. & A. M., and with the M. W. of A.

FRANKLIN, William J., a prominent attorney of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., and now serving as County Judge, was born in that county, April 20, 1843. His parents were William H. and Maria J. (Clark) Franklin, natives respectively of Mercer and Madison Counties, Ky. His paternal grandparents were William and Nancy (Whitton) Franklin, natives of Kentucky; and his grandparents on the maternal side were James and Mary (Lewis) Clark, the former born in the State named, and the latter in South Carolina. His great-grandfathers on both sides—Thomas Franklin and James Clark—were Virginians, the latter having been born at Jamestown. William H. Franklin came to McDonough County in 1839, and here began the practice of law. He was the father of ten children, of whom William J. is the eldest. The latter attended the common schools, and afterward became station agent and telegraph operator for the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Company. He was the first soldier to enlist from McDonough County in Company A, Sixteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving four years and three months. He was captured by guerrillas and kept a prisoner in Macon, Ga., and in Libby prison for three months. He was discharged from the service in August, 1865, returned to Macomb and worked as agent on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad. After studying law, while in the railroad service, he was admitted to the bar and practiced for two years. He then went to Missouri, where he practiced eight years, going thence to Kansas, where he practiced fifteen years. In August, 1894, he returned to Macomb and has since practiced there. He was City Attorney of Macomb in 1872, and served as State's Attorney of Dekalb County, Mo., for two terms, and for a like period as State's Attorney of Gary County, Kans. He also held the office of Police Judge at Junction City, Kans. He was elected County Judge of McDonough County in 1901, to fill an unexpired term, was re-elected in 1902, and again in 1906. Judge Franklin was married October 13, 1868, to Mary A. Gibbs, who was born and schooled in Schuyler County, Ill. Their children are Maud (now Mrs. George G. Gough), Dean and Ray. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican; socially, he is a member of the G. A. R. and the M. W. A.

GALE, James M., the Cashier of the First National Bank of Bushnell, Ill., is eminently well fitted for his large responsibility by years of experience as a bookkeeper and merchant, and by a natural aptitude for painstaking and mathematical accuracy. James M. Gale came to Bushnell in 1877, and since that time his name has been increasingly associated with all that is stable and conservative in finance. He inaugurated his local usefulness as bookkeeper for James Cole, merchant, and his standing with his employer became apparent in 1882, when he was appointed Cashier of the bank of James Cole & Company, with which he remained continuously until 1892. With Mr. Cole he then became one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Bushnell, and Mr. Gale was made Cashier of the new institution, a position since maintained with a devotion to duty and singleness of purpose which has won him many friends and the confidence of the entire community.

A sharp contrast may be drawn between the career of Mr. Gale since and previous to coming to Bushnell. If he has seemed immured beyond recall in the intricacies of accounts and the rather arid details of banking, he also has known the struggles which accompany a not over indulgent boyhood, and the many sided experiences of the man who dons the military uniform of the volunteer. The circumstances surrounding his origin would tend to the development of courage and faithfulness to duty, characteristics which are the corner-stones of the character and labor of Mr. Gale. He was born in Winchester, Scott County, Ill., September 26, 1839, a son of Albert G. Gale, who was born in Colchester, Chittenden County, Vt., and grandson of Amos Gale, who followed the martial fortunes of Washington in the Revolutionary War, and was also a soldier in the War of 1812. Albert G. Gale was an early settler of Winchester, Ill., as was also Nancy R. McConnell, whom he subsequently married, and who, born in Lebanon, Tenn., was a daughter of David McConnell, a native of Kentucky. Albert G. Gale was a shoemaker by trade and followed this occupation for many years in Winchester, later turning his attention to merchandising, in which he was engaged at the time of his death in 1866. He was survived by his wife until 1868.



J. M. Kelly

James M. Gale had the advantages of the public schools of Winchester, and his first earnings were acquired as a clerk in a general store. His uneventful existence was interrupted by his country's demand for able-bodied men in 1861, and in August of that year he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after being mustered in at Camp Butler, near Springfield, was sent to St. Louis. He was in the service four years and one month, and during that time participated in many of the important battles of the war; also served on staff duty, being aid-de-camp for both General Brayman and General Slack, and serving as acting Assistant Inspector General. He developed an aptitude for military affairs, and readily won the confidence and approval of his superiors. During January, 1865, he was made Captain of Company E, Twenty-Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Gale was in the thick of the fight at Little Bethel and Harrisburg (La.), Jackson, Vicksburg, Shiloh, and the Siege of Mobile, and during the last named, March 30, 1865, he was shot in the hip and remained in the hospital for three weeks. Joining his command at Mobile at the end of sixty days, he was sent to Brownsville, Texas, under General Slack's command, division of General Fred Steel, and September 1, 1865, was mustered out of the service, and soon after returned to Winchester. He saw much of the grim and terrible side of warfare, and to none was the benediction of peace more welcome. He has since been a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has taken an active part in its camp-fire meetings.

For twelve years after the war Mr. Gale was engaged in merchandising in Winchester, moving thence to Bushnell in 1877. In the meantime, September 14, 1868, he was united in marriage to Emma J. Liscomb, who was born in Morgantown, W. Va., December 19, 1879, a daughter of Dr. Silas and Lucinda (Clothier) Liscomb, the former for many years a medical practitioner at Pittsburg, Pa., and Salem, Ohio, was also engaged in practice in Winchester, Ill., and subsequently in Jackson-ville, where he died at an advanced age. His wife died some years later in Winchester. Mr. and Mrs. Gale are the parents of two children, of whom Albert L. married Viama Goodson, of Marysville, Mo., and has one child, Helen.

Albert L. lives at Lincoln, Ill., and is editor of the "Lincoln Daily Star." Harry M., the younger son, died in infancy.

Mr. Gale is a Republican in politics, and served as City Clerk and member of the School Board of Winchester, and as City Treasurer of Bushnell. He is a member of many years' standing of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is Past Grand, and is an earnest worker and a Steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man of pleasing personality, genial manner and great consideration for the rights and prerogatives of others.

GAMAGE, George (deceased).—For nearly half a century an honored resident of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., and the proprietor and operator of a fine farm, a portion of which has been incorporated into the city, George Gamage was a marked type of the industrious, sturdy and sensible Englishman, whose character and work have done so much to place the United States upon the substantial basis of agricultural wealth. Not only his own relatives, but those of his wife's family, were natives of Old England, and the children are therefore of pure English stock. George Gamage was the son of John and Mary (Nutt) Gamage, his parents being born in England—the father September 21, 1787, his death occurring July 8, 1855. The latter came to America when George was sixteen years of age, first locating on Long Island, and later moving, with his family of five children, to Williamstown, N. Y. He had been married a second time, the subject of this sketch being the oldest child. George Gamage was a native of Weeden, Northamptonshire, England, where he was born on the 8th day of May, 1828, and was educated in the public schools. Later he settled with the family at Waverly, L. I., removing thence to Williamstown, N. Y., and to McDonough County, Ill.

In 1855, having accumulated some money by his industry and forethought, Mr. Gamage sought a broader field for his energies and the application of scientific farming and business principles, for he had developed into a business man as well as a thorough husbandman. He selected Macomb as his future home, erecting a residence in the southwestern portion of the town, and purchasing a farm of eighty-seven acres adjoining its limits, forty acres of which

has since been added to the city. Both he and his brother Joseph were in the employ of A. B. Stickle. Mr. Gamage lived on the original homestead until 1893, the house being improved from time to time, when his brother, Joseph S., built a tasteful modern residence, on South Johnson Street. In the meantime he had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, had disposed of about half his farm to residents of Macomb, and also with his brother carried on a meat market to great advantage. At his death, on December 30, 1893, he had not only acquired a good competency, but had gained a splendid reputation as an honorable, able man, whether judged from the standpoint of personal character or financial success. The deceased was laid to rest at Oakwood Cemetery, leaving a tender family circle and many warm friends to mourn his death.

In 1878 Joseph S. Gamage, the brother of George, established the meat market with which the latter was connected, and continued it until his death, on November 24, 1902. He also conducted a grocery from 1873 to 1886. Joseph Gamage was a bachelor, residing with his brother until he died on the date given, as the result of a surgical operation.

On June 9, 1861, George Gamage was united in marriage at Macomb to Maria Axford, born in Frome, Somersetshire, England, and educated in the common schools of her native land. Her parents were natives of the same shire. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gamage as follows: Esther, of Macomb; Annie, of St. Mary's, Ill.; John, of Macomb, married to Ida Vance, of that place, and Frank, also a resident of St. Mary's. In politics the deceased was a Republican; a faithful voter, not a politician. Religiously, although not a church member, he was inclined to the Methodist Episcopal faith. He was a man of upright life, a good citizen, and generous to a fault.

GARRETT, John W., a well-known hotel-keeper in Industry, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Kickapoo, Peoria County, April 17, 1852, and received his early mental training in the public schools of Schuyler County, Ill. He is a son of John and Sarah E. (Williamson) Garrett, his father having been born in Lexington, Ky., and his mother in Virginia. His father came to Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., in 1844, and after his marriage there

moved to Peoria County, but soon afterwards returned to Schuyler County, where he lived until his death in 1882.

John W. Garrett is the fifth of a family of six children. He lived at the paternal home until he reached the age of twenty years, and then rented a farm in Schuyler County, where he remained four years. In 1881, he bought a farm of 160 acres, where he lived until November 13, 1900, when he traded the farm for his hotel property in Industry.

On February 29, 1872, Mr. Garrett was united in marriage with Maria Elliott, who was born and schooled in Fulton County, Ill. The children resulting from this union were: Margaret Ellen (Mrs. John Miller) of Schuyler County; and Harry Sylvester Samuel, born April 4, 1882, deceased March 29, 1900. Mr. Garrett is a Baptist in religious belief, and fraternally is identified with the I. O. O. F. A man of strict integrity and good business capacity, he conducts his hotel in such a manner as to secure a profitable patronage.

GELTMACHER, Oscar J., whose life was spent in farming in connection with his father until 1905, when the family home was established in Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the vicinity of Canton, Fulton County, that State, on December 14, 1869. He is a son of William H. and Barbara E. (Cosler) Geltmacher, born respectively in Maryland and Ohio. William H. Geltmacher has been a successful farmer, and always followed that occupation until his abandonment of active pursuits. He left Maryland at an early period and located in Fulton County, Ill., where he lived until 1874, when he moved to Sciota Township, McDonough County, and conducted the John Ash farm for twelve years. At the end of that period he purchased of William Heath the farm of 160 acres, of which he is the present owner. This he cultivated until his removal to Good Hope, in 1905. Oscar J. Geltmacher received his early education in the district schools of McDonough County, and has always lived on the farms operated by his father, assisting the latter in general farming and stock-raising until his retirement. They made all the improvements on the farm now belonging to his father, and devoted considerable attention to the raising of Shorthorn cattle.

On December 24, 1895, the subject of this



H. L. Kemmer

sketch was united in marriage at Prairie City, Ill., with Mattie Adams, who was born in Harris Township, Fulton County. Mrs. Oscar J. Geltmacher is a daughter of David and Martha J. (Jeffries) Adams, and her father was a resident of Iowa, who was an early settler in Fulton County, where he was engaged in farming until a recent period. Of late years, he has followed the occupation of a painter. His wife is a native of Missouri. The union of Mr. Geltmacher with Miss Adams resulted in two children: Orville Guy and Harry Raymond. In politics, the subject of this sketch is a supporter of the Democratic party. He is a man of excellent character and his record is beyond reproach.

GELTMACHER, William H.—Of the men who have come from the sunny South to take from the fertile acres of McDonough County the competence which should permit their retirement from active life in Good Hope, mention is due William H. Geltmacher, occupying a pleasant home on three acres of land in the west end of town. Mr. Geltmacher represents one of the early and worthy families of Maryland, in which State he was born February 16, 1838, and where he received a limited education in the public schools. His father, John Geltmacher, went as a young man from his native State of Pennsylvania to Maryland, where he married Elizabeth Jones, and spent the balance of his industrious life. He was a weaver by trade, and his industrious and continuous efforts at the loom brought him a modest and wisely expended income. Desiring larger opportunities than those presented in Maryland, William H. Geltmacher came west by rail to Bloomington, Ill., in 1861, and a year later arrived in Canton, Fulton County, whence he removed in 1874 to McDonough County. Purchasing a farm of 160 acres of Mr. Heath, on Section 26, Sciota Township, he made many improvements in addition to those made by the former owner, erecting at first a modest, but in 1891, a pretentious country residence, which he occupied until his retirement to Good Hope in November, 1905. He was a practical and business-like farmer, engaged in the raising of stock and general produce, and lived always within his comfortable income. His farm now is occupied by his only son, Oscar J. His only daughter, Minnie

F., is the wife of D. C. Monninger, of McDonough County. Before her marriage in Fulton County in 1867, Mrs. Geltmacher was Barbara E. Cosler, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Cosler, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Maryland, and both early settlers of Fulton County. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Geltmacher has served as Highway Commissioner of Sciota Township. In religion, he is identified with the Lutheran Church. He is a broad-minded and well informed retired farmer, and his career illustrates the worth of industry, integrity and loyalty to friends and worthy interests.

GEORGE, Jacob, a well-known and substantial farmer, whose agricultural experience in Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., has extended over a half century, was born in Germany on September 30, 1829. His father and mother, Henry and Elizabeth (Schafer) George, were also natives of the same country. Jacob George came with his parents to America in 1848. The family spent some years in Virginia and Ohio, and, in 1855, came to Illinois and settled in McDonough County. Mr. George bought a farm a mile east of his present home and, after living there four or five years, moved west to Section 32, where he built a house and made all needed improvements. He is now the owner of between 400 and 500 acres of land, and his farm is one of the best managed and most productive in the county. He is known as a man of strong character and strict integrity.

In 1851, Mr. George was joined in wedlock with Christina George, who was born in Germany, and died July 21, 1898. Nine children resulted from this union, of whom five are living and four deceased. The living are: Mrs. Mariah Morgan, John George, William George, Mrs. Clara Kieffer, and Mrs. Dora Riser. The deceased are: Louis, Milton C., Louisa and Katie (Mrs. Fisher). Politically, Mr. George is a Democrat. He served as Road Commissioner for six years, and also held the office of School Director for several terms. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Church.

GILCHRIST, Van B.—In an effort to create success out of determination and perseverance, Van B. Gilchrist has labored in various fields of activity, and has encountered experiences

as broadening in their tendencies as they are interesting when viewed from the standpoint of perspective. A farmer for the greater part of his life, and the owner of a fine property comprising 270 acres in Tennessee Township, McDonough County, he has also been an Argonaut, one of those sturdy men who ventured all on the turn of the wheel of fortune beyond the Rockies. Mr. Gilchrist was born on a barren farm in Windham County, Vt., April 11, 1833, his father, C. G. Gilchrist, having moved thither from New Hampshire. His mother, Minerva, daughter of Joel Holton, was born in Windham County, and was married to C. G. Gilchrist when their combined earthly possessions were discouragingly limited. Van B. was the third oldest of their five children, one of whom was a daughter. The parents came to McDonough County in 1839, and soon after purchased land of Mr. Holton, who was one of the first settlers of Tennessee Township, and was the first Postmaster at Hill's Grove. Their first home was a small log house on Section 29, Tennessee Township, and here they lived twenty-five years, at the end of that time erecting another house in which they lived for the balance of their lives, the mother dying in 1865, and the father in 1882.

Van B. Gilchrist attended the very early subscription schools of the county, and led a busy, uneventful life until his fifteenth year. In the meantime the marvelous stories of gold on the Pacific coast penetrated this quiet agricultural region, sowing the seed of discontent and uprooting many from their monotonous tasks. With all the enthusiasm of his fifteen years Van B. started westward in the spring of 1853, and for five years tried his luck in the various mining camps of Western California. Not securing anticipated success, he then rented a farm and engaged in hauling logs and herding cattle, and finally devoted his land to general farming until returning to Illinois in 1861. In December of the following year, he married Sarah Robinson, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, who was educated in the common schools of Abingdon, Ill. About this time he purchased 110 acres of land of Isaac Holton, and later added an adjoining 160 acres. His property is highly cultivated, has a comfortable residence and well constructed barns, and is supplied with the most practical agricultural implements.

In politics Mr. Gilchrist is a Prohibitionist, and has served as School Director for about fifteen years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for years has contributed liberally towards its support. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masonic Order. Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist are the parents of four children: Elva, wife of B. B. Rhinehart, of Hancock County, Ill.; Grace, wife of Judd Breeden, of Wyoming; Charles, a farmer of McDonough County; and Corny, wife of William Foley, of McDonough County. Mr. Gilchrist has a memory stored with interesting information of the early days of the county, and he has been one of its substantial and reliable upbuilders, giving his best effort to his farm, his friends and all with whom he has been associated.

GOBLE, Edward Durphy, who is the proprietor of the largest hardware store in Industry, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Whitley County, Ind., January 3, 1862, a son of James D. and Amanda (Danley) Goble. His father was a native of New Jersey and his grandfather, James D. Goble, of Irish origin. The former was a shoemaker and worked at his trade until his death, November 10, 1894. The mother passed away in September, 1892. Edward D. Goble was the twelfth in a family of thirteen children. He came to Industry with his parents when he was six years old, and at eleven years of age began work on a farm, continuing thus for seven years, meanwhile attending the public schools wherever the opportunity offered. Subsequently, for thirteen years he followed blacksmithing, during eleven years of this period being in partnership with W. H. Sullivan. On August 1, 1893, he established himself in the general hardware business, in which he has since continued. He handles shelf and heavy hardware, agricultural implements, etc., and also carries a stock of groceries. He enjoys a very satisfactory trade, and does the largest business of its kind in Industry.

Mr. Goble was united in marriage February 25, 1883, with Rose C. Sullivan, who was born and schooled in Industry, and of this union five children have been born, namely: Lottie Pearl, Forrest Scott, Gurney Martin, Catherine Amanda and Alice Marie. On political issues, Mr. Goble gives his support to the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is identified with the

A. F. & A. M., Chapter and Commandery, the M. W. A., and the I. O. O. F. He ranks high in the community as a man of sterling character and sound business judgment.

GRAHAM, Henry Harrison.—The agricultural pioneers of fifty years ago, who broke the virgin soil of the State of Illinois and proved by the practical results of their lives of independent toil the wonders of its productiveness, should be placed foremost in the ranks of those who have made it one of the greatest commonwealths of the Union. They were as faithful and brave in the performance of their homely duties as the most patriotic of soldiers who uphold their country's name on its fields of battle. Henry H. Graham is of this yeoman nobility, which death is slowly cutting down to a small company. Mr. Graham's parents, William and Elizabeth (Jackson) Graham, were both natives of Marion County, Ky., his father removing thence to Fulton County, Ill., accompanied by his wife and four children. This transfer of the family home took place in the fall of 1835, Henry's birth occurring in Fulton County on the 23d of April in the year following. He was the fifth in a family of children which eventually numbered ten, was strengthened by the usual work which falls to the lot of a farmer's lad and obtained his schooling in the district schools of his vicinity. Early in life Henry H. Graham determined to rely upon himself, remaining with his parents only until he had reached the age of sixteen years, when he removed to Lancaster Landing, on the Illinois River. He was skilled in the management of oxen, and in 1854 began to make a business of breaking the prairie soil for new settlers. In 1859, he drove four yoke of oxen to Pike's Peak and, after prospecting a few months in the West, returned to Fulton County without having selected a location. For two years thereafter he continued his old occupation of "breaking prairie," after which (1862-65) he rented and operated a farm in Warren County, Ill. During the last year of the war, having then been married for three years, his affairs had so prospered that he bought sixty-five acres of land in Walnut Grove Township, which he transformed into a good family homestead and occupied during the following decade. Disposing of this property he purchased eighty acres near Good Hope, where, in 1874, passed

away his good wife and the mother of his five children. After the death of his wife, Mr. Graham sold his Good Hope farm, buying 145 acres in the center of Macomb Township. There he lived and labored until May, 1902, when he removed to the city, purchasing a home on North Johnson Street, in which he now lives a retired and contented life. The household is conducted, as to its domestic matters, by his widowed daughter Sarah, whose husband, Alexander McCutcheon, was accidentally killed on the farm in 1902, his death being occasioned by the kick of a mule. The family also includes Mrs. McCutcheon's three children: Sadie, Elizabeth Caroline and Naomi. In September, 1862, Mr. Graham was married to Miss Mary Dry, an intelligent Pennsylvania girl, and to them were born the following children: Clellon, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Orry Pugh), Franklin, Sarah (mentioned above) and Henry. Aside from the manifold duties incident to the life of a successful farmer and a faithful father and husband, he has found opportunity as called upon by his fellows, to devote considerable time and much ability to public affairs, having served as Road Commissioner of Macomb Township for a period of five years. He has also been School Director. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democracy.

GRAMPP, Frank, who is well known as the efficient manager of a successful poultry house in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Manack, Ill., in 1875. Of his progenitors no record is available. After receiving his early education in the public schools he went into the poultry business at Princeton, Ill., where he was thus engaged for twenty years. In June, 1904, he moved to Bushnell and took charge of the Pride and Simaler Company's poultry house. The work of the Pride and Simaler Company consists in dressing poultry, handling dressed poultry in car lots, and buying and selling considerable quantities of butter and eggs. A cold-storage plant is connected with the concern, and the company furnishes employment for a force ranging from twenty-five to 100 men. Under the direction of the subject of this sketch the business is flourishing, and constantly attaining larger proportions.

Mr. Grampp was married, in 1899, to Alverta Hamilton, who was born in Peoria County,

Ill., and one child is the fruit of this union, namely: Francis Gilbert. In fraternal circles, Mr. Grampp is affiliated with the Mystic Workers and the I. O. O. F.

GRIER, James F., who is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Macomb, Ill., was born July 10, 1859, at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, where he received a public school education. He is a son of Thomas J. and Mary (Fleming) Grier, his father being a native of Chester County, Pa. Two boys and three girls constituted his parents' family, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. At the age of sixteen he began learning the trade of a molder at Martin's Ferry, and worked there until 1880. He then came to Macomb, continuing thus employed at various periods for the succeeding five years, when he was engaged as clerk by Isaac M. Fellheimer in the clothing business. He retained this connection for eight years and at the end of this period, entered into partnership with John McElrath in the furniture business, and two years later, became sole proprietor of the concern. He handles furniture, pictures, molding and sewing machines, and is also engaged in undertaking. He is considered a sound and reliable business man, and enjoys a good patronage.

Mr. Grier was married in April, 1895, to Ada Twyman, who was born and schooled in Macomb. Two children have blessed their union—Kathryn and Louis. Politically, Mr. Grier supports the Republican party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order (Macomb Lodge No. 17, and Morse Chapter No. 19), Royal Neighbors, I. O. R. M., M. W. of A., and Court of Honor. His wife is a member of the Episcopal Church.

GRIFFITH, Boyd F., who is successfully engaged in farming and dairying three-quarters of a mile west of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Canton, Ill., in the year 1861, a son of John L. Griffith, a native of Pennsylvania. After his school days in Bushnell were over and he had reached years of maturity, Mr. Griffith went on the road as a traveling salesman, in which occupation he continued until 1884. He then moved to his present farm, where he has since carried on general farming and stock-raising in a successful manner. In 1896, Mr. Griffith started the dairy

business, supplying milk to customers in Bushnell. He has since enlarged his dairy and now keeps twenty-five head of milch cows. At the present time he furnishes milk on contract for delivery in town.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage on November 29, 1893, with Hattie Lewis, who was born in Mt. Sterling, Ill. This union has resulted in two children, Harry and Glenna. Mr. Griffith is an energetic and painstaking farmer, who carries on his work with intelligent method, and bears the reputation of being a thrifty and prosperous man. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the M. W. A. and Red Men.

GRIFFITH, John C., M. D.—An instance of pride and loyalty in his native town is found in the career of John C. Griffith, who spent his childhood within its expanding borders, thereafter absenting himself temporarily to secure the best possible equipment for his chosen calling, and eventually returning, full of the strength and enthusiasm of youth, to lend his talents to the broadening of its professional channels. Dr. Griffith represents the second generation of his family to contribute to the upbuilding of Bushnell. He was born here in 1871, nine years after the arrival of his parents, John L. and Martha E. (Heinter) Griffith, the former of whom established the hardware business which ever since has been an important factor in the business life of the town. The elder Griffith was born in Pennsylvania, and at an early day followed the tide of emigration from the Quaker State to Canton, Ill., removing thence to Bushnell in 1862. Dr. Griffith owes his primary education to the public schools of Bushnell, and his higher training to the Western Normal, in the same town. He qualified professionally at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated with honors in 1896, and subsequently took a degree at the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics. In Bushnell, where he began his professional career in 1901, he has seen his industry rewarded by a growing practice; and that his prospects are assured is patent not only from his general erudition and progressiveness, but by the possession of a thorough electrical and general equipment of his office, including a standard X-ray machine. He is an enthusiast on the subject of electricity as an aid to med-



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ical science, and appreciates the wonderful possibilities open to the truly inquiring and industrious specialist in this line. Dr. Griffith is a member of the Adams County, the Tri-State, McDonough County and Illinois State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association; is also connected with five of the leading fraternal organizations. The Doctor renounced bachelorhood in 1897, marrying Ethel M. Mooney, at Palmyra, Mo. Dr. Griffith has a pleasing and confidence-inspiring personality, a keen sympathy for those afflicted with physical or other woes, and a laudable ambition, which is bound to project him into the first ranks of his humanitarian calling.

GRIFFITH, Lewis, familiar to many people of Macomb as the proprietor of a flourishing household goods establishment, was born in Marshall County, Ill., November 12, 1857. His father and mother, Amos L. and Sarah D. (Tomlinson) Griffith, were natives of Jefferson County, Ohio. On the paternal side, his grandparents, Charles W. and Hannah (Lewis) Griffith, were born in Bucks County, Pa., and in the State of Ohio, respectively. Isaac and Mary (Dewees) Tomlinson, his maternal grandparents, were natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in Philadelphia. The paternal great-grandfather, Evan Griffith, was born in Bucks County, Pa.

Lewis Griffith was the eldest of the four children born to his parents, with whom he went to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, when he was nine years old. He there lived on a farm, meanwhile attending the public schools and Howe's Academy, at Mt. Pleasant. When his studies were over, he started in the stove repair business, which he followed in alternation with traveling until 1890. Then he moved to Ross-ville, Ill., and later to St. Mary, after which he went to Colchester and there opened a racket store, which he sold out in a short time. Coming to Macomb, October 20, 1903, he there started a general house-furnishing store, stocked with new and second-hand goods, the only one of its exact kind in Macomb. He supplies every article needed in the fitting up of a home.

On July 6, 1898, Mr. Griffith was united in marriage with Emma Harrison, who was born in McDonough County, and received mental instruction in the public schools of her neighbor-

hood. They have one child, Luther Duane, who was born April 23, 1899. In political matters, Mr. Griffith adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and in religious faith, is associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. A keen energetic business man, he is building up a remunerative patronage.

GRIGSBY, James H., who is engaged in the banking business in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that place on January 5, 1851. His father and mother, William H. and Elizabeth (Seybold) Grigsby, were born in Kentucky. William H. Grigsby came from that State to McDonough County in 1828, when he was seven years old. He grew up on the farm, and on reaching maturity followed farming until 1858. At that period he moved to Blandinsville and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is still living.

In 1882 the banking firm of Grigsby Brothers & Co. was organized, and the concern has ever since done a general exchange and banking business in Blandinsville. James H. Grigsby has conducted its affairs successfully since its organization. Mr. Grigsby has passed his entire life here. In boyhood he attended the public schools, and afterward studied five years under a private tutor. The banking business under his management has been very successful, and his capacity as a financier is unquestioned. Frank W. Brooks is the silent partner, having been taken into partnership in 1895. The firm are members of the Bankers' Association. They are interested in about 2,000 acres of land in Hire and Blandinsville Townships.

On October 2, 1875, Mr. Grigsby was married to Lillian C. Mason, who was born and schooled in New Lexington, Perry County, Ohio. Three children—Ehrman, Harry and Roy—are the offspring of this union. Politically, Mr. Grigsby is a Democrat, and religiously, is a consistent member of the First Baptist Church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. (Blandinsville Lodge No. 233); also the M. W. of A.

GRIGSBY, William Edward, M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Washington County, Ky., on February 16, 1862, a son of Redmond and Susan (Seay) Grigsby, natives of Kentucky. Red-

mond Grigsby, who was a farmer by occupation, came to Blandinsville Township in 1886, and here the subject of this sketch received his primary education in the common schools of his neighborhood, after which he attended Pleasant Grove Academy. He pursued a course of medicine and surgery in the Louisville Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1892, then came to Blandinsville and commenced practicing his profession in 1893. His practice extends over the town and its immediate vicinity, and has proved quite successful.

In 1887, Dr. Grigsby was married to Mary L. Bushnell, a native of Blandinsville Township, and two children are the offspring of this union—Gayle and Francis. Religiously, Dr. Grigsby adheres to the Baptist faith. Politically, he is a Democrat, and fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., being a member of Blandinsville Lodge No. 233, Blandinsville Chapter No. 208 and Macomb Commandery No. 61.

HAINLINE, Jacob, one of the oldest representatives of the agricultural class in McDonough County, Ill., whose home is in Hire Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., October 26, 1836, the son of Jacob and Cella (Cockrell) Hainline, who were natives of the same State. Jacob Hainline, Sr., came to McDonough County in 1838, and applied himself to farming in Hire Township for the remainder of his life. He died about 1865.

The subject of this sketch accompanied his parents to this county and has lived in Hire Township ever since. His farm, which contains about 500 acres, is situated in Section 17. On this Mr. Hainline has made all the improvements. He is engaged in general farming, and also raises stock to some extent. On January 12, 1859, Mr. Hainline was united in marriage with Kate Branham, who was born in Missouri and came to Hancock County, Ill., when she was a baby. The children resulting from this union were as follows: Ella (Mrs. Job Ellrich), Agnes, Grace (wife of W. H. Love), Irma and Ethel. Politically, Mr. Hainline belongs to the Republican party.

The substantial landed possessions acquired by Mr. Hainline are the clearest evidence of the industry, perseverance and frugality which have been the distinguishing characteristics of his long residence in McDonough County. These

qualities have been fitly supplemented by his everywhere recognized honesty and reliability.

HAINLINE, William Henry, at present Postmaster of the city of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in what is now Emmet Township, that county, July 29, 1841. His parents were John D. and Margaret A. (Douthitt) Hainline, natives of Montgomery County, Ky. His father was born September 14, 1816, and his mother's birth took place March 14, 1818. John D. Hainline, who was a farmer by occupation, was reared to manhood in Kentucky, where he married Margaret Douthitt. He came to Illinois in 1838, and settled in Emmet Township, McDonough County, where he carried on farming during the remainder of his life. He died in December, 1901, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1869. He was an intelligent, upright and well-disposed man, and was notable for his hospitality. George Hainline, John D. Hainline's father, was born about the year 1794. His father, John Hainline, came from North Carolina to Kentucky at the same time as did Daniel Boone, and was with that celebrated pioneer when he settled at a frontier post called Bryant Station, near where now is the city of Lexington. George Hainline's wife was a lady of English descent, named Cockerrill, and an aunt of ex-United States Senator Cockerrill, of Missouri. The great-grandfather of W. H. Hainline's mother was a member of the Castleman family, now prominent in Kentucky. William H. Hainline was reared to farm work, and in the winters of his boyhood attended the common school in his neighborhood, where he wrestled with McGuffey's Readers, the Elementary "blue black" spelling book, Kirkham's Grammar, and Pike's and Ray's arithmetics. In 1859, when eighteen years old, he went to Pike's Peak with an ox-team; gold did not pan out for him and he returned the same year. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years' service in the Civil War. On the expiration of his term he re-enlisted, and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out, July 8, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. On coming home he was (unexpectedly to himself) nominated for the county treasurership. He was elected to that office, and moved to Macomb, occupying the house in which he now lives. After his two years' term



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as County Treasurer he was engaged two years in the drug business, in partnership with P. H. Delaney. He sold out his interest, and in 1870 purchased a half-interest in the "Macomb Journal" printing office; in 1881, bought the half-interest of his partner, B. R. Hampton. Mr. Hainline became one of the stockholders of the Frost Sewer Pipe Company on its organization. For over a third of a century he has been actively identified with the County Fair Association, of which he was Secretary for twenty-five years, and was President three years since 1902, declining re-election in 1905. He was one of the leading spirits in securing the location of the Illinois State Normal School in Macomb, and few public enterprises of any moment in this section have been developed without the active and energetic assistance of his helping hand. To him the mutual and educational interests of Macomb are as largely indebted as to any other man now living.

On June 12, 1866, Mr. Hainline was united in marriage, in Fulton County, Ill., with Victoria Schleich, who was born November 4, 1843, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and died February 24, 1874. Two children were the offspring of this union—Maude Lincoln Meloan, who was born September 29, 1869, and died March 7, 1904; and Mildred Douthitt Walker, born June 2, 1872. On January 24, 1879, Mr. Hainline was married, in Chicago, to Katherine Leslie Voorhees. This union resulted in two children, namely: Jean Leslie Rudolph, born June 30, 1883, and Andrew Leslie, born December 28, 1887. In politics, Mr. Hainline is an inflexible Republican, and one of the most earnest workers among the local leaders of his party. He represented his Congressional District for six years on the State Republican Committee, refusing a re-election in 1898. Besides his incumbency in the office of County Treasurer and that of Postmaster, he has served the public two terms as Supervisor, 1875-77; one term as Alderman, 1868-70; and one term as Mayor, 1893-95. He was appointed Postmaster in 1898, was re-appointed on the expiration of his first term, and re-appointed for a third time in July, 1906. He served four years as Trustee of the Eastern Illinois State Normal at Charleston, and four years of the State Board of Education and as Trustee of the State Normal at Normal. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is affiliated with A. F. & A. M. The first lodge he joined

was the Good Templars. He is also identified with the K. of P., G. A. R., and a number of secret insurance societies. He has been editor and publisher of the "Macomb Journal" for thirty-five years, and he enters into the spirit of any movement conducive to the welfare of the community with a zeal which is a guarantee of his earnest effort. In personal demeanor he is kindly and affable, and has a hearty greeting for all within the range of his acquaintance.

HAMILTON, George W.—For two and fifty years of its history Prairie City has profited by the zeal and public spirit of George W. Hamilton, known first as an agriculturist, later as a merchant, and in the present as a retired but still interested and helpful observer of its growing fortunes. Born in Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa., September 24, 1829, Mr. Hamilton is of Scotch-Irish descent, the son of Joseph A. and Mary A. (McCarren) Hamilton, the former of whom was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1799, and the latter in Ireland in 1801. Joseph A. Hamilton was a shoemaker by trade who located in Canton, Ill., in 1837, and in 1856 moved to Prairie City, where he died in 1885. His wife, who came to Philadelphia with her parents as a child, died in Prairie City in 1871. Her father, James McCarren, was an officer in the United States Mint for many years. For ten years after his arrival in Prairie City, in 1854, George W. Hamilton engaged in general farming and stock-raising, after that devoting his attention to merchandising until his retirement from active life in 1876. He has been twice married, his first wife being Hannah Hays, daughter of Samuel Hays, of Clinton County, Pa., whom he wedded in 1852 and who died in 1878. Of this union there were four children, of whom one died in infancy. The other children were: Charles W., who married Lizzie Ackerman, of Prairie City, and who, after engaging in the mercantile business in San Antonio, Texas, returned home and died in Prairie City in June, 1901, leaving a wife and son, Don; William A., unmarried, who is a graduate of the Northwestern University Law School, and is engaged in general law practice in Chicago; and George F., who married Lizzie Hill, and is engaged in a boot and shoe business in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Both the surviving sons are Republicans, and members

of the Masonic fraternity. The present wife of Mr. Hamilton formerly was Martha A. (Foster) Cook, widow of Captain John Cook, of Fulton County, Ill., and daughter of Ephraim Foster, of Bedford County, Pa. This marriage occurred in 1881.

Politically, Mr. Hamilton has been in alliance with the Republican party ever since its organization, and for twenty years has rendered efficient service as Township Supervisor, during four terms acting as Chairman of the board. His social inclinations are widely recognized and appreciated, especially among the Masons, he being identified with Golden Gate Lodge No. 248, A. F. & A. M., of Prairie City, Morse Chapter No. 19, of Macomb, and Macomb Commandery No. 61. He was master for twenty years of Golden Gate Lodge, and now is an officer in the Grand Lodge. Mr. Hamilton has a pleasing and confidence-inspiring personality, and a sympathy and enthusiasm which the passing of many years and the enacting of many roles have failed to diminish.

HAMILTON, Robert H., a successful farmer and stock-raiser, of Macomb Township, McDonough County, was born in Schuyler County, Ill., December 4, 1858. His father, John Hamilton, was a native of Scotland, and his mother, Margaret (Achinson) Hamilton, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. The grandfather, Charles Achinson, was also of Irish origin. John Hamilton and Margaret Achinson were married in Philadelphia, Pa. They journeyed thence to Rushville, Ill., coming by boat to Quincy, from which point they traveled by wagon the rest of the way. Robert H. Hamilton is the youngest of the three children born to his parents, and was but an infant when his father died. He was born on the farm and lived with his mother until he was eighteen years old, at which time she died. As soon as he was of age he bought his sister's interest in the homestead, and continued farming there until 1893, when, by additions, the extent of the farm had been increased to 240 acres. At that period Mr. Hamilton sold it and moved to McDonough County, where he bought 196 acres of land in Section 24, Macomb Township, adjoining Bardolph on the south. On this he raises corn and oats, cattle, hogs, sheep and horses.

On October 16, 1879, Mr. Hamilton was married to Elizabeth Malcomson, who was born in

Youngstown, Ohio, where in girlhood, she attended the common school. Four children are the offspring of this union, namely: Carrie Mabel, born December 1, 1882, who married Howard Smith, of Douglas, Kans.; Maude Esther, born January 24, 1885; John Robert, born September 18, 1888; and Eva Pearl, born November 5, 1890. Politically, the subject of this sketch casts his vote in favor of the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is connected with the I. O. O. F.

HAMILTON, T. E.—Yet another example of the satisfactory results of intelligent, business-like farming, when conducted on the fertile and resourceful prairies of the Central West, is found in the rise of T. E. Hamilton, who, though only fifty-seven years of age, is in a position to permanently retire from active life, being at the present time one of the largest tax-payers in Sciota Township. Mr. Hamilton is a well informed, popular and progressive man of affairs. The surroundings of his youth, while not affording evidence of great prosperity, were such as to develop a profound appreciation of education, refinement and consideration for others. Born in Pennsylvania March 12, 1849, he is a son of David and Rebecca (Morrison) Hamilton, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former being a school teacher during forty years of his life. The elder Hamilton was of an adventurous disposition, and as a teacher moved around considerable in his native State. In 1854 he came across country to Bureau County, Ill., remained for six months, then returned to Pennsylvania, and four years later settled in Ipava, Fulton County, Ill. He taught school continually during this time, and in 1867 came to McDonough County, where he purchased eighty acres of land on Section 1, Sciota Township, formerly the property of C. V. Chandler, and for which he paid twenty dollars an acre. Here his death occurred in June, 1874, his wife surviving him until December, 1882.

T. E. Hamilton was five years old when he first came to Illinois, and eighteen when the family located on Section 1, Sciota Township. This remained his home twenty-seven years, and after the death of his father he bought out the share of his sister, consisting of forty acres, and added to this and his own share 120 acres adjoining. In 1881 he was united in mar-

riage to Mary McWhinney, of Walnut Grove Township, who was a daughter of Samuel and Eveline McWhinney, early settlers of McDonough County. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are the parents of four children, of whom Grace is a student in the senior year at Oberlin College, while Ray, aged nineteen, Leslie, aged twelve, and Margaret, aged eight, are living at home. In February, 1895, Mr. Hamilton sold the old homestead around which gathered so many pleasant recollections, and purchased of James M. Yapple a half-section of land on Sections 13 and 14, Sciota Township, upon which he has ever since devoted his attention to general farming and stock-raising. So large were his operations that a year ago he bought of Mrs. O. A. Robbins a quarter-section more in Section 13, and, at the present time, is on the eve of retiring from active life. He has been an important personality in the development of Sciota Township, and his efforts bear the stamp of thoroughness and thoughtfulness, and high-minded interest in the general happenings by which he has been surrounded. No one in the township has a keener appreciation of education, religion, and integrity as aids to greater progress and enlightenment, yet his activities have been of the quiet kind, centered largely in his home and among his circle of staunch and loyal friends. He is a Republican in politics, a Presbyterian in religion, and fraternally, is a Mason.

HAMPTON, Benjamin R. (deceased), former journalist and State Senator, Macomb, Ill., was born in Warren County, Ohio, April 12, 1821, the son of Van C. and Elizabeth (Randolph) Hampton, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Ohio. The elder Hampton, who had been engaged in the woolen manufacturing business in Ohio, came to Macomb, Ill., in 1840, and there established the first woolen factory in that immediate vicinity, which he conducted for a number of years. During his youth, the son, Benjamin R., received his primary education in the public schools of Miami County, in his native State, meanwhile assisting his father in the manufacturing business in which he was there engaged, but soon after coming to Macomb, entered the office of Cyrus Walker, then a leading attorney of Western Illinois, where he pursued the study of law, for two years, at the end of that period being ad-

mitted to the bar. In the fall of 1855 he purchased an interest in the "Macomb Enterprise," which had been established a few months earlier, of which he assumed the editorship, and for some years was one of the leading journalists in that section of the State. Originally a Whig, he promptly espoused the cause of the Republican party, and was one of the most zealous champions of the principles represented by Fremont and Lincoln during the campaigns of 1856 and 1860. Retiring from the "Macomb Enterprise" about 1861, he served for at least a part of the time during the Civil war as a member of the Board of Supervisors of McDonough County, but in the fall of 1865, resumed his connection with the paper which previously had taken the name of the "Macomb Journal," and which it still retains. In June, 1870, Mr. William H. Hainline became part proprietor of the paper, this relationship continuing until January, 1881, when Mr. Hampton retired, and a few months later established the "Illinois Bystander," of which he continued to be editor and principal proprietor until his death on March 27, 1886.

In 1870 Mr. Hampton was elected State Senator from the McDonough District, serving in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth General Assemblies. Other offices held by him included those of Trustee of the town of Macomb and Justice of the Peace—the most important being that of Supervisor during the war period. He was also a member and President of the first Public Library Board organized in Macomb in 1881.

Mr. Hampton was united in marriage April 2, 1845, with Miss Angeline E. Hail, a daughter of D. Hail, Esq., of Franklin, Ky., and of the children born to them, David H. Hampton, of Macomb, at different times connected with the "Macomb Bystander," the "Galesburg Daily Mail" and the "Macomb Sentinel," is the only one now surviving.

HAMPTON, Van L., publisher and editor of "The Macomb Daily and Weekly By-Stander," was born in Macomb on December 29, 1860. His father was John Hampton, a native of Ohio, who came to Illinois in 1845 and settled in Macomb Township. His mother was Leademia K. (Bowen) Hampton, also a native of Ohio. At an early age the subject of this sketch moved with his parents to a farm just north of

Macomb, where his boyhood was spent. He attended the Macomb public schools and worked on his father's farm. When twenty years old he entered the "Independent" office, at Colchester, Ill., and learned the printer's trade. After learning his trade he worked in various printing offices until August, 1883, when he leased the "Colchester Independent" office, for a year, later buying the business, which he successfully conducted until August, 1894. In 1894 he bought the "Macomb By-Stander," then a weekly paper, which he still conducts at the time of the publication of this work. In 1905 he established "The Macomb Daily By-Stander," which has been successful. Mr. Hampton is a member of several secret societies, held the office of member of the Macomb Board of Education for several years, and for six years was a member of the Macomb Public Library Board, being its President much of that time. He was instrumental in securing a gift from Andrew Carnegie for the erection of the Macomb Carnegie Library Building and superintended its construction. In 1906 he was made Secretary of the State Arbitration Board, and in 1907 was appointed by Governor Deneen one of the Commissioners of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. Mr. Hampton has long been active in Republican politics, and for several years has represented McDonough County on the Republican Congressional Committee.

HANKINS, Willis H., superintendent of the Macomb Pottery Company, Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Brown County, Ill., November 30, 1854, a son of Augustus and Elizabeth (O'Neal) Hankins, the former born in New Albany, Ind., and the latter in Brown County, Ill. Frederick Hankins, the paternal grandfather, was of German birth. The maternal grandparents, Willis H. and Mary (Hannah) O'Neal, were born, respectively, in the vicinity of Lexington, Ky., and in that city. Willis H. Hankins is the eldest of three children born to his parents, the others being sisters. In his youthful days he received a suitable education in the public and high schools of his native place, and at the age of eighteen years began work in the potteries at Ripley, Brown County, Ill. After working there ten years, he moved to Macomb, where he was employed by the Macomb Pottery Company, of which he was appointed Superintendent, Sep-

tember 1, 1902, to succeed Fred V. Maxwell. This company makes a larger variety of pottery goods than any other concern of its kind in this part of the country.

On May 19, 1878, Mr. Hankins was united in marriage with Belle Steadman, who was born and schooled in Schuyler County, Ill. The children resulting from this union are: Bertha Allyne, Harland H., and Ross S. Politically, Mr. Hankins is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the order of Mystic Workers and K. of P. The subject of this sketch is recognized as an expert in his industrial line, and renders most efficient service to his company.

HANSON, Amaziah, one of the oldest and most prominent farmers of Mound Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Ross County, Ohio, on April 25, 1825. James Hanson, his father, was born in Mason County, Ky., November 18, 1799, and his mother, Elizabeth (Mackey) Hanson, was a native of the State of Pennsylvania. Grandfather Samuel Hanson moved from Kentucky to Ross County, Ohio, in 1800, and there died in 1832. His son, James Hanson, came west and lived with Amaziah until 1883, when he went to his daughter's in Missouri, and died there on August 8th of that year. The subject of this sketch bought a quarter-section of land in New Salem Township, McDonough County, in 1858, and moved thereon in 1862. In 1874, he sold this and went to Missouri, where he was engaged in farming for three years. Returning to Mound Township, he bought 160 acres of land in Section 30, where he has since lived. On September 17, 1861, Mr. Hanson was married to Eliza Fryback, a daughter of John Fryback and a native of Pickaway County, Ohio. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, but went to Pickaway Plains in Pickaway County with his parents, and there married Letitia Emerson, a native of Antietam, Va. Mrs. Fryback was taken to Pickaway County by her parents when eleven years of age. Both wife and husband are now deceased. Of their family of twelve children, Mrs. Hanson was the youngest, and besides herself, only a sister and brother survive. Mr. and Mrs. Amaziah Hanson have become the parents of the following children: Emerson, of McCook, Neb., Claim Adjutor for the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company;



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Ralph, who is practicing medicine in Spokane, Wash.; Greer, who is a dentist at Lewistown, Ill.; Myra (Mrs. Riggs), of Hamilton, Ill.; Ivan M.; Edward F., who is engaged in farming; and Anna Marie. The religious belief of Mr. Hanson is that taught by the Methodist Church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., which he joined in 1855. Politically, he is a Republican. He served as deputy of the trial court, and as clerk for a few years, at Chillicothe, Ohio, as Justice of the Peace and Supervisor in New Salem and Mound Townships and as School Trustee. He represented McDonough County in the State Legislature in 1866, being a member of the committees on Canal and Canal Lands and Township Organization. He also did his utmost to locate the University of Illinois at Champaign. For many years Mr. Hanson has been one of the most conspicuous and useful citizens of McDonough County and his record is beyond reproach.

HARDISTY, Pendleton G., who is engaged in farming on an extensive scale in the vicinity of Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that county on July 29, 1856, and in his boyhood took advantage of the opportunities for mental instruction afforded by the public schools of his neighborhood. He is a son of John and Jemima Hardisty, natives of Illinois and Kentucky, respectively. The subject of this sketch is the seventh of nine children born to his parents. Since he reached years of maturity he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He and his wife are the owners of 960 acres of choice land in Hire and Blandinsville Townships, McDonough County, where Mr. Hardisty carries on general farming and also raises horses, cattle and hogs. He is a substantial and careful farmer, and pursues such methods of agriculture as to produce the most profitable results.

Mr. Hardisty was united in marriage in 1900 with Annabel Hicks. Mrs. Hardisty had eight children by a former marriage, namely: Lee, Orie, Ellis, Willis, Earl, Loy, Kent and Pearl. Mrs. Hardisty was born in Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., on May 4, 1862. Two children are the offspring of the present marriage—Harry and Irene—the former four years, and the latter two years of age. In politics, Mr. Hardisty favors the success of the Democratic party.

HARLAN, George T., one of the oldest and most prominent farmers in New Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Monroe County, Ky., December 29, 1827, and attended the subscription school of Industry Township. He is a son of Wesley and Nancy (Greenup) Harlan, natives of Kentucky, where the father was born in Barren County. The paternal grandparents, Jacob and Sarah (Combs) Harlan, and the grandparents on the maternal side, Thomas and Catherine (McIntosh) Greenup, were natives of Virginia. George T. Harlan is the oldest of ten children born to his parents, who first came to Schuyler County, Ill., where they remained eighteen months, and moved to McDonough County in the spring of 1836. The family lived in the first log cabin on the prairie here, on the site of Jacob Raby's present residence, who is his son-in-law. After his marriage, Mr. Harlan moved to a farm of 160 acres, which he had purchased in New Salem Township, and later bought 160 acres more in the south half of Section 31, that township. This land was obtained when it was raw prairie, and Mr. Harlan has made all the improvements now observable. At the time of his marriage he built the first house erected there, and he has fenced all the land and put up all the other buildings. His mother set out the first grove on this prairie.

On December 25, 1856, Mr. Harlan was married to Tabitha C. Yocum, who was born in Marion County, Ill., and came to McDonough County with her parents when she was an infant of one year, and received her education at Pennington's Point. Mrs. Harlan's father, Major Stephen Powell Yocum, entered the Black Hawk War, as a private, but was mustered out a Major, outranking both Lincoln and Douglas. Her mother, Mary Dorris, was a native of Sumner County, Tenn., migrating to Illinois with her parents at the age of twenty-one. Major Yocum was born in Montgomery County, Ky. Mrs. Harlan's brother, George T. Yocum, was a member of Company C, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War. He was flag-bearer of his regiment and was killed at the battle of Stone River. After receiving his mortal wound he held the flag until it was taken from his hands by Colonel L. H. Waters, Commander of his regiment. As the dying soldier unwillingly gave the flag

into the hands of his superior, his last words were, "Don't let the flag go down, Colonel."

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. George T. Harlan now living are: Emma (Mrs. Jesse A. Pierce), of Clay County, S. D.; Inez (Mrs. Patrick H. McElhone), Kay County, Okla.; Ambrose, who married Nellie Atherton, of Scotland Township, McDonough County; Julia (Mrs. Jacob Raby), of McDonough County, and Winifred, wife of Thomas Bean, of Sheridan, Wyo. Those who are deceased were: Horace A., born April 9, 1858, died March 3, 1860; Leroy P., born August 9, 1859; James F., born April 6, 1869, died July 16, 1869; Alma, born July 18, 1870, died July 20, 1906; and three who died in infancy. Leroy T. was killed by the falling of a limb from the top of a tree while he was cutting down on the old Wesley Harlan farm, which his father had bought. The limb struck him on the head, killing him instantly. He left a wife and one child. Mr. Harlan, the father of this family, has lived a long, industrious and useful life, undergoing all the privations and hardships of the pioneer period, and is now living in the enjoyment of that repose which he has earned by many years of persistent endeavor. In political affairs Mr. Harlan is identified with the Republican party.

HARRIS, James, Jr.—The contemporaries of the Harris family in McDonough County include all who have cast their fortunes within its boundaries for the past seventy-one years. Its members have been vigorous of body, industrious of hand and clear of brain. Whether as dwellers in a rude cabin, the victims of privation and loneliness, and surrounded by game and other accompaniments of frontier existence, or as promoters of the intelligent and successful land cultivation which links this State with the best in agriculture and stock-raising in the world, they have adapted themselves to their most practical opportunities, and have risen to the business, political, educational and religious energies of their environment. Individually and collectively they stand out as strong and conscientious promoters of local stability and encouragers of clean, wholesome living, and sturdy, non-visionary ideals. Although at present the honor and worth of the family is vested in comparatively few, Jonas alone surviving of the seven daughters and

five sons of James and Prudence (Harris) Harris, pioneers of 1834, all in passing have contributed to the growth of the county, and have left records worthy a noble New England ancestry and fine parental example. Of this large family none are better remembered than James Harris, Jr., who was born in McDonough County in December, 1834, the son of Daniel (II.) and Laura (Mayo) Harris, who were natives of New York, the former born in Chenango County of that State in 1806.

Isaac Harris, the first American ancestor of this family, and great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of England, who came to America in the seventeenth century and settled at Plainfield, Windham County, Conn. His two sons, Daniel and Nathan, natives of Plainfield, married, respectively, Lucy Fox and Prudence Park, also of Plainfield, and James Harris (the son of Daniel), born in Plainfield, July 22, 1782, married his cousin Prudence (daughter of Nathan Harris), born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1785—their marriage taking place December 15, 1802. Daniel Harris, father of the subject of this sketch, was a son of James and Prudence (Harris) Harris, and was an older brother of Jonas Rude Harris, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. (For additional details of family history, see sketch of the latter.)

The prosperity and thrift of his father, Daniel Harris, of New Salem Township, combined with his own industry and resourcefulness, enabled James Harris, Jr., to obtain a better education than was the lot of the average farm-reared youth. A diligent pupil during the winter season in the neighboring school of Eldorado Township, he afterward took a course at Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill., and in time engaged in educational work in Vermont, Fulton County, and later in the public schools of McDonough County. His later means of livelihood, however, was the stock business in which he was engaged for many years with his uncle Jonas, and strict attention to which enabled him to accumulate competence. At his death he owned 1,000 acres of land. He was a Democrat in politics, but had no inclination or willingness for public office. Before her marriage the wife of James Harris, Jr., was Ella Will, of Ray County, Mo., in which State her wedding occurred. One son, Daniel Octavius,



J. P. Hawyer

perpetuates the family name. The genial, kindly nature of Mr. Harris drew to him and continued indefinitely, the friendship of many people. He was painstaking and methodical, and as an educator and stockman invested his undertakings with thoroughness and dignity. To know him was to know a reliable, high-minded gentleman, and one who has contributed materially to the growth and prosperity of his well favored county.

HARRIS, John, the oldest resident of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., and a member of the prominent pioneer family which gave its name to Harris Township, was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 22, 1815. His father and mother, John and Katie (Myers) Harris, were pioneer settlers of Ohio. The former was born January 20, 1782, and the latter, March 10, 1786. In 1825 the father walked from his home in Licking County, Ohio, with dog and gun, to Bernadotte Township, Fulton County, Ill., making an average of forty miles a day. He soon returned on foot to Ohio, and brought his family with him to Bernadotte Township, whence a portion of the family moved to Harris Township on Saturday, November 1, 1827. The remainder followed in 1829. The removal from Ohio to Illinois was made by team, and the journey was mainly through a wilderness, and when the family located in the townships named, Indians were still not infrequently seen. The father built a log cabin in the midst of dense timber in the northwest quarter of Section 19, in Harris Township, and with the assistance of his sons, proceeded to clear away the forest trees. In this cabin the elder Harris lived about fifty years and devoted considerable time to hunting and fishing, game being plentiful and he being a crack shot. He died here September 11, 1877, his wife having passed away August 19, 1872. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and both were buried in the Marietta cemetery at Marietta, Ill. The father was always a total abstainer from liquor, and for forty years before his death used no tobacco.

The subject of this sketch has in his possession his father's deed to the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 9, Range 12, Licking County, Ohio, and also the conveyance of the Fulton County farm. The former instrument is dated June 25, 1817, and is signed by

President James Monroe, and the latter, dated July 26, 1825, is signed by President John Quincy Adams. John Harris, Jr., also has the Ensign's commission issued to his father by Governor Tiffin of Ohio. The old flint-rock rifle carried by John Harris, Sr., and called "Long Tom," is now in possession of his son, Michael. It is about seven feet long. Throughout his life Mr. Harris wore a hunting shirt and belt, never having worn a coat.

The Fulton County homestead is located in the northwest quarter of Section 19, Harris Township, and is now the property of our subject. On the death of John Harris, Sr., his farm consisted of 320 acres. He and his wife lived together sixty-nine years, two months and twenty-four days, and their children were as follows: Nancy (Mrs. John Shaw), born May 14, 1804, died October 24, 1888; Polly (Mrs. Thomas Barclay), born November 22, 1806, died December 26, 1895; Thomas, born October 25, 1808, died June 19, 1887; Patsey (Mrs. Silas Chase), born February 8, 1811, died July 27, 1902; Isaac, born February 21, 1813, died February 11, 1903; John, the subject of this sketch; Susannah (Mrs. Charles Wilson), born March 4, 1817; Katie (Mrs. Ambrose Day), born April 16, 1819; Annie (Mrs. Zenias Morey), born February 5, 1822; Betsey and Rhoda, who died, aged eighteen and seven years, respectively; and Michael, of New Philadelphia, Ill., who was born December 25, 1829. The ages of the parents and children aggregate about 980 years. The seven mentioned as deceased averaged about sixty-five years in age, and the average of the five who survive is nearly eighty-five years.

John Harris, Jr., was favored with but thirteen days' schooling, which was obtained in a little log cabin in Fulton County, with slab seats and other primitive furnishings. For several years after he came to the county there were no schools. He remained at home until he was twenty-three years old, and, together with his brothers, industriously assisted his father in building the log home, to which an addition was afterward made, and in clearing the farm. Here he grew to manhood. He helped to turn the first sod broken in Harris Township, and his father's was the first farm cleared in the township. During the progress of this work Mr. Harris slept at night on a pile of straw and lived largely on mush. His

first neighbors in the township were the family of John McBeth. Wild turkey, deer and other game were abundant then, and after the first season there was a sufficiency of grain to furnish, together with the game, a comfortable subsistence. Wild animals also abounded, such as wolves, wild cats and panthers, and wild hogs roamed everywhere. Many of Mr. Harris' lambs and pigs were devoured by wolves. After his marriage he planted, at first, from four to six acres of corn, but later had good crops of wheat and corn, with some oats. The grain was milled at twenty-five cents a bushel and hogs brought from \$1.50 to 3 per hundredweight. Salt, however, was \$4.00 per barrel, bought at St. Louis, and delivered at Copperas Creek, Liverpool or Havana. In the youth of Mr. Harris flax was raised on the farm and sheep were kept, his mother carding, spinning and weaving all the cloth used by the family. Mr. Harris has pounded corn in a mortar, as there were no mills in the county for five years after his arrival. For fifteen years after he came he wore no shoes or boots, but only moccasins. His first pair of shoes was made about 1842. The coat he wore at his marriage was much too large, and on a cold winter day in 1839, when away from home, he traded it for a calf, returning in his shirt sleeves. As time wore on, little log schoolhouses began to appear in the county, and in these and the cabin homes religious meetings were held, at which Peter Cartwright and the Haneys preached. A man of rudimentary qualifications was considered competent to teach school. At that period Mr. Harris' opportunity for schooling had lapsed, as the practical duties of life then confronted him.

Mr. Harris well remembers the "deep snow" of 1830-31, which reached a depth of four feet on a level and from eighteen to twenty feet in drifts. The ungathered corn was completely buried, causing a dearth of bread; deer perished, and their bones were thickly strewn around; lambs, calves and pigs were frozen to death; cattle were almost starved, and intense suffering prevailed. The cyclone of 1835 is another event which is fresh in his memory. He was in Canton after its fury was spent, and saw houses demolished, unroofed, or torn from their foundations, and stock lying dead in every direction. He vividly recalls the great rainfall of the same year, during which many of his father's hogs were drowned, and the destructive

hailstorm in 1850, which killed much stock in his vicinity.

The first marriage performed in Harris Township was that of Mr. Harris' sister, Katie, to Ambrose Day, and his sister Patsey (Mrs. Chase) was the bride of the first wedding in Fulton County. Still another sister, Susannah, who married Charles Wilson, lived in a rail pen during the winter of the "deep snow," before their cabin was built.

In 1838, Mr. Harris was married by "Squire" Crosby to Emeline Brooks, of Bernadotte Township. They began housekeeping with none of the comforts of home, being under the necessity of contriving a rough couch as a substitute for a bed, and of using other articles of rude construction. The children resulting from this union were Elizabeth, deceased; Elmira (Mrs. George M. Humphrey), of Friend, Neb.; Vincent, deceased; and J. E. Harris, Mayor of Bushnell. About the time of his marriage, Mr. Harris entered eighty acres of Government land in Section 30, Harris Township, going to Quincy on horseback to perfect the entry. On this tract he built his cabin home. Mr. and Mrs. Harris lived together until her death severed the connection, which lasted more than fifty-seven years. Mrs. Harris was a member of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Harris is an earnest Republican, and was one of the seventy men who went out to meet Abraham Lincoln between Lewistown and Havana, during his campaign against Douglas in 1858. The facts which speak forth from this record of Mr. Harris' lengthy career make all words of praise superfluous. The splendid development of the region which was the scene of his many years of labor, endurance and hardships, is a sufficient testimonial of his worth, and that of his associates in pioneer experience.

HARRIS, John Edward, a well-known farmer of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., of which city he is serving as Mayor, was born in Marietta, Fulton County, Ill., on December 25, 1854, and after his public school days were over, pursued a course of study in Abingdon College. He is a son of John and Emeline (Brooks) Harris, and a grandson of John and Katie (Myers) Harris, members of the family after which Harris Township was named, a complete record of whose lives appears in another part of this volume. Mr. Harris was reared on a



Mrs. J. F. Sawyer.

farm until he was fourteen years of age, and lived in Harris Township, Fulton County, for the greater part of the time until he moved into Bushnell. Here he is extensively interested in the grain business, in connection with Mr. Warren, of Peoria. On December 9, 1880, Mr. Harris was married to Alice Hiatt, who was born in the state of Virginia, and came to Pekin, Ill., with her parents at about the age of six years. Four children are the issue of this union, viz: Mazie, Georgia, Rubie and Lee. The family resides on premises purchased by Mr. Harris from J. E. Chandler, and it occupies one of the handsomest homes in McDonough County. In politics, the subject of this sketch is a prominent Republican, and is influential in the councils of his party. His first public service was as Supervisor of Harris Township, Fulton County, in which capacity he served three terms. He has been Mayor of Bushnell since 1891, and under his administration of the city's affairs, fifteen blocks of brick pavement have been laid. In November, 1904, Mr. Harris was elected to the State Legislature from the Thirty-second Senatorial District. Under his general supervision as Chairman of the Committee on State Institutions a number of creditable buildings were erected. He also acceptably served as a member of the Committees on Elections, Judicial Appointments, Municipal Corporations, Public Charities and Appropriations, and had the satisfaction of assisting in obtaining liberal appropriations for such institutions as the Soldiers' Home, at Quincy, the Insane Asylum at Watertown and various State Normal Schools. In his fraternal relations, Mr. Harris is affiliated with the T. J. Pickett Lodge No. 307, A. F. & A. M., of Bushnell, and with the K. of P. Lodge No. 101. In his religious faith, he is a member of the Christian Church. Altogether, he is man of broad intelligence and high and forceful character, and has rendered valuable services to the community.

HARRIS, Jonas Rude, a much respected and retired farmer, living in Section 1, Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Syracuse, N. Y., April 8, 1831, a son of James and Prudence Harris, who were cousins, the former born in Plainfield, Mass., July 22, 1782, and the latter in Berkshire County, Mass., April 6, 1785, and being married December 15, 1802.

The paternal and maternal grandfathers, Daniel Harris and Nathan Harris, were brothers, born in Plainfield, Conn. The grandmothers on both sides, Lucy Fox and Prudence Park, were also natives of Plainfield, and the great-grandfather, Isaac Harris, who was the father of both grandfathers, came to the United States from England in the seventeenth century. Both of the grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War. All of the Harris ancestry in this county were located in Plainfield, Conn. James Harris, the father of Jonas, lived with his grandfather in Connecticut after the death of his mother, who had been left a widow. He afterward went to Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he staid about three years, then spent eight years in Cayuga County, N. Y., removing thence to Syracuse, where the family lived twenty-four years. In 1834 he came to Illinois, and settling in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, assisted in developing that region. He carried on dairying, milking from thirty to forty cows and supplied cheese to neighboring towns. He located on and cleared the tract on which his son Jonas afterwards engaged in farming, and to which the father had secured a title before leaving New York State. The log cabin which he there built was erected seventy-one years ago upon the premises now occupied by Mr. Harris. The farm contained 160 acres on the edge of the prairie and the remainder was covered with hazel brush. On this land James Harris devoted his attention to farming, and raised a large number of cattle. He died July 11, 1850, his widow surviving him until September 7, 1853, when she, too, passed away. The father was a pioneer of the Universalist faith, the first sermon of that denomination ever preached in the county being delivered in his yard. His son, Jonas R., who is also of that faith, has still the Bible owned by his father and used on that occasion. The elder Harris, before coming to McDonough County, was Overseer of the Poor of Onondaga County, N. Y. He was opposed to slavery, although favoring a compromise law to free the slaves.

Jonas R. Harris is the fifth son (and youngest child) of a family of twelve children, seven of whom were girls, all but himself being deceased. His earliest recollection pertains to the family journey by wagon from New York State. He remembers their arrival in a very wild region, where deer, wolves and prairie-

chickens abounded, as well as wild pigeons and wild turkeys. On the death of his parents Mr. Harris inherited the home farm, besides another of 160 acres in New Salem Township. One of his sisters kept house for him until his marriage. On the northeast corner of the farm two acres were reserved for the family cemetery. Here one of his sisters was first laid to rest, and now he has three brothers and five sisters buried on this spot, besides his father and mother. In early youth Mr. Harris received the benefits of the primitive subscription schools in the vicinity of his home, and helped his father and mother as best he could. On reaching maturity he applied himself to farming and handling stock on the property, and continued thus until his retirement from active labor.

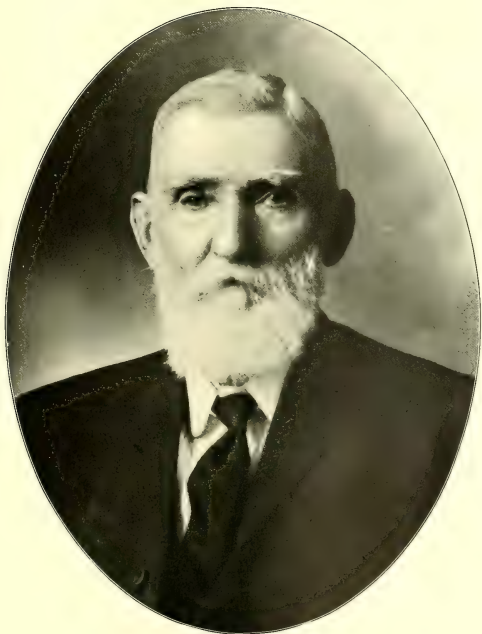
On May 22, 1859, Mr. Harris was married to Mary M. Warner, who was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., and attended the common schools of New York and Ohio. Mrs. Harris' parents, James and Dency (Rust) Warner, were born respectively in Chenango County, N. Y., and Connecticut, were married in the Empire State and, coming west in 1854, settled near Blandinsville, where the mother died. The father died in Iowa. Mrs. Harris was the seventh of eleven children. In politics, Mr. Harris upholds the principles of the Republican party. He voted for Abraham Lincoln twice for President, and also favored his election as United States Senator. The subject of this sketch is among the few survivors of the group of men whose toils, privations and hardships made possible the present prosperity of the community in which he has lived for more than seventy years. He can look back over the eventful past without self-reproach, and toward the future with serene expectation.

HARRIS, Ralph Erskine, proprietor of a heating and plumbing establishment in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Newcastle, Ky., July 4, 1846, a son of Ralph and Mary (Wilson) Harris, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter, of Kentucky. The maternal grandfather, James Wilson, was also a Kentuckian. The parents of Mr. Harris came to Macomb in 1848, their family consisting of ten children, of whom Ralph Erskine was the eighth. The father was pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and also of McDonough College.

His son, Ralph E., received his early mental training in the public school, completing his studies at the age of fourteen years. He then learned the molder's, machinist's and pattern-maker's trades, serving three years at each. For fifteen years, he worked at the machinist's trade and conducted a novelty shop. In 1892 he opened a heating and plumbing shop, purchasing the old electric light plant on East Calhoun Street, where he has since been located. In 1894, he took his son Ralph into partnership with him, and they have developed the enterprise into the largest and best establishment of its kind in Macomb.

Mr. Harris was married in December, 1872, to Mattie Jackson, who was born in Louisville, Ky., and pursued a course of study in a seminary in that State. The children resulting from this union are: Florence (Mrs. A. J. Black), Ralph, Mamie and Lelia. The political views of Mr. Harris are in accordance with the principles of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order. He is a keen and energetic business man and the son, Ralph, since his association with his father in their present undertaking, has co-operated with the latter in an able manner.

HAVENS, Albert, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in New Philadelphia, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Mound Township, this county, June 18, 1875, a son of Henry and Catherine (Barber) Havens, natives respectively of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, whose biographical record appears in another place in this volume. The subject of this sketch grew up on a farm and attended the public schools of his neighborhood, receiving his higher education at the Western Normal at Bushnell, and the Northern Indiana Normal, at Valparaiso, Ind. In early manhood he pursued a course of study at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in June, 1901, and in September of that year came to New Philadelphia and began practice, having been located there ever since. He has already built up a large practice which extends for miles through the surrounding country. Dr. Havens is credited with possessing those qualities of head and heart which assure him a successful career in his chosen profession. He is fraternally associated with the I. O. O. F. and



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the M. W. of A., and professionally is a member of the State and County Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

HAVENS, Henry, who has been engaged in farming in Mound Township, McDonough County, Ill., nearly forty years, was born in Warren County, N. J., January 3, 1828, a son of William and Sarah (Nulton) Havens, of whom the former was a native of New Jersey and the latter of Pennsylvania. Henry Havens enjoyed somewhat the advantages of the public schools in the State of his birth, and there grew up to mature years. On February 4, 1854, he came to McDonough County, and after remaining there one year purchased a tract of land a mile east of Bushnell, on which he applied himself to farming. This land he sold in 1868, and moved to Mound Township, where he bought 160 acres of land on the Fulton County line. Subsequently he purchased 260 acres in Harris Township, Fulton County. He also owns eighty acres in Bushnell Township with eighty acres in Mound Township and 160 acres in Friend, Neb., making a total of 740 acres. During all his mature years he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising.

In June, 1859, Mr. Havens married Catherine (Barber) Jackson, the widow of Joseph Jackson, by whom she had one son, John Franklin Jackson, now living three miles southeast of Prairie City, Ill. By this union Mr. Havens became the father of seven children: William, who died in boyhood; Daniel, married to Laura Le Master, who resides on a farm two and a half miles east of Bushnell, McDonough County; Emma, wife of James Fisher, who lives near Manley, Fulton County, Ill.; Louella, who married Cary Fisher, and is also a resident of Prairie City, Ill.; Nelson, married to Mary Watson and a resident of Fulton County, living opposite the old homestead; Gertrude, wife of Irie Le Master, residents of Mound Township, McDonough County; and Dr. Albert Havens, a practicing physician of New Philadelphia, Ill. Politically, Mr. Havens is a Republican. Although he is past the scriptural period of the Psalmist, the subject of this sketch retains vigor of mind and body and looks after his farming interests. In every way he enjoys the confidence and respect of all his neighbors.

HAYS, James F. (deceased), formerly a prominent and substantial farmer in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born near Bardolph, Ill., July 7, 1853, a son of Hartwell and Sarah (Smith) Hays, natives of Kentucky. Hartwell Hays was a farmer by occupation. Mr. Hays received his early education in the district school in his neighborhood, and also attended college in Macomb, but was compelled to relinquish his studies on account of sickness when within three days of graduation. When he was a child his parents moved to Missouri, where, as he was wont to recall the fact, his evening task was to drive the cows home, and he could hear the rattle-snakes in the grass at his feet. After recovering from the sickness which terminated his collegiate course, Mr. Hays returned to the home farm, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was very successful in agricultural pursuits and accumulated considerable property.

On November 27, 1884, in Columbia, Ky., Mr. Hays was united in marriage to Bettie Hurt, who was born in that place March 16, 1867. Her father was a prominent farmer, energetic, successful and popular. He was commonly known as "Uncle Bassett," and was noted for his generous disposition. Seven children resulted from this union, namely: Nellie (Mrs. W. B. Hurt), Flora, Carrie, William W., Edward, Edna and Aubrey. In politics, Mr. Hays gave his support to the Democratic party. His fellow-townsmen honored him repeatedly with their votes, and he was nearly always the incumbent of a township office. He served as Highway Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, and held other positions of public trust. His religious connection was with the Methodist Church. Mr. Hays passed away from earth on January 19, 1904. His life was spent in the faithful discharge of the duties devolving upon him. He was upright, conscientious and public-spirited, and left a spotless reputation as a heritage to his children.

HAYS, James W. (deceased), formerly one of the most favorably known and cordially esteemed citizens of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born at Beach Creek, Clinton County, Pa., August 18, 1823, a son of Samuel and Susan (Smith) Hays. Samuel Hays was a farmer by occupation and always lived in

the same place in Pennsylvania. He was of Irish descent. The paternal grandfather was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. In youth the subject of this sketch received his mental training in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and remained in that State until 1847. At that period he journeyed west, and for two years plied a boat on the Mississippi River. In 1849, during the gold craze, Mr. Hays went to California, engaging in mining in the famous gold region at Marysville on the Feather River. He was quite successful, and remained there six years. In 1856 he settled in Illinois, locating on a farm two miles from Bushnell, where he successfully followed agricultural pursuits. By diligent and energetic effort and the exercise of careful methods, he produced results which enabled him to lay up a competence of this world's goods. He was an upright, straightforward man, who inspired confidence in those with whom he came in contact. Of a genial, kindly disposition, he won friends and retained their cordial regard.

On April 8, 1856, Mr. Hays was united in marriage with Elizabeth Foresman, who was born in Lycoming County, Pa., and this union resulted in three children, namely: William Q., Sadie, and Lizzie (Mrs. S. L. Arter), living at Kewanee, Ill., whose children are: Lois, Hays and Nola. Politically, Mr. Hays was always a Democrat and for several years represented his ward in the Bushnell City Council. Fraternally, he was for a long period affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. He was also a charter member of his lodge of the K. of P., being at the time of his death the oldest member of that body. Mr. Hays departed this life October 29, 1895, leaving a wide circle to mourn his loss.

HEAD, Bigger.—At the remarkable age of ninety-four years and six months Bigger Head, a retired farmer of McDonough County, Ill., is physically strong, mentally alert, temperamentally happy and materially well endowed. While no two people attain longevity from an observance of the same rules of life, it is proved beyond the shadow of doubt that active, industrious and temperate people have first claim on borrowed time, and are the greatest strategists in outwitting the Biblical injunction of three-score years and ten. This is emphasized in the life of Mr. Head, who has used hands, brain and heart with a full reali-

zation of their importance as cogs in the complicated machinery of life. Mr. Head owes much to a rugged Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was born in Highland County, Ohio, October 12, 1812, and is a son of William and Mary (McLaughlin) Head, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. His paternal grandfather, John Head, came from Scotland, and his maternal grandfather, Robert McLaughlin, was born in Ireland. His mother rocked the cradle of fourteen children, and he was the fifth to arrive in the family circle. The early subscription schools of Highland County furnished his only educational advantages. These he attended irregularly during the winter season. Eventually he succeeded to the partial management of the home farm, and remained under the family roof until he was twenty-one years old. In the meantime, June 20, 1835, he married the daughter of a pioneer of Highland County, Mary Lucas by name, who was also destined for a long and useful life and who accompanied his pilgrimage for seventy years, her life coming to a close February 17, 1905, at the age of ninety years lacking six months.

In 1852 Mr. Head came to McDonough County, then thinly settled, and purchased three-quarters of a section of land on Sections 23 and 26. Here he lived until 1872, when he bought 170 acres in Mound Township and one eighty-acre tract on Section 1 in Macomb Township, which continued his home until 1895. He then bought a residence in Bardolph in which to pass his declining years, and where he still lives, surrounded by many comforts, the affection and good will of tried friends, and the companionship of pleasant memories. Well has he noted the changes that have swept over the county since he first settled on the wild prairies. Then the night was made drear by the howling of wolves, and many graceful deer fell before the expert marksmanship of the pioneer settlers. Evidences of Indian occupation existed on every hand. The survival of the fittest was becoming a reality. Mr. Head has supported the Republican cause during the existence of that party, but has never invaded the ranks of office-seekers. His religious activities have been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. To himself and devoted wife were born eleven children: Harriet E., Ellen, James, Catherine, Maria, Rich-



MRS. H. S. LEIGHTY

ard R. S., Jennie, Newton, Alice, John and Hettie.

HEITHAUS, William B., a well-known and popular resident of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., who is successfully engaged in the tailoring trade, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 10, 1870, and there received his early education in the public schools. He is a son of Bernard and Bernadina (Schulte) Heithaus, natives of Germany. The father was engaged in the shoe business in Cincinnati, where he located on coming to this country from Germany. William Heithaus learned the trade of a tailor, which he followed as journeyman for a number of years. In 1901 he located in Bushnell, where he carries on a thriving and up-to-date tailoring establishment in the First National Bank Annex. His patronage covers the territory for thirty or forty miles around Bushnell.

On June 10, 1903, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Lillian Schrichte, who was born in Evansville, Ind. Fraternally, Mr. Heithaus is a member of the K. of P. Since establishing himself in Bushnell he has displayed those business and social qualities that make success a certainty.

HELLER, J. W., who is prospering in the livery business in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1873, a son of John and Lydia (Zimmerman) Heller, natives of Illinois. The son was reared on his father's farm in Fulton County, and in boyhood attended public school in the vicinity of his home. In early manhood he moved to Iowa, and there followed farming for a period of nine years. He then returned to Fulton County, where he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising until January, 1903, when he bought out the livery stable of Albert Sperry, which he conducted for some time. Afterward he purchased Judd Wilson's livery, where he is now working nine head of horses, besides keeping a feed stable. He attends closely to his business, satisfies his customers, and has acquired a profitable patronage.

In 1895, Mr. Heller was united in marriage with Maggie Quick, who was born and schooled in Fulton County, Ill. The five children who have resulted from this union are named as

follows: Bessie, Glenn, Claude, Charles and Theodore.

HENDEE, Nick B., a well-known merchant of Walnut Grove, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Bushnell, Ill., December 8, 1868, and there attended public school in his boyhood. He is a son of Stephen A. and Sarah N. (Gronendyke) Hendee, of whom the latter was born near Trenton, N. J. After his school days were over the subject of this sketch worked with his father in the latter's store in Bushnell until 1894, and was afterward engaged for three years as a shoe salesman on the road. He subsequently followed farming until August, 1904, when he took charge of a general store at Walnut Grove, where they also deal in grain and lumber and operate elevators having a capacity of 20,000 and 15,000 bushels. This venture has already proved quite successful. On October 6, 1903, Mr. Hendee was married to Winnie E. Smith, who was born in Minneapolis, Kans. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a member of the Republican party.

HENDEE, Stephen A.—Few men have contributed so substantially to the commercial upbuilding of Bushnell and McDonough County during the past forty-six years as Stephen A. Hendee. At the present time the general store of Mr. Hendee is regarded as one of the business bulwarks of Bushnell, having been established there upon his arrival in 1860, and since conducted at times with the aid of various partners. Mr. Hendee also has been one of the foremost and most extensive promoters of the grain industry hereabouts, and for years has operated six elevators in different towns in the county. To a capacity for making money he has added the faculty of investing it wisely, and his possessions at present include his town home, a farm of 247 acres in Walnut Grove Township, and an interest in the banks of Adair and Roseville. On both sides of his family Mr. Hendee is descended from pioneers of the Atlantic coast, having been born in the historic town of Hartford, Conn., March 9, 1830. His father, Amasa Hendee, was born in Vermont, and his mother, Mary (Lock) Hendee, was a native of Rhode Island. Amasa Hendee was a mason by trade, and in the pursuit of his calling moved from Connecticut to

New York, from the latter State to Ohio, and from Ohio to Illinois in 1838. Locating in the wilderness at Hackental's Bridge, on Spoon River, four miles south of Lewistown in Fulton County, he plied his trade in connection with farming for the balance of his active life, his death occurring in 1848 and that of his wife in 1873.

While helping to till his father's Fulton County farm, Stephen A. Hendee attended the early subscription schools at Hackental's Bridge, Duncanville, at the age of twelve years applying himself to a mastery of the miller's trade, which he followed until 1849. He then went to Lewistown and clerked in the general store of Joel Solomon, from whose employ he went to that of N. Beadles. The gold excitement which swept over the country during the middle of the last century struck a responsive chord in Mr. Hendee, and in the spring of 1852 he crossed the plains with an ox-team, at the end of six months arriving at the Hangtown mines, where he remained for two years. At the expiration of that time he came to the conclusion that mining was at best an uncertain business, and for a year was agent at the mines for the Wells-Fargo Express Company. Returning to Lewistown, Ill., he bought out the stock of N. Beadles, and later lived and conducted stores in Marietta and Bardolph, Ill., coming to Bushnell, as heretofore stated, in 1860.

November 8, 1858, Mr. Hendee was united in marriage to Sally N. Gronendyke, a native of New Jersey, and daughter of Daniel and Adriana (Nevins) Gronendyke. Mrs. Hendee, whose death occurred September 9, 1893, was the mother of six children: Luem B., born in 1865, the wife of Clarence S. Clark; Adriana G., born in January, 1868, wife of F. E. Hicks; N. B., who married Winnie Smith; L. N., who is unmarried; Edward, who married Ada Lipe; and Fannie G., who is the wife of Albert Roach. Politically, Mr. Hendee is an independent voter, and with the exception of serving as President of the first Board of Aldermen of Bushnell, has never held office. He has been a member of many social and other organizations in which the town and county abound, and is prominently identified with the T. J. Pickett Lodge No. 301, A. F. & A. M., of Bushnell. He is a man of strict integrity, great capacity for industry, and unquestioned public

spirit. His association with the town and county has been for its increasing betterment, and his business transactions give evidence of the most desirable and stable of human qualities.

HENDERSON, William W., one of the most intelligent and substantial farmers in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 19, 1832. His father and mother, William and Nancy (Russell) Henderson, were natives of Westmoreland County, Pa. Grandfather Charles Henderson and Grandfather James Russell were of Irish and Scotch origin, respectively. The subject of this sketch is the fifth of nine children born to his parents. His birth occurred on a farm, where he grew up to the age of fourteen years and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. At that period he drove the team by which his parents and their children journeyed from Ohio to the vicinity of Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., where he grubbed 160 acres of land covered with heavy oak timber. Mr. Henderson remained there until he was twenty-six years old, and then moved to McDonough County and rented 160 acres of land for eight years. At the end of that period he bought eighty acres in Eldorado Township, on which he lived thirteen years. This he sold, and purchased 160 acres of land in Section 21, Scotland Township, and 160 acres in Section 16. In 1882 he moved to the farm in Section 21, where he now lives. He has added to this until he is now the owner of about 500 acres.

On December 19, 1860, Mr. Henderson was married to Sarah A. Marshall, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., and there attended public school. Six children resulted from this union, namely: Mary, Charlie, Carl, Rhoda, Ray and Marvel E. Charles married Agnes McMillen, sister of Dr. McMillen, a dentist, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, and their children are Clare, Ross, Forrest, Lena and Harry. They reside on a fine homestead of 320 acres, just north of the parental farm. Carl married Anna E. Kelly, a daughter of John Kelly, whose biography also appears in another part of this work. They are the parents of two children, Kelly D. and George W., and the family lives on a farm in Scotland Township. Politically, Mr. Henderson supports the policies of the Democratic party, and has



MARK D. LEIGHTY AND FAMILY

served as School Director for twelve years. He was the first among the farmers of his township to install a telephone on his premises.

HENDRICKS, James B., retired farmer, Bardolph, McDonough County, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, July 1, 1823. Mr. Hendricks was most fortunate in his ancestry, his grandfather, George Hendricks, being a sturdy German who took Catherine Boggs to wife. His maternal grandfather was Berryman Underwood, a native of Wales, who married Jane Humphreys. His great grandfather Boggs served in the Revolutionary War. His father, Frederick Hendricks, was a native of Kentucky who married Nancy Underwood, a Virginian. James B. was their third child, they being the proud parents of fourteen sturdy youngsters, eight boys and six girls. The father died in Lamoine Township, McDonough County, February 21, 1879.

Mr. Hendricks was educated in the public schools of Illinois, remaining on the homestead until 1844, at which time he went to Quincy, where he learned the trade of a mason. In 1845 he became interested in the lead mines at Dodgeville, Wis., where for nearly three years he had quite an interesting experience. At the end of this time he returned to Illinois in order to prepare for a trip across the plains to California. He was four months en route, and could, if he would, tell exciting tales of this episode in his life, but being a modest, retiring man, he always endeavors to escape notice and does not seek to attract the attention of the public by anything he may do or say.

In 1856 Mr. Hendricks and his brother bought a half-interest in the growing town of Bardolph. Here they built a tavern, store-house and blacksmithshop. Later they disposed of this property, and purchased 240 acres of land in Mound Township, which he retained until 1859. In February, 1861, he bought a 160-acre farm in Lamoine Township, where he made his home until 1903, when he retired from active labor and settled in Bardolph.

On October 25, 1856, Mr. Hendricks was married to Hester A. Jackson, and one child was born of this union—Eugene. Mrs. Hendricks died July 21, 1860. On October 7, 1862, Mr. Hendricks was united to Ellen King, of Champaign County, Ohio, and to them five children have been born: Benjamin F., Bessie, Dr.

W. W., John and Nora. In his political associations, Mr. Hendricks is a Republican. He has served two terms as School Trustee of Lamoine Township, and, although nominally retired, leads a useful and busy existence.

HENNINGER, John Wesley, M. L., LL. B.—Among the most widely and favorably known teachers in Illinois, and one whose career has gained for him honorable distinction and reflected credit upon the public school system of the State, is John W. Henninger, of Macomb. During more than twenty-five years of experience in his chosen vocation he has held important positions of scholastic responsibility, and the high degree of capacity and efficiency manifested by him in each successive connection has constantly enhanced his reputation. Not only as a thoroughly equipped, resourceful and conscientious instructor has he exercised a strong influence in the mental development of large numbers of youth in various localities, but his administrative abilities have been impressed with beneficial and enduring effect on the local school systems of some of the principal cities of Illinois, and upon the official work of State supervision of public instruction.

Mr. Henninger was born in Vandalia, Illinois, December 21, 1857, a son of John Bunyan and Amanda Ellen (Oglesby) Henninger. His father was a native of West Virginia, where he was born November 23, 1819, while his mother was born in Louisville, Ky., February 12, 1823. John B. Henninger was a farmer by occupation, and his son, John W., was reared upon the paternal acres. The childhood and early youth of the latter were spent in the manner common to farmers' sons, and as he grew older he was occupied in raising, buying and shipping live-stock, together with his father. In boyhood he attended the common schools, and subsequently pursued a course of study at the Illinois Wesleyan University and McKendree College, where he graduated in 1881. On leaving the last-named institution he adopted the profession of teaching, and for three years held the position of Superintendent of the Mt. Carmel (Ill.) Schools; that of Principal of the Bloomington (Ill.) High School, for four years; Superintendent of Schools at Charleston, Ill., seven years; and of the Jacksonville (Ill.) schools, five years. For three

and a half years he was President of Western Illinois State Normal School. His work in organizing and equipping the new State school was far-reaching and important, and won the confidence of the patronizing public; the total enrollment for the third year was over eight hundred. In 1887 Mr. Henninger was chosen President of the Southern Illinois Teachers' Association. In 1890 he received the degree of LL. B. and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois. In 1893, he was President of the Central Illinois Teachers' Association, and in 1894, President of the State Principals' Association of Illinois. He was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction for Illinois in 1895, and filled that office for one year. In 1905-06 he spent a year in post-graduate work in the University of Chicago and received the degree of Master of Philosophy.

On September 2, 1890, at Quincy, Ill., Mr. Henninger was united in marriage with Clara Kimlin, a daughter of Dr. Thomas and Louise Kimlin. Mrs. Henninger's father was a graduate of the University of New York. Three children have resulted from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Henninger, namely: Ellen Louise, born in 1891; Thomas John, born in 1897; and Julia Kimlin, born in 1900. Politically, Mr. Henninger is a Republican, in religious belief a Methodist, and fraternally is identified with the A. F. & A. M., being a member of the Blue Lodge, a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar. He is also affiliated with the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Pythias. He is a man of genial disposition and sanguine temperament, and his views of affairs and men have an optimistic tint. Having been inured in his youthful years to the arduous toil of a farmer's life, he early developed a strong individuality and a faculty of sturdy self-reliance. He is energetic, diligent and persistent, and follows up any undertaking in which he is interested with indomitable perseverance. It has always been Mr. Henninger's habit to cultivate a wide and constantly extending acquaintance with men of all classes. He believes in the growing work and worth of men, and holds he has always found inspiration in their fellowship and example.

HERING, John D., a well and favorably known farmer in Section 32, Walnut Grove Township,

McDonough County, Ill., is a native of that county, having been born in the township where he now resides, May 11, 1851, a son of E. D. and Martha (Booth) Hering, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. E. D. Hering was also a farmer by occupation, and followed that pursuit during his whole life, with successful results. The subject of this sketch availed himself, in early youth, of the advantages afforded by the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and after finishing his schooling was employed on a farm for some time, working by the month. He then applied himself to farming on his own responsibility, on the Austine place, in Walnut Grove Township for five years. In 1884 he purchased from David Brockway, eighty acres in Section 32, Walnut Grove Township, which he improved and on which he has since made his home. Subsequently, he bought eighty acres of J. Detrick, in the same section, also eighty acres in 1896 of the J. Detrick estate, situated in Section 28. In addition to general farming, Mr. Hering devotes considerable attention to raising and feeding stock.

On October 17, 1875, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage, in Walnut Grove Township, with Frances L. Detrick, who was born in the State of Virginia and came to McDonough County in 1866. Six children have been the result of this union, as follows: Josephine (Mrs. Brinkley); Cephas, who is engaged in farming in Walnut Grove Township; Sadie (Mrs. Chipman); Ollie (Mrs. McKay); Charles, who is at home with his parents, and Earl, deceased. In politics, Mr. Hering is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has rendered good service to the people of his township in the office of School Director. He is a careful, energetic and methodical farmer, and a public-spirited citizen, taking an intelligent and earnest interest in the welfare of the community.

HERNDON, Baxter D.—Born May 6, 1864, on the place where he now lives, the subject of this sketch is one of the best known farmers and stock-raisers in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill. He is a son of Madison Herndon, who was born near Richmond, Va., and Margaret (Rexroat) Herndon, a native of the State of Kentucky. Her father, Peter Rexroat, was also a Kentuckian. Madison Herndon



Dr. Rufus E. LeMaster

and his wife moved to Macomb, Ill., after the first marriage of their son, Baxter, and there the father died in December, 1900, the mother having passed away two weeks before.

Mr. Herndon is the youngest of a family of five children who were the offspring of his father's second marriage. In boyhood he attended the public school in his vicinity, and lived on the home farm until he was twenty-eight years old. Then he went to Adair, Ill., where he was engaged in the general mercantile business for six years. At the end of that period he sold out and returned to the farm, which he has since conducted. This property, consisting of 190 acres, he purchased before the death of his parents.

On September 1, 1884, Mr. Herndon was married to his first wife, who bore him two children: Charles and Bessie. The mother died September 12, 1890, and on November 1, 1891, Mr. Herndon married as his second wife Louise Pointer, who was born and educated in McDonough County. The offspring of this union is one child,—Mabel.

Mr. Herndon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in politics, a Democrat, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

HERNDON, William Howard.—Of the prosperous representatives of the younger generation of farmers in McDonough County, Ill., one of the most prominent is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Mr. Herndon was born in Scotland Township, McDonough County, November 9, 1876. His father and mother, Elijah and Lucinda (Clark) Herndon, were born in Illinois, the former in Cass County and the latter in Morgan County. The grandfathers were Manson Herndon and William Clark, of whom the former was a Virginian. Elijah Herndon came to McDonough County in 1856 and engaged in farming in Scotland Township, where he remained until his retirement from active life. He now resides in Adair, Ill., with his three youngest sons and grandson, Carl, the son of the subject of this sketch.

William H. Herndon is the second in birth of a family of ten children born to his parents, five boys and five girls. Of these all of the sisters and one brother are deceased. Mr. Herndon attended the public schools in his boyhood,

and after his marriage lived on one of his father's places until the fall of 1900, when he and his brother Wilbur entered into partnership in working the home farm. In this connection he is still engaged. On February 24, 1897, Mr. Herndon was married to Mary McFarland, who was born in Macomb Township, McDonough County, where she received her early education. Two children blessed this union, namely: Mildred, born January 16, 1898, and Carl, June 14, 1899. The mother of these children died October 1, 1900, and Mr. Herndon was married again February 7, 1906, to Mamie Farr, of Industry Township, McDonough County. Mr. Herndon unites in religious worship with the members of the United Brethren Church. In politics, he is a Democrat, and fraternally, is connected with the M. W. A. and I. O. O. F.

HESH, Philipp, who was actively engaged, for thirty years, in farming in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., but is now resting from his labors, was born in Baden, Germany, March 23, 1835. His parents, Philip and Marguerite (Hoffman) Hesh, were also natives of Baden.

Mr. Hesh came to the United States in April, 1857, and on April 22d arrived in Lancaster County, Pa., where he worked on a farm until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the end of the war. He then returned to Pennsylvania, whence, in 1871, he came to McDonough County, Ill., where he bought a farm of eighty acres in Section 4, Scotland Township, where he has since lived. In 1901 he abandoned active labor, but still looks after the farm. Mr. Hesh had a singular experience on one occasion, when he was digging a well. He fell into the well when the water was ten feet deep, but shot to the top so quickly that his underclothing was not wet.

On May 1, 1857, Mr. Hesh was married to Augustina Needle, who was born and schooled in Baden, Germany. Eight children are the offspring of this union, namely: Jacob, Elizabeth (Mrs. F. Stump), John, Catherine (Mrs. M. White), Emeline (Mrs. C. Ricks), Eliza (Mrs. H. Sweezy), Joseph and Mary. In politics, Mr. Hesh has maintained an independent stand. He served as School Director for twelve

years, and as Road Overseer fifteen years. His religious connection is with the Lutheran Church. Fraternally, he is a member of the G. A. R.

HICKMAN, Eliphalet.—Among the extensive owners of farming lands in McDonough County, and one who has been long a resident of Emmet Township, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Hickman was born in Floyd County, Ind., March 13, 1831. His father, James Hickman, was born in the State of North Carolina, and his mother, Elizabeth (Sisloff) Hickman, was born in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pa. The paternal grandfather, James Hickman, was a native of North Carolina. Philip Sisloff, the maternal grandfather, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., and the maiden name of his wife, who was a native of the same State, was Hinckle. James Hickman, the father of Eliphalet, was a farmer by occupation. After living sixty years in Indiana, he returned to Virginia, near Stanton, where he died at the home of his daughter.

Eliphalet Hickman, who is the seventh of a family of eight children, attended the district school in his boyhood and remained with his parents in Indiana until 1861. At that period he spent a short time in McDonough County. Returning to New Albany, Ind., he enlisted August 12, 1862, in Company A, Eighty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was sent to Kentucky and followed Gen. Bragg's forces through the mountains. Mr. Hickman was discharged on account of an affection of the lungs, in March, 1863. He returned to Indiana, and as soon as he was able, came to McDonough County. In the fall of 1863, he bought his present farm of 230 acres in Section 4, Emmet Township. To this he has added from time to time until he now owns 1,000 acres, one tract of eighty acres lying in Walnut Grove Township. He has bought the Davis Clark farm of 212 acres on which was a fine modern home. The tract lies in Sciota Township one mile from Sciota, and here he lives.

On February 3, 1864, Mr. Hickman was married to Tacy Wilkinson, who was born in La Harpe, Ill., where in her youth she attended the district school. This union was the source of eight children, as follows: Elizabeth (Mrs. P. H. Hickman); Ruby (Mrs. F. P. Kellogg); Lilly M. (Mrs. F. G. Knight), deceased; Ona

(Mrs. A. M. Brown); Luella, at home with her parents; Charles L.; Grace (Mrs. F. G. Wilson), deceased; and Frederick E., who remains under the paternal roof. Politically, Mr. Hickman belongs to the Democratic party. He has served one term as Township Collector, and held the office of School Trustee for several years.

HOLLER, David (deceased), formerly a prosperous farmer in Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was a native of Pennsylvania, born November 28, 1818. He was a son of Daniel Holler, also born in that State, his mother being a Miss Smale before marriage. David Holler came to Illinois and settled in Macomb Township at an early period. He bought at first eighty acres of land, on forty-two acres of which he carried on farming for three years. He continued buying land, as opportunity offered, until he had acquired about 600 acres, all in Macomb Township. He was engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and in 1890 retired from active labors, moving to Bardolph, McDonough County, where he bought property and lived until his death, on March 28, 1902. He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, at Macomb.

On September 10, 1847, Mr. Holler was married to Lucinda Spangler, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio. Eight children resulted from their union, namely: Eli, Sarah (Mrs. Joseph Gardner), Manda (Mrs. William Porter), Jemima (Mrs. William Clyde), Nelson, Frank, Ellen (who died in infancy), and David Allen, also deceased. Mr. Holler was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he advocated the principles of the Democratic party. The subject of this sketch was a man of upright character, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

HOLLER, Mrs. David, a venerable and highly respected resident of Bardolph, McDonough County, Ill., the beginning of whose life in McDonough County dates back to the 'forties, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, April 14, 1830, a daughter of Reuben and Christina (Kramer) Spangler, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Germany. Reuben Spangler, a farmer by occupation, was one of the most honorable, industrious and useful among the



J. P. L. Mally

pioneer settlers of the Buckeye State. He was a son of George Spangler, a native of Pennsylvania, whose mother, Barbara (Patterly) Spangler, was also born in that State. At a very early period he went from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where he lived many years, following his wonted pursuit in Pickaway County. There he made the acquaintance of Christina Kramer, who came with her parents from Germany to the United States when she was but eight years of age. They were subsequently married in that county, and became the parents of twelve children, six of whom were boys. Six of this family survive, namely: Isaac, Reuben, George, Sarah, Mahala and Malinda. The father died in April, 1888, at the age of eighty-five years; and the mother passed away when she was ninety-three years old. In religion, Reuben Spangler was a Lutheran, and in politics, a Democrat.

In girlhood Mrs. Holler attended the public schools of Pickaway County, Ohio, and in 1847, she was united in marriage with David Holler, the year after her marriage accompanying her husband to Illinois. The journey was made in a big four-horse "prairie schooner," and the young couple settled on a tract of land situated two miles north of Macomb, McDonough County, where they lived during the winter following their arrival. Their first dwelling was a log house with a clapboard roof, through which the snow penetrated so freely that it was found necessary to put the wagon cover over that part of it which was above the bed on which they slept. In the spring they moved to a place called the "Walker farm," located on the present site of Scottsburg, Ill., where they lived three years. Then they bought a farm lying two miles west of Bardolph, in the vicinity of what is now known as the Clay Banks. This they made their home until 1890, when they purchased the property in Bardolph, where Mrs. Holler now resides. On their advent in the new settlement deer were abundant, and were often to be seen in droves. When Mrs. Holler first espied them at a distance she mistook them for sheep. Wolves in large numbers infested that region, and prowled about the thinly scattered dwellings, preying upon pigs and lambs. The family sheared sheep, spun the wool, carded it, and made their own cloth, blankets, etc. The pioneer house-wives made their husbands' and children's clothing. The price of calico was then thirty cents per yard.

and there was but a single store in Macomb, at that time a small village.

Mrs. Holler retains vivid recollections of the hardships, privations and arduous toil of her early experience in McDonough County, and often ponders in amazement over the marvelous transformation wrought in that region since she, a bride of seventeen years, first made her home in what was almost a wilderness. Residing with her in her comfortable home is her sister-in-law, the widow of Jacob J. Spangler, and both of these most estimable ladies are regarded with unfeigned respect and cordial esteem. A sketch of the life of Jacob J. Spangler, Mrs. Holler's brother, appears elsewhere in this volume.

HOLTON, Henry A., a substantial and highly respected farmer, of Lamoine Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Westminster, Vt., March 15, 1829. His father and mother, William and Betsey (Mason) Holton, were natives of Vermont, the latter being born in Cavendish, that State. His paternal grandparents, William and Olive (Rockwood) Holton, were also natives of Vermont, as were the grandparents on the maternal side, Daniel and Betsey (Spaulding) Mason. The great-grandfather, Joel Holton, was born in Northfield, Mass., July 10, 1738, and the great-grandmother, Bethiah Farwell, was born in Mansfield, Conn., in 1717. She was a daughter of William and Bethiah Eldridge, of that town. Joel Holton was a son of John, born August 24, 1707, and Mehitabel (Alexander) Holton, of Maryland. John was a son of William and Abigail (Edwards) Holton, from Northampton, England. William was a son of John and Abigail Holton. John was a son of William Holton who, in 1634, came to Massachusetts, from Ipswich, Suffolk County, England. In 1636 he was the first settler of Northampton, Mass., where he died August 12, 1791. His wife, Mary, died November 16, 1791. He was elected deacon of the first church of Northampton, member of the first Board of Magistrates, and Representative to the General Court. He made the first motion in town meeting to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks, and was the first Commissioner to the General Court in Boston, in furtherance of that temperance measure.

William Holton, father of Henry A., came to McDonough County in 1835, and settled in

Bethel Township, on land bought at auction, in Section 30. His wife died in 1841 and he afterward married Maria Sophia Waddill, by whom he had two children, John Wesley and Elizabeth Rachel (Mrs. Jacob P. Myers). The subject of this sketch was the second of six children. He staid with his father until he was twenty-one years old, and first worked out at grubbing for a neighbor to whom his father was indebted. He never had but a half-dollar of his own until after he became of age. When he came to Illinois he journeyed with teams and wagons, starting September 10, 1835, and arriving December 14th, of the same year. Before he was twenty-two years old, Mr. Holton married and commenced farming on rented land. This he continued two years, and then worked one year for his oldest brother. At the end of this period he bought a farm of eighty acres, where he now lives, having added to it until he now owns 220 acres in Sections 26, 34 and 27. He carries on general farming and raises cattle, horses and hogs.

On February 4, 1851, Mr. Holton was married to Rebecca Scott, who bore him the following children, namely: William S., who died in infancy; Mary (Mrs. John Cayot), John, Jeremiah, Catherine (Mrs. David Rodenhamer), Emma (Mrs. William T. Price), who died December 14, 1902; David, who is at home, and has one girl living; Amos, and Belle (Mrs. J. B. Ruffner), of Macomb, Ill. Mrs. Holton died April 4, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Holton also raised a nephew (his sister's child), viz.: James Allen Toland, who was born December 6, 1871, whose mother died when he was six days old, and who now resides at Downer's Grove, Ill. Religiously, Mr. Holton is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Republican. He enjoys the sincere respect and esteem of all who know him.

HORRELL, Robert L., one of the oldest farmers in McDonough County, Ill., both in point of age and length of residence, is the much respected subject of this sketch. Mr. Horrell was born in Adair County, Ky., March 19, 1825, and is a son of James and Lee (Carson) Horrell, the father of whom was born in Virginia and the mother, in North Carolina. The paternal grandparents, Oliver C. and Mary (Tate) Horrell, were natives of Virginia, while the maternal grandparents, James and Cath-

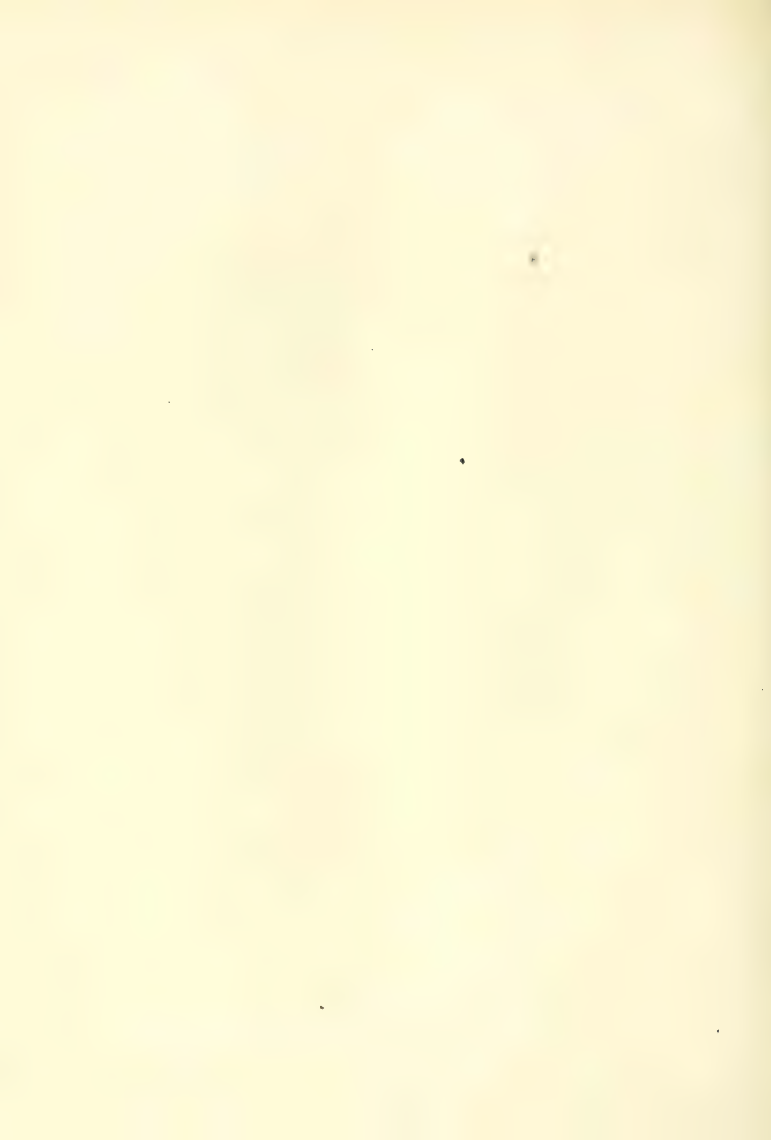
erine (Nesbit) Carson, were of North Carolina origin. James Horrell brought his family to what is now Scott County, Ill., in the fall of 1827. In 1835 he moved to McDonough County, and settled in Section 4, Bethel Township, where he first entered 160 acres of land, and later, 190 acres more. The father died in 1842 and the mother, in 1847. Robert L. Horrell is the third of a family of six children, four of whom were boys. In early youth he attended the common school and continued to live in the old homestead until 1856. At that period he bought the eighty acres of land on which he has since resided. He has seen Indians roaming over this region, and many deer, prairie wolves, etc., in all directions. Mr. Horrell is engaged in raising horses, cattle and hogs. His main crop is corn for feeding purposes.

On February 16, 1854, Mr. Horrell was married to Mary A. Kinkade, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Six children resulted from this union, namely: Mary E.; William Hugh, John D. D., Harriet L. (died in July, 1864); Clara R. (Mrs. E. T. Riden), who died in 1885, at the age of twenty-one years, and Robert Jesse. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Democrat. He served as Supervisor six years, Tax Collector six years, and Road Commissioner three years. He was one of the first incumbents of the last named office when the township was organized.

HORROCKS, Abraham, a retired farmer living in Bardolph, Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Lancashire, England, July 5, 1832, a son of Thomas and Ellen (Kay) Horrocks, natives of England. Grandfather Horrocks was also of English nativity. In boyhood, Mr. Horrocks attended school in his native country. He came to the United States in 1855, and located in Pottsville, Pa., where he was employed four years at mining coal. At the end of that period he came to Colchester, McDonough County, Ill., where he worked at coal mining and brick making. In 1874 he started a brick manufacturing plant at Bardolph, which he operated until 1893, and then sold to Edward Chandler, who lost it by fire within a few months after its purchase. Long before the sale of the brick-yard, Mr. Horrocks had bought a farm, to which he moved in 1893, remaining there until February, 1904, when he returned to Bardolph to live in retirement. In 1883 Mr.



Rev. F. G. Lenz



Horrocks lost his right arm, which was torn off by being caught in a shaft with sprockets. He is also ailing with rheumatism which leaves him an invalid.

In 1855 Mr. Horrocks was married to Eliza Fletcher, who was born and schooled in England. She died in 1888. On January 29, 1890, Mr. Horrocks was married to Mrs. Kate Marchant, a native of Marsh, Cambridgeshire, England, who is the mother of two children by her first marriage: Harold H., of Kansas City, Mo.; and Elizabeth, who is at home. Mrs. Horrocks' first husband was Howard Marchant, a lawyer who was in practice at New Castle-on-Tyne, and died in England on July 1, 1888, and is buried at Ventnor, Isle of Wight. In 1889, Mrs. Marchant came to Illinois and located at Bardolph. In religion, Mr. Horrocks adheres to the faith of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Republican, and fraternally, is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. He has led a very industrious and upright life, and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

HORTON, Thomas.—The retired population of Macomb, recruited from many callings and representing many types and nationalities, has among its members none who have more surely won the right to lay aside their accessories of labor and withdraw from the ranks of the workers of the world than Thomas Horton. Mr. Horton is one of the substantial men of the town, and owns a commodious and comfortable home on South McArthur Street. His busy hands have plied the tools of the shoemaker, the implements of the agriculturist, and the death-dealing weapons of the soldier. To all of these he has lent dignity and understanding.

From an English ancestry Mr. Horton inherits the strong and self-reliant traits which have assisted in achieving his merited success and won the confidence of his fellowmen. Born in the south midland county of Northampton, England, June 2, 1832, he is a son of Joseph and Jane (Haddon) Horton, who, after spending part of their lives in Southamptonshire, came to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1854, and lived there until their decease. The necessity for early self-support resulted in the retirement of the youth from the school-room and his apprenticeship at the shoemaker's bench. At the age of eighteen years, equipped with his useful trade, unbounded faith in the

future and the physical endurance of the average English-bred youth, he immigrated to the United States, and soon after arrived at Littleton, Schuyler County, Ill. In 1850 this region was thinly settled, but its fertility promised much for both shoemaking and agriculture, to both of which the young man had turned his attention. Eventually he purchased forty acres of land near Littleton, to which he later added 160 acres more, making this his home until 1880, when, although still retaining ownership of this farm until 1886, he retired from active life, locating at Industry, McDonough County, where he lived ten years. He then spent some time in Iowa, afterward living for eighteen months in Blandinsville, McDonough County, finally, in 1893, settling in Macomb, which since has been his home.

On August 5, 1862, Mr. Horton enlisted in Company G, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and while with the Army of the Cumberland in Kentucky, was taken prisoner, and after being paroled remained in Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, from December 29th until the following September. He then was exchanged and joined the Fourth Corps, First Brigade, Second Division of the Army of the Cumberland, under General Philip Sheridan, and during the remainder of his period of service participated in all of the principal engagements. He experienced practically all of the vicissitudes of war, and during July, 1864, while in Georgia, was wounded in the hand by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was honorably discharged with his regiment June 12, 1865.

In 1855, five years after arriving in Illinois, Mr. Horton married Elvira P. Middleton, who was born in Erie County, Pa., and was an early settler of Schuyler County, Ill. Mrs. Horton died in July, 1890, and on May 27, 1891, Mr. Horton was united in marriage to Nettie Maxwell, born in Harrison County, Ohio. Of this union there are two children, of whom Ruby N. was born July 3, 1893, and Garnet J., September 17, 1894. Mr. Horton is a staunch supporter of Republican principles, although he never has been willing to accept official recognition. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and finds his religious home in connection with the Baptist Church. As a farmer he established and maintained a high standard of labor, and as a man he has ever been respected for his honesty, high-minded-

ness and devotion to the best interests of the community.

HORWEDEL, August, a well-known and thriving farmer of Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Baden, Germany, September 14, 1840. His parents were John and Sevilla (Fischer) Horwedel, also natives of Baden, Germany. August Horwedel was brought to the United States in 1851 by his parents, who settled on a farm in York County, Pa. There the family lived until 1866, when all but August came to Fulton County, Ill., the son following in 1866. His schooling was thus obtained partly in Germany and partly in America. In Fulton County he was employed as a bridge carpenter on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for twelve years. At the end of that period he bought a farm of sixty acres in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, where he has since been engaged in general farming, raising hogs, etc. He is a thorough farmer and his labors bring forth substantial results.

Mr. Horwedel has been twice married, his first wife being Sarah Plocher, a native of Pennsylvania, whom he married in August, 1861, and who died December 20, 1869. She bore him three children—Jacob, Louis and Martha Wichert (Mrs. Cooney). His second marriage took place April 19, 1870, when he was united with Rachael Mercer, who was born in Noble County, Ohio, where she received her education in the common schools. Three children were the offspring of the second union, namely: Annie (Mrs. David Miller), and Frank and Elmer, who remain under the paternal roof. Religiously, Mr. Horwedel is a devout believer in the creed of the Catholic Church, and politically, is associated with the Democratic party. He has held the office of School Director in his township for nine years.

HOUSTON, William W., M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., was born on February 24, 1877, near Fountain Green, Ill., the son of Thomas and Mary (Campbell) Houston. His mother was a native of Fannettsburg, Franklin County, Pa. Thomas Houston, the father, also born in Pennsylvania, at the age of six months was brought to Hancock County, Ill., by his parents,

and after reaching maturity, there followed agricultural pursuits until 1891, when he moved to Carthage, Ill., and retired from business. The mother died in 1895.

William W. Houston attended public school in his boyhood, meanwhile helping his father on the farm. In early manhood he pursued a course of study in Carthage College, and subsequently entered the Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1901. After taking a post-graduate course in the Chicago Policlinic, he located in Good Hope in July, 1901, and opened an office and commenced practicing medicine. He is regarded as well grounded in the theory as well as the practice of his profession. The proof is in his patronage, which has already grown to such proportions that he is hardly able to attend to it, working night and day and driving two teams alternately.

On June 25, 1897, Dr. Houston was married to Ethel Newland, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Newland, natives of Ohio, who reside near Carthage, Ill. Mrs. Houston was born and schooled in Hancock County, Ill. Three children—William C., Sarah Elizabeth and Nellie Carroll—are the issue of this union. In political contests, the Doctor supports the Republican party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a member of Good Hope Lodge No. 617, A. F. & A. M.; Good Hope Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and Mystic Workers. The Doctor's office is without question the best fitted for the practice of his profession in the county, being equipped with an X-ray static machine, operating tables and surgical instruments, as well as quite an extensive library. He holds memberships in the Illinois State Medical Society and the McDonough County Medical Society.

HOWARD, G. B., a well-known farmer, of McDonough County, Ill., was born in Monroe County, Ky., in 1848, a son of John and Cherry (Robinson) Howard, also natives of that State. The subject of this sketch is one of a family of fifteen children, all of whom reached years of maturity, and thirteen of whom are still living. He was reared on his father's farm in Kentucky, and in boyhood attended the public schools in his vicinity. In 1869 he came to McDonough County, and worked for some time in Sciota Township. In 1873, he bought from



MR. AND MRS. J. M. LITTLE

Mustine Brothers 160 acres of land in Section 10, Sciota Township, where he engaged in farming. All the improvements on the place were made by him. Since 1901, he has rented out the farm, and has been associated with John Yeast, in buying and selling cattle.

In 1872, Mr. Howard was married to Sarah Argenbright, who was born in Indiana, and two children have been born to them, namely: Hubert, and May (Mrs. Cozad).

HOY, Robert J., a well-known and prosperous carpenter and builder, of Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Paterson, N. J., December 23, 1859, a son of William H. and Maria (Blauvelt) Hoy, who were natives, respectively, of Orange and Paterson, N. J. The subject of this sketch came to Prairie City, with his parents, in 1868, and receiving his early education in the public schools of Prairie City and Avon. After being variously occupied in the meantime, he established himself in the contracting and building line in 1898. Among the many fine houses which he has since built may be mentioned the residence of Adam Wagner, of Greenbush Township, Warren County, Ill.; that of Vernon S. Kean, in the same township; the homes of D. Douglas, in Lee Township, Fulton County, and Mrs. Homer Burch, of Fulton County; and the residences of Benjamin Welch, Frank Hubanks and H. C. Spurgeon, of Prairie City. The architectural ability and constructive skill manifested in designing and building these houses serve to indicate the superior attainments and qualifications of Mr. Hoy in this line of endeavor.

Mr. Hoy was united in marriage, on May 23, 1883, with Nettie Bivens, who was born and schooled in Prairie City, and their child, Pearl, died in infancy. Politically, Mr. Hoy supports the policies of the Republican party, and fraternally is a member of the Golden Gate Lodge No. 248.

HUBANKS, John, known as the proprietor of a thriving livery business in Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Knox County, Ill., March 7, 1854. His father, Alfred Hubanks, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother born in the State of New York. The subject of this sketch spent his early years in Flat, Fulton County, Ill., where he was employed in working on a farm. Afterward, for a

time he lived in southwestern Kansas, where he followed the same occupation. In 1895 he came to Prairie City and established himself in the livery business, in which he has been successful. Besides keeping horses and rigs for hire, he furnishes feed for a considerable number of "transients." Mr. Hubanks was united in marriage on September 17, 1881, with Jennie Dilley, a native of New Jersey. Their union has resulted in six children, as follows: Abbie, Edna, Dessie, Zoe, Ross and Allie. Mrs. Hubanks is a daughter of Simon Peter Dilley, a native of Hunterdon County, N. J., and Marguerite Ann Eyke, who was born in Somerset County, that State. Her paternal grandparents, Aaron and Sally (Shirts) Dilley, were natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively, and had a family of fourteen children, of which her father was second in order of birth. Politically, Mr. Hubanks is a Republican and his religious faith is of the Methodist Church.

HUDSON, James.—Of James Hudson it may be said that opportunity has never knocked vainly at his door, but rather has found a lighted candle to guide its approach, and, within, a mind and energy responsive to its promptings and exactions. To this happy faculty of readiness do countless thousands owe their success in life. In this instance, allied to business sagacity and practical common sense, it has raised this well-known pioneer to large land-ownership in Walnut Grove Township, to prominence in politics, activity in religious affairs, and keen interest in the promotion of education, good government, and other civilizing agencies. Mr. Hudson was born in Jefferson County, Ill., June 16, 1839, a son of Edwin and Sarah (Lyles) Hudson. His parents were of the South, the father being born in Mecklenburg County, Va., and the mother, in Hickman County, Tenn. They were married in Tennessee, and previous to their coming to Illinois in 1838, lived some years in the former State. About 1854 the family moved to Canton, Fulton County, Ill., and here James Hudson completed his education in the public schools. In October, 1863, at the age of twenty-four, he married Louise M. Green, and established a home of his own on a farm in Knox County, Ill., where he lived until coming to McDonough County in 1868. Purchasing

land in Walnut Grove Township, he added thereto as success permitted, until he became the owner of 872 acres of as fine land as is to be found in the Central West. Studying agriculture from a scientific standpoint, and keeping abreast of the times upon the multitudinous subjects of interest and use to the farmer, he came to represent the kind of country life and effort which, from time immemorial, has been increasingly associated with the foundation of communities. In 1896 Mr. Hudson retired from active management of his farm to the town of Bushnell, where he owns four residences, and where he has surrounded himself with the comforts and refinements of existence. In early life Mr. Hudson subscribed to the principles of the Democratic party, and ever since has been a staunch and uncompromising supporter. While he ever has regarded politics as a side issue, he has been drawn into the vortex of preferment by special executive and organization ability. For seven years he has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of Walnut Grove Township, and since coming to Bushnell has been on the Board of Education for six years. One of the most hotly contested elections in the history of the county was that for the mayoralty of Bushnell in the spring of 1905, the opposing forces being represented by Mr. Hudson of the Citizens' party, and Mr. Harris of the Republican. According to the original count Mr. Harris won the election by nine votes, but fraud being suspected, a recount was secured upon the demand of Mr. Hudson, and it was found that he had been defeated by a majority of twelve votes. Political excitement probably never ran higher in the quiet, law-abiding town of Bushnell. The Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder, has for many years profited by the personal exertions and generous monetary support of Mr. Hudson, and he is a leader in its charities and enterprises looking to moral uplift of the people. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, being a member of the T. J. Pickett Lodge No. 307. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson are parents of four children: Zalmon, Eva Maud, Mary Lucretia and Rosa May. The practical and useful life of Mr. Hudson is a reflex of his character. He is above all subterfuge, and especially in his political action is he fearless in denouncing wrong and upholding right. To an unusually satisfying degree does he enjoy the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

HUGHES, James M., a well-known resident of Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., who is conducting a blacksmith and woodworker's shop, was born in Blandinsville Township, on June 26, 1851. He is a son of Austin and Malinda (Driscoll) Hughes, natives of the State of Kentucky. Austin Hughes, who was a farmer, came in 1851 to the northwestern portion of Blandinsville Township, where he purchased a farm and followed farming for some years. After disposing of this farm he moved to Clark County, Mo., on the Mississippi River bottoms, and died in Scotland County, at Memphis, Mo., aged eighty-four years. James M. Hughes attended the district schools in early boyhood, and at the age of fifteen years learned the trade of a blacksmith, in Johnson County, Mo. In early manhood he went to Texas, where he remained three years. Returning to his McDonough County home on a visit, he was prevailed upon to work there at his trade, which he did during the year 1872. In the following year he opened a blacksmith shop in Blandinsville, and has continued at the same location ever since. In the rear of the blacksmith shop he conducts a woodworker's shop, and in both lines his industrious habits and close attention to business have secured for him a profitable patronage.

On June 15, 1873, Mr. Hughes was married to Frances Mustine, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Six children are the offspring of their union, namely: Gertrude (Mrs. Bloom); Ernest, who is practicing law in Iowa; Jessie (Mrs. Warrant); Bertha (Mrs. Griggs); Mary (Mrs. Grigsby) and Charles. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Democrat. He has served on the Town Board for several years. Fraternally, Mr. Hughes is connected with the A. O. U. W.

HUGHES, T. B., proprietor of a flourishing confectionery and restaurant in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., November 2, 1858. His father and mother, Jared and Rohana (Hartpents) Hughes, were also natives of that county. T. B. Hughes was the fourth of six children born to his parents, and after his course at the common school was completed remained at home until the fall of 1881. Then he worked on a farm near Bushnell until 1885. Subsequently, he was clerk in a hotel for three years, and after leaving that position spent thirteen

Albert T. Lindsay
Alice Lindsay



years in conducting a depot lunch counter and restaurant on the north side of the public square. This he sold out, and came to Macomb, where, on November 24, 1902, he bought a confectionery and restaurant on the north side of the public square. He sold a half interest in this in August, 1902, to T. J. Fennell. The concern handles all varieties of confectionery, manufactures ice cream, and does a fine restaurant business.

On February 18, 1891, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage with May L. Hathwell, who was born and schooled in Bushnell. Politically, Mr. Hughes is a Republican, and although devoting close attention to business affairs, takes an active interest in his party's success. He served four years as Alderman of the Second Ward in Bushnell. Fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

HUNGATE, John H., lawyer and banker of La Harpe, Hancock County, Ill., was born in that county June 2, 1838. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native place, and he afterward pursued a preparatory course in Knox College and Burlington University. Subsequently he qualified himself for the legal profession by taking a course in the Law Department of Northwestern University, from which he received the degree of LL. B., when he entered upon the practice of law in Macomb. From 1864 to 1868, he held the office of Circuit Court Clerk of McDonough County, Ill., and is the author of the law requiring an index of court records. In 1868 he opened a law office in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained over four years. In 1874 he came to La Harpe, Ill., and organized the Bank of Hungate, Ward & Co. In 1876 Mr. Hungate was the candidate of his party for Congress, but met with defeat. He assisted in organizing the Title and Trust Company of Peoria, Ill., which was afterward consolidated with the Dime Savings Bank of that city. In January, 1907, the Bank of Hungate, Ward & Co., was changed to the First National Bank of La Harpe, and Mr. Hungate became its President. He is President of the Board of Trustees of Gittings Seminary at La Harpe, Ill., and President of the Board of La Harpe High School. At one time he and his partner, Mr. Q. C. Ward, purchased the First National Bank at Macomb, and converted it to a private bank. Mr. Hungate has been interested in banks at

Good Hope and Sciota, McDonough County, and in Fulton County. On May 8, 1878, Mr. Hungate was united in marriage with Florence E. Matthews, of Monmouth, Ill., and they have four children: Ward, Edith, John and Harold. In fraternal circles, Mr. Hungate is identified with the A. F. & A. M., having been a Mason at Macomb, Ill., and is also a member of I. O. O. F. He is a man of broad information, and has traveled extensively in the United States and Europe.

HUNT, Henry F., a prominent farmer in Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the county named on November 14, 1858, and in his boyhood enjoyed the advantages of the common schools in his locality. He is a son of Simon W. and Rebecca (Stookey) Hunt, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Ohio. The paternal grandparents, Joshua and Abbie (Bacon) Hunt, were natives of Tennessee. Simon W. Hunt, who was a farmer by occupation, came to McDonough County in 1832, and entered land in Section 33, Tennessee Township, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. He died in August, 1903.

Henry F. Hunt is one of a family of eight children born to his parents, six of whom are living. He grew up on his father's farm to mature years, and in course of time bought his present farm in Section 33, Hire Township, where he has followed farming and stock-raising with successful results. He is a man of sound judgment and upright character and is careful and systematic in his farming methods.

On October 29, 1886, Mr. Hunt was united in marriage with Edie Young, a native of McDonough County, and a daughter of C. A. and Rebecca (Ireland) Young, who were natives of Ohio. One child, Bernice, has been born of this union. Politically, the subject of this sketch is in favor of the policies of the Democratic party. He has served as Tax Collector in Tennessee Township, and later held the office of Road Commissioner in Hire Township. Fraternally, he is a member of the order of M. W. of A.

HUSTON, George B., the subject of this sketch, is the well-known Vice-President of The Huston Banking Company of Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill. He is a son of Preston and Elmira

(Berry) Huston. His father was born in McDonough County, Ill., his mother in Monroe County, Ind. George B. Huston was born and reared on a farm near Blandinsville and attended the district schools of the neighborhood. In early manhood he went to Colorado for the benefit of his health and, while in that State, was employed in the First National Bank of Delta.

In September 1895 the Huston & McCord Bank was organized in Blandinsville and George B. Huston was made Cashier and remained in this and position until 1905, when, by change in the firm and a reorganization as The Huston Banking Company, he became Vice-President of the new organization. The other officers are John Huston, President, and Guy Huston, Cashier. The institution does a large exchange and banking business, having an individual responsibility of \$300,000. It is a member of both State and National Bankers' Associations.

On May 1, 1895, Mr. Huston was married to Sadie Graham, of Delta, Colo. Two children, Gladys and Preston, Jr., have resulted from this union. Politically, Mr. Huston is a Democrat, and a high degree Mason, is also a member of the Creve-Coeur Club of Peoria. His influence in social and business circles is wide and permanent.

HUSTON, John, a much respected retired farmer of Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., who is living in the enjoyment of a handsome competency, was born in Blandinsville Township, September 6, 1848. He is a son of John and Anna (Melvin) Huston, natives of the State of Tennessee, where the father was born in White County. John Huston, Sr., came to Illinois in 1829, and located near Jacksonville. In the spring of 1830 he moved to a point six miles northeast of Blandinsville, where he lived on his farm during the remainder of his days. He was a man of unusual ability and much force of character. He was a member of the convention held in 1847, for the purpose of framing a new Constitution for the State of Illinois, also served as Representative in the State Legislature 1850-52, and was the first County Treasurer elected in McDonough County. John Huston, the son, is one of a family of eight children, of whom seven were boys, four of whom are still living. He grew to manhood on the paternal farm, at intervals attend-

ing the country schools and afterward taking a course in Abingdon College. Up to 1901 he continued his occupation as a farmer and fine stock-breeder, but is now Vice-President of the Huston Banking Company. He owns a number of large farms in McDonough County, which he rents out, and, while actively engaged in farming, he devotes much attention to importing and breeding French Percheron horses. On retiring from the farm he built a fine residence in Blandinsville, which he now occupies.

On May 1, 1870, Mr. Huston was married to Allie Lovitt, a native of Ohio, who was educated in Abingdon College. Six children are the offspring of their union, namely: Lowell, Wendell, Guy, Elgin (Mrs. Schee), Ross and Errett. Religiously, Mr. Huston is a member of the Christian Church, in which he has officiated as elder since 1871. Politically, he is a Democrat, and fraternally, is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. The subject of this sketch is a much read and much traveled man, of high intelligence and upright character, is one of the most prominent citizens of Blandinsville, and is regarded as a pillar in the business and social fabric of the community.

HUSTON, John M., a prominent and substantial farmer, who, for more than forty years, has been pursuing his vocation in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, was born in Henderson County, Ill., in the year 1833, a son of George and Catherine (Rowan) Huston, the former, a native of Virginia, and the latter, of Ohio. George Huston, a farmer by occupation, settled in Henderson County at a very early period, and followed farming during the remainder of his life. The subject of this sketch is one of a family of four children born to his parents, two of whom are still living. In his boyhood he utilized the opportunities afforded by the country schools of his neighborhood, and, on reaching years of maturity, applied himself to farming on his own account. He moved to his present place in Section 1, Blandinsville Township, in 1864. At that time he purchased 185 acres of land from Israel Camp. He is also the owner of a considerable amount of land in Henderson County, where he has always been engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In 1857, Mr. Huston was united in marriage with Lydia Duncan, who was born in McDonough County, where she re-



W. M. Lipe

ceived her early education in the district schools in the vicinity of her home. Five children resulted from this union, namely: Luther, Robert L., Mary (Mrs. Oakman), Burris and Thalus. Mr. Huston has served as School Director for a number of years. Religiously, he participates in the services of the Christian Church. Mr. Huston is a man of high standing in the community, and is regarded as one of its leading farmers and citizens.

HUSTON, Luther, a well-known and prosperous farmer, living on Section 25, Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, Ill., where he is the owner of 300 acres of land, is a son of John M. and Lydia (Duncan) Huston, both natives of the State of Illinois—the former, born in Henderson County, and the latter, in McDonough County. John M. Huston has followed agricultural pursuits for many years, and is looked upon as a representative man in his vocation. A brief record of his life may be found elsewhere in this volume. Luther Huston was born in Henderson County, Ill., November 23, 1861, and came with his parents to McDonough County when he was about twelve years of age. He was one of a family of ten children born to his father and mother, of whom six are still living. He was reared on the home farm and assisted his father in the work, meanwhile receiving the necessary education in the public schools of the vicinity. When he was twenty-one years old, he began farming on his own account and has thus continued ever since. He is engaged in general farming and raising stock, and has made most of the improvements on his homestead.

On February 6, 1889, Mr. Huston was united in marriage with Flora Welch, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Two children are the offspring of this union, namely: Callie and Royce. In political circles, Mr. Huston is classed as a Democrat. Religiously, he is an adherent of the Christian Church, and his fraternal affiliation is with the M. B. of J. The subject of this sketch is a conscientious, dutiful and thoroughly reliable man, and a useful member of the community.

HUSTON, Preston.—The possession of eight hundred and seventy acres of land in McDonough County not only indicates the financial standing of Preston Huston, but is an evi-

dence of the untiring industry, good judgment and integrity which have accompanied this popular promoter of agriculture to the threshold of his seventieth year. Nine years before the birth of Mr. Huston in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, on September 14, 1837, his parents, John and Ann (Melvin) Huston, arrived from White County, Tenn., where they were born, and took up land which still echoed to the warwhoop of the Indian, and presented as noteworthy features the trails and wigwags of the dusky huntsmen of the plains. Blandinsville Township in 1829 was a promise unfulfilled, a hope which flourished only in the heart of the settler who had strayed from his fireside in the eastern country, and who, with but a log enclosure to shield him from the elements of the seasons, strained his muscles to accomplish the redemption of the prairies. To such a task did the elder Huston dedicate his mature energies, with the result that he became one of the foremost tillers of the soil in his township, and was its oldest surviving settler when his life's work was done.

As opportunity offered, Preston Huston attended a little log school house near his home, but far the greater part of his education has been a matter of later research and observation. He was trained to the gospel of industry, and his labor extended from the rising to the setting of the sun. His reward was the gift of a tract of raw land from his father, when he started out on his independent career, and, with this as a nucleus, he has advanced to his present large possessions. The farm upon which he lived so many years, and which he painstakingly improved to one of the finest properties in the county, was occupied by him until about twelve years ago, since which time he has made his home in the town of Blandinsville.

Mr. Huston was married to Mary Elmira Berry, September 12, 1861. She was a daughter of the late Col. William Berry, so well and favorably known in McDonough County, and was born in Monroe County, Ind., in 1839. She died December 29, 1871. Of this union were born five children, of whom George B. is the sole survivor. Mrs. Huston died December 29, 1871, and on May 15, 1874, Mr. Huston was married to Mrs. Martha Campbell Berry as his second wife. Mr. Huston has never desired

or been willing to accept official honors, although he has stanchly supported the principles of the Democratic party. His religious affiliations are with the Christian Church, and fraternally he is a Mason. He is one of the upbuilders of McDonough County who has wisely developed its latent possibilities, and his record is one which lends strength and dignity to its interesting history.

IMES, Charles I.—From the workshop of a mechanic, through the difficult and enlightening profession of law, and a more varied general experience than falls to the lot of the average man, Charles I. Imes has advanced to what, by many thinking minds, is considered the highest plane in the business world, that of managing partner of a reliable monetary institution. The qualities which make the successful banker were as apparent in the early life of the manager of the Bank of Colchester as they are in his mature years, and it may be said of him, as of the majority thus employed, that he has gravitated irresistibly towards this larger and necessary occupation. Cautious, painstaking, conservative, not given to wasting enthusiasm, the master of details and the personification of accuracy, he is well schooled in those things which tend to public confidence, than which no more essential asset is at the disposal of the financial caretaker. In many ways Mr. Imes has distinct advantage over the men who have spent their entire active lives in the counting room and have diverted their activities in outside channels. The latter have come in contact only with the financial side of men, have seen them only when they had money to deposit, or wished to borrow money. They have not beheld humanity in the action of its business. Much of the life of Mr. Imes has been spent in the open, in close contact with many pursuits which afford ample opportunity for the study of men and things from the broadest standpoint. In Macomb, Ill., where he was born May 4, 1853, his father, William L. Imes (mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work), owned and operated a wagon and carriage manufactory. This proved the waiting opportunity of the youth while still young in years. He gained first a practical common school education, and for one and a half years worked in the paint-

ing department of his father's manufactory. The next five years, during which he engaged in educational work, he also worked for three years in his father's blacksmithing department. His subsequent training in the Macomb Normal was made possible only through economy and ability to earn his own way, and his stern determination to secure the best possible mental training.

In 1878, Mr. Imes, then twenty-five years old and a master of the wagon-maker's trade, began studying law with Crosby F. Wheat, of Macomb. So thorough was his preparation that he was able in 1881 to enter the senior year at the Union College of Law, Chicago, graduating with honors the following year. A fellow student with him at Union College was William J. Bryan, then in the junior class. While at college Mr. Imes read law in the office of Quigg & Tuthill and Cyrus Bentley, of Chicago, and after his graduation returned to Macomb, where for three years he was the law partner of his former preceptor, Mr. Wheat. Thereafter he conducted a general practice of law on his own responsibility, at the same time becoming greatly interested in real estate, and for a number of years serving as Secretary of the Macomb Building and Loan Association. On May 16, 1892, Mr. Imes, with C. V. Chandler, purchased the Bank of Colchester, which owed its establishment, in 1888, to the energy of Stevens Brothers, now of Chicago, and to the management of which Mr. Imes succeeded. He conducts the bank with the assistance of three clerks, and carries on a general banking business, besides making a specialty of loans on real estate. He is extensively engaged in the purchase and sale of town and country properties, and personally is the owner of several fine farms and valuable holdings in both Macomb and Colchester. He is also a heavy stockholder in the Colchester Electric Light and Power Company.

Mr. Imes has always professed Republican attachment, and he has contributed much to the local strength and importance of his party. He was County Supervisor during 1887-88, Mayor of Macomb from 1889 to 1890, and Mayor of Colchester from May, 1903, until May, 1905. For the past nine years he has been a member of the Colchester School Board, and his influence has tended to the maintenance of a high standard of instruction in the public schools.



Henry Mariner

Mr. Imes is one of the most prominent fraternalists in McDonough County, and is a member of the Macomb Blue Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., the Morse Chapter No. 19, the Macomb Commandery No. 61, and the Colchester Eastern Star No. 121. He is also a member of the Washington Encampment No. 39, I. O. O. F., of Macomb, the Military Tract No. 145, I. O. O. F.; the Montrose Lodge No. 104, K. of P., and the Colchester Lodge, M. W. A.

October 1, 1885, Mr. Imes was united in marriage to Mary A. Stapp, who was born on a farm near Macomb, Ill., and educated in the public schools. Mrs. Imes is the devoted mother of three children: Oliver S., Florence and Ralph. The moral convictions of Mr. Imes never have been of the passive sort, but have found expression in many convincing and helpful ways. In June, 1897, with fourteen others, he organized the first Universalist Sunday-school of Colchester, which, from a small beginning, has grown to large proportions, and furnished the chief incentive for the erection of the new brick church which was dedicated March 1, 1903. Mr. Imes contributed generously to the erection and subsequent support of this church. More than the average associate of active finance, Mr. Imes retains a buoyancy and elasticity of thought and sympathy which endears him to a host of friends and well wishers. He is a genial and approachable gentleman, one who furthers, by every wise and practical means, the well-being of the community, and whose moral, intellectual and financial worth is perpetually allied with the towns of his birth and adoption.

IRISH, Benjamin F.—Qualified in youth for the professions of medicine and agriculture, Benjamin F. Irish has known nearly a half century of increasing prosperity in the latter capacity, and at the present time is one of the largest and most resourceful producers in McDonough County, Ill. Mr. Irish presents many claims in favor of moderate and wholesome living, for, notwithstanding the fact that he has passed his seventy-third year, he still is active in his chosen calling, investing it with the skill, good judgment and ripe wisdom which comes of the ability to profit by one's observations and experiences. While Michigan still was a Territory, Mr. Irish was born there in what now is Oakland County, July 10, 1833. He is a son of Dr. Thomas and Issamena (Ellen-

wood) Irish, the former born in New York and the latter in New Hampshire. His father practiced medicine in Michigan for many years, making his home for a part of that time in Ann Arbor, where his son supplemented his earlier educational training with Latin and anatomy at Ann Arbor College. Receiving his license to practice medicine, the young man came to McDonough County in 1853, settling in Fandon, which then was called Middletown, where he practiced medicine for three years. In 1854 he invested his earnings in 120 acres of land in Lamoine Township, and to this he since has added until at the present time he owns 560 acres in McDonough County. In 1879 he located on his present farm, and in 1886 built the large and comfortable residence which the family now occupies. Mr. Irish also owns 400 acres of land in Kansas, 100 acres in Missouri and several pieces of valuable property in Stronghurst, Henderson County.

On April 17, 1856, Mr. Irish was united in marriage to Mary White, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hicks) White, who then were living in Tennessee Township. Mrs. Irish died in 1873, the mother of the following named children: Thomas, a farmer living near Deer Park, Wash., who married (first) Mary Miller, and later his present wife, and who has eight children; Frank Stanley, living half a mile west of his father, who married Lizzie Connor, and who has five children; Alva, the deceased wife of Thomas Miller, a farmer in Carroll County, Mo., and who left four children; Hugh, editor of the "Times," who married Nellie Walker, and lives in Williamsfield, Knox County, Ill., with his wife and one child; Ralph, living near Lewiston, Idaho, who married Minnie Udell; Phila, deceased wife of Franklin Miller, also deceased, and who left two children, Ralph and Charles; and two children who died in infancy. March 17, 1878, Mr. Irish married Mary Hicks, of McDonough County, and of this union there have been born seven children: Eben N., who married Laura Harris, and now owns and operates the farm near Blandinsville, upon which his wife was born and reared, and where was born the only child in the family; John W., a farmer of Hire Township, who married Anna Bryant, of Logan County, Ill., and has two children; Charles H., married to Myrtle Smith, of Hancock County, and occupying a farm near Blandinsville; Rial C., living with

his father; Darius H., deceased; Grover L., living at home; and Minnie, also on the home farm.

Mr. Irish has been a staunch supporter of Democratic politics for many years, and has been one of the most efficient and popular officials in the township, serving as Collector, Assessor, Road Commissioner and Supervisor, holding the latter office eight years, during three years of which he was President of the Board. Mr. Irish represents the men of fine and honorable character who have lent their business sagacity and public spiritedness to the upbuilding of McDonough County, and who, through the success which has attended their efforts, have proved one of its financial, moral and intellectual bulwarks.

JARVIS, Edward Taylor, M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Macomb, Ill., was born just south of Tennessee, McDonough County, March 22, 1877, a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Royce) Jarvis. The mother of the subject of this sketch died when the son was only one year old. During his early youth he attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and then became a pupil in the high school, from which he was graduated in 1896. After teaching two years, he pursued a teacher's course in the Normal School at Macomb, receiving a first-grade certificate. Following this, he took a preparatory literary course in Chicago, and subsequently entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Illinois State University, from which he was graduated with honors in 1904. After practicing his profession one year in Plymouth, Ill., he opened an office in Macomb in 1905, and considering the brevity of his professional career, has attained notable success. Dr. Jarvis is a member of the McDonough County, the Military Tract, and the Illinois State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

On September 21, 1904, Dr. Jarvis was united in marriage with Martha Esther Sapp, who was born in Birmingham, Schuyler County, Ill., and is a daughter of D. M. Sapp, a resident of Plymouth, Ill. On political issues, Dr. Jarvis maintains an independent position, using his best judgment in the exercise of the elective franchise. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Plymouth Lodge No. 888, I. O. O. F., and with the A. F. & A. M.

JARVIS, John F., who is successfully engaged in farming and fruit-raising in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Lamoine Township, this county, February 5, 1859, and there received an education in the public schools. He is a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Royce) Jarvis, the former a native of Indiana. John Jarvis, the paternal grandfather, was a Virginian, and Frank Royce, the grandfather on the mother's side, was born in Tennessee. John Jarvis located in Hancock County, Ill., in 1834. In 1842, he moved to McDonough County and entered seventy acres of Government land in Lamoine Township, which ultimately came into the possession of Edward Jarvis. John F. Jarvis is the third of eight children, five of whom were boys. At the age of twenty-three years he left home and traveled about two years. On returning to McDonough County he applied himself to farming. In the fall of 1890 he bought 195 acres of land in Sections 29 and 32, Chalmers Township, where he carries on general farming. In 1897 he went into the fruit business, and has the largest apple orchard in the county, covering seventy-five acres. He also raises plums, peaches, pears, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries.

On September 20, 1883, Mr. Jarvis was married to Josephine Newell, who was born in McDonough County, and received her early education in the common school and the Macomb Normal School. Five children resulted from this union, namely: Robert, Mary, Arthur, Ora and Chester. Politically, Mr. Jarvis advocates the principles of the Prohibition party. His fraternal connection is with the M. W. A.

JENKINS, Benjamin D., M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Delaware County, Iowa, on February 25, 1868. His father, William Duane Jenkins, was born in 1822, in Butler County, Ohio, and his mother, Martha (Freeman) Jenkins, was a native of New York. The family is of Welsh descent, the paternal grandfather having emigrated from Wales, and settled in Virginia in 1799. After completing his primary mental training in the public schools of his neighborhood, the subject of this sketch pursued a course of study in Lenox College at Hopkinton, Iowa. He then entered Northwestern University at Chicago.

from which he was graduated in medicine on June 13, 1895. Dr. Jenkins began the practice of his profession in Bushnell, Ill., where he remained five years. In 1900 he moved to Macomb, and in a comparatively brief period has acquired a large practice. He holds the position of assistant surgeon in St. Francis Hospital, and is President of the local board of pensions. His standing in the medical fraternity of McDonough County is high, and he enjoys to an unusual degree the confidence and esteem of his patrons.

On October 28, 1894, Dr. Jenkins was united in marriage with Joanna Whitenack, who was born in Clinton, Mo., in 1872, and attended college at Bushnell, Ill. Four children have resulted from this union, namely: Gertrude, William Duane, and two who died in infancy. In politics, Dr. Jenkins gives his support to the Republican party. Fraternally, he is identified with the Macomb Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., K. of P. Lodge of Bushnell, and several insurance orders.

JOHNSON, John H., a retired merchant of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., and ex-Mayor of the city, was born in Fulton County, Ill., November 9, 1834, a son of William D. and Martha (Shackelton) Johnson, natives of New Jersey, being one of a family of eight children. In early manhood Mr. Johnson pursued a course of study in Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., and subsequently applied himself to farming until he reached the age of twenty-six years, when he devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits. During the Civil War he was a First Lieutenant in the Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving in Missouri under Fremont, and later, under Curtis, Rosecrans and Thomas, in Tennessee and Kentucky. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service December 22, 1863, but in May, 1864, re-enlisted at Kirkwood, Warren County, Ill., and served as Assistant Regimental Adjutant of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, with the rank of First Lieutenant, being finally mustered out of the service October 14, 1864, by reason of expiration of his term of enlistment. He rendered much brave and valuable service to the Union cause. On April 30, 1862, he was detailed from his regiment for the command of the military force on the ram "Monarch," of the Western Ram Fleet, which was operating

in connection with Admiral Porter's Gun Boat Fleet on the Mississippi about Fort Pillow, Memphis and Vicksburg. The special engagement of June 8th, in which Lieutenant Johnson took a brave soldier's part, was in front of Memphis. The Confederate fleet was engaged with such vigor that, in one hour and seven minutes, the Union forces sunk seven out of eight of their boats. The Federal fleet afterward dropped down to Vicksburg, where it also gave a good account of itself.

In 1876, Mr. Johnson came to McDonough County, and located in Bushnell. Here he was engaged in merchandising until 1896, when he retired from active efforts. He was the chief promoter of the Bushnell Fair Association, which was chartered in 1893, organized in November of that year, and has held fairs annually since that period. The association owes its success mainly to the efforts of Mr. Johnson. Its first officers were: T. H. B. Camp, President; B. F. Tudor, Vice-President; E. D. C. Haines, Treasurer; and Louis Kaiser, Secretary. The capital stock is \$2,000, with a par value of \$25 per share. The grounds where its fairs are conducted are held under lease for a period of ten years. The association has no debts, and had, on January 1, 1905, a balance of \$1,253.09 in its treasury. Extensive improvements are now being made on the premises. The present officers are: George Bell, President; D. C. Neff, Vice-President; J. S. Nunemaker, Treasurer; and John H. Johnson, Secretary.

On November 19, 1863, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Kate Zook, who was born near Lancaster, Pa. Politically, he is a Republican and served four years as Mayor of Bushnell; fraternally, is connected with the Masonic Order, a member of T. J. Pickett Lodge No. 307 and the G. A. R. The subject of this sketch is a man of superior mental traits and much force of character, and is regarded as one of the most public-spirited and useful members of the community.

JOHNSON, Joseph N., a retired gardener, residing in Macomb, Ill., was born in Old Boston, Lincolnshire, England, February 19, 1835. His parents, Michael and Sarah (Pepper) Johnson, were also natives of Lincolnshire, as was the maternal grandfather, John Pepper. Of the five children born to his parents, Joseph N. John-

son was the third in order of birth. His schooling was obtained partly in England and partly in this country. He came to the United States and located near Plainfield, in Will County, Ill., where he worked at farming. Two years later he went to West Union, Fayette County, Iowa, and there, in April, 1861, enlisted in Company F, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, which saw its first service in Missouri fighting bushwhackers. In September, 1861, he took part in the fight at Blue Mills Landing, near Liberty, Mo. (the home of the famous bandits, the James Brothers), where he was wounded. During the winter of 1861-62 his regiment was on guard duty at the St. Louis Arsenal, and later was at Pittsburg Landing, and took part in the campaign through Tennessee. Having been discharged on account of disability he came to McDonough County, where after recovering his health, he went to work on a farm. This he continued until his marriage, when he rented a farm until 1870, when he bought a farm in Carroll County, Mo., upon which he remained five years. At the end of this period he returned to Macomb, where, after clerking for a while, he bought three and a half acres on West Piper Street, and there engaged in gardening and fruit-raising. He also served about a year as night policeman to fill an unexpired term. In July, 1903, after an absence from his native land of nearly fifty years, he went back to England, where he spent three months, when he returned to the land of his adoption.

On April 26, 1866, Mr. Johnson was married to Mary E. Wisslead, who was born in Sibsey, Lincolnshire, England, where in girlhood she received her education in the public school. Two children were the offspring of this union, namely: Henry N., of San Francisco, Cal., and Effie M., who died in infancy. Religiously, Mr. Johnson adheres to the faith of the Universalist Church, and politically, espouses the cause of the Democratic party. His fraternal connection is with the G. A. R. The subject of this sketch has led a toilsome and persevering life, and has well earned the leisure which he now enjoys.

JOHNSON, T. R., for many years a thriving farmer in Bushnell Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1839. His parents, Durley and Emily (Tomkins) Johnson, were natives of the State of

New York. Mr. Johnson served throughout the Civil War as a non-commissioned officer in the First Regiment Missouri Engineers, and at the close of the struggle, bought eighty acres of land in Bushnell Township, on the east line of Fulton County. In 1891, he moved to his present farm of 120 acres in Section 23, in Bushnell Township, where he follows farming and stock-raising.

In 1866, Mr. Johnson married Mary Ryan, who was born in Knox County, Ill., and this union has resulted in the five children: William Durley; DeWitt D., who lives in Iowa; Viola (Mrs. Hicks); J. B., who dwells under the parental roof, and Bernice (Mrs. Haymaker). Politically, Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and has held the offices of School Director and Road Commissioner. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. and the G. A. R.

JONES, Darius, who, after many years of successful farming just east of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., retired from active pursuits in 1903, was born in Ross County, Ohio, on August 17, 1828, a son of John and Rebecca (Moss) Jones, the former, a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. Mr. Jones came to McDonough County in 1850 and located near Scottsburg, where he engaged in general farming. In 1859 he bought his present farm of eighty acres near Bushnell, to which he has added until there are over 200 acres in that tract. For the past two years this farm has been operated by his son, John L. Jones. Mr. Jones owns another farm of 245 acres two and a half miles east of this, another of 170 acres two miles northeast, and still another of 120 acres in extent north of Bushnell, besides having 320 acres of land in Kansas. He owns 1,000 acres altogether, which he has leased to his children until his death, when the property will belong to them.

On February 23, 1853, Mr. Jones was married to Elizabeth Snapp, a native of East Tennessee. Their union resulted in nine children, six of whom are living, namely: Mary (Mrs. W. E. Hoffman); Caroline (Mrs. David Mowry); John L., who married Minnie Harris; Laura; William G., who married Emma Wallick; and Frank, who married Thera Guernsey. On February 23, 1903, this good couple celebrated their golden wedding. The subject of



J. ROSS MICKEY

this sketch is a member of the Methodist Church. Politically, he belongs to the Republican party, and has served the township as Road Commissioner, School Trustee, School Director, etc. For more than forty years, he was one of the most prominent and successful farmers of McDonough County.

KEE, Samuel, who is successfully engaged in farming in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, March 7, 1847. William Kee, his father, was born in Maryland, while the birthplace of his mother, Mary (Fisher) Kee, was Brownsville, Pa. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Kee, and his maternal grandfather, Jacob Fisher, were natives, respectively, of Maryland and Pennsylvania. On coming to Illinois, William Kee settled first in Fulton County, whence he moved about 1854 to McDonough County, and bought a farm of 120 acres in Eldorado Township. Three years later he sold this and purchased another farm in the same township, where he remained until his death, July 18, 1882. His widow lived on the family homestead until 1888, when she made her home with her son, Samuel, thus continuing until her death, on May 10, 1890.

Samuel Kee is the youngest of a family of seven children. In youth he attended the public schools of his neighborhood and remained at home with his parents until his marriage. He then moved to a farm across the road from his father's, which he had previously bought. At first he bought eighty acres, to which he made additions, until now he is the owner of 200 acres in Eldorado Township. He formerly owned for twenty years eighty acres of farming land in the adjoining county of Hancock. For several years, Mr. Kee has raised Short-horn cattle, and has had them registered since 1904. He also raised hogs, cattle and horses, and carries on general farming. His principal crops are corn, wheat, oats and hay.

On March 28, 1876, Mr. Kee was united in marriage with Edith E. Marshall, who was born March 21, 1853, in Vermont, Ill., where she attended the public schools, and for several years was a teacher in Fulton and McDonough Counties. Her father, John S. Marshall, was born in Cadiz, Ohio, and died at his home near Vermont, Ill., November 23, 1882. Her mother,

Harriet (Asher) Marshall, was a native of Paducah, Ky., and died February 8, 1890. Her paternal grandparents were William and Sarah Marshall. Mrs. Kee is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Kee is a Democrat. He has served as School Director for twenty-five years, and bears the reputation of being one of the most intelligent, thorough and substantial farmers in his township.

KELLY, John M. (deceased), for forty-seven years a successful and substantial farmer in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., August 15, 1829, a son of George and Nancy (Marshall) Kelly, natives of Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather came from Ireland, and his grandfather was an only child. His father, George Kelly, was a farmer by occupation, and also operated a saw-mill. John M. Kelly was reared on a farm in his native county, and received such instruction as the boys of that period were wont to obtain in the public schools. He followed agricultural pursuits in Huntingdon County, Pa. In 1851 he went to Crawford County, Ohio, where he remained three years, and then returned to Pennsylvania. One year afterward he came to McDonough County and located on Section 18, Scotland Township, where he spent the remainder of his days. He departed this life May 2, 1902, aged seventy-two years, eight months and seventeen days. Besides the 160 acres of fine land where he lived, he owned 240 acres in Chalmers Township.

On March 11, 1856, Mr. Kelly was wedded, in Pennsylvania, to Agnes Doran, who died January 14, 1873. The offspring of this union was five children, two of whom, Walker and Charles, fell victims of diphtheria in childhood. Those surviving are: Alice Belle (Mrs. Frank P. Hogan), of Macomb; George B., of Idaho; and John Blair, of Macomb. On April 27, 1875, Mr. Kelly took for his second wife Isabella McAlister, a native of Scotland. One child was the issue of this union, namely: Anna Elizabeth (Mrs. Carl Henderson), of Scotland Township. In politics, Mr. Kelly gave his support to the Democratic party, but never cared for office or public preferment. Religiously, he was connected with the Christian Church, in which he officiated as elder for some time. Mr. Kelly was a man of fine characteristics, enterprising, hos-

pitable, generous and charitable, and was warmly esteemed by all within the circle of his acquaintance.

KENNEDY, Stephen F., a well-known and thriving farmer of Sciota Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Ohio, on April 22, 1861, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Luellan) Kennedy, both natives of the State of Ohio. The subject of this sketch came to McDonough County in 1869 with his parents, who settled in the vicinity of Colchester, where his father was engaged in farming and raising stock. He assisted in the work on his father's farm, and availed himself of the benefits of common schools in the neighborhood of his home. In 1883 he started into farming on his own account in Sciota Township. He bought his present farm of eighty acres in Section 35, of this township, in 1897, and has since been successfully engaged in its cultivation.

On February 24, 1887, Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage with Lettie May Moninger, who was born and educated in Fulton County, Ill. Three children have blessed their union, namely: Joy C., Roscoe M. and Leona Irene.

Politically, Mr. Kennedy espouses the cause of the Democratic party. He has discharged the duties of several township offices with notable credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He has served as Road Commissioner, Assessor, and Collector, and was elected Supervisor of Sciota Township in 1904. In all of these positions of trust his record as a public servant has been beyond reproach.

KENNER, William L., a respected and retired merchant, residing in Macomb, Ill., was born in Fleming County, Ky., July 24, 1838. His father, Leroy W. Kenner, was born in Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary H. Bell, in Fleming County, Ky. Rodeham and Sarah (Foxworthy) Kenner, the paternal grandparents, were natives of Virginia. The maternal grandparents, Benjamin and Mary (O'Bannon) Bell, were natives of Kentucky, the latter having been born in Garrard County, that State. The great-grandfather, William Kenner, was a Virginian. William L. Kenner is the eldest of nine children, the others being as follows: Mary C., deceased wife of Rev. Mr. Walker; Charles, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Lula

(Mrs. C. W. Dudley), of Flemingsburg, Ky.; Maria (Mrs. P. T. Throop), of Nashville, Tenn.; Phoebe (Mrs. E. S. Fogg), of Covington, Ky.; Minnie, who died in infancy; Edwin H., of Flemingsburg, Ky.; and Carrie, of Chicago. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents until February, 1863, attending the common schools and County Seminary in his boyhood, and afterwards pursuing a commercial college course, in Cincinnati, and assisting his father in the general mercantile business at Mt. Carmel, Ky. In 1863 he went to Rush County, Ind., and opened a general store, and bought a farm which he conducted until October, 1865. He then sold out, came to Scotland Township, McDonough County, and there bought a farm. This he rented for one year and came to Macomb, Ill., where, in 1866, he conducted the Randolph House for Mrs. Randolph. Moving back to the farm, he remained there until 1874, when he rented the place and returned to Macomb. Here he dealt in live stock until 1877, after which he was engaged in the clothing and gents' furnishing line until 1892. At that period he sold the concern to Mausser & McClellan, and bought a general store at Table Grove, Ill., in August of that year. This he conducted over three years, when in March, 1895, he sold out and retired from business. Since then he has been at leisure in the fine residence owned by him at No. 307 East Carroll Street, Macomb. Mr. Kenner has had a very busy life, through all of which have been manifested those qualities of industry, energy, diligence and integrity, which insure success.

On February 11, 1862, Mr. Kenner was first married to Emma T. Meyers, who was born in Lincoln County, Ky., and pursued her studies at the Daughters' College, at Harrodsburg, in that State. The offspring of this union were: Joseph B., Mary C., Mattie R., William and Oliver (twins), of whom the former is deceased; and John and James (twins), the latter deceased. The mother of this family died September 3, 1882. On February 25, 1883, Mr. Kenner was married to his second wife, Anna B. (Seward) Garrison, widow of Walter I. Garrison. Two children were the issue of this marriage, viz.: Leroy H., deceased, and Arie Opal. The subject of this sketch is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and politically, upholds the principles of the Republican party.



J. D. MUNGER

KETTRON, Charles, Secretary and General Manager of the Macomb Pottery Company, at Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Lebanon, Boone County, Ind., August 4, 1862. His father, Reuben W. Kettron, was a native of Northern Kentucky, and his mother, Cornelia V. Soule, was born in Indianapolis, Ind. Her father, Joseph Soule, a son of Bishop Soule, was a native of Indiana. Charles W. Kettron is the second of three children born to his parents. He completed his schooling at the age of sixteen years, and came to Macomb, April 20, 1882. For eighteen months he worked in the Eagle Pottery, after which he was employed by the Macomb Pottery Company in the same capacity until 1887. On December 9th of that year he was made General Superintendent, and still holds that position. He was elected Secretary and Manager January 6, 1899. The President of the company is Mrs. C. E. Fisher; Treasurer, I. N. Pearson; and Superintendent of Works, W. S. Hawkins. The company manufactures white glazed stoneware, jars, jugs, churns and like articles. It was organized in 1878, and incorporated January 24, 1882, by J. H. Cummings, A. W. Eddy, A. Fisher and William Fisher.

Mr. Kettron was married October 2, 1888, to Jessie Cummings, who was born and educated in Macomb. Their children are Henry P. and Charles W. Politically, Mr. Kettron is a Republican. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

KING, Jonathan Holden, retired merchant of Macomb, Ill., and highly esteemed as one of the most worthy and substantial citizens of that place, was born in Walnut Grove, McDonough County, Ill., July 24, 1851, a son of Richard Tilton and Martha M. (Holden) King. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, was born in Tennessee, November 28, 1818, and the mother, in Hamilton County, Ohio, July 2, 1822 (their biographical records appearing elsewhere in this volume).

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and afterwards pursued a course of study in Abingdon College. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in farming in Warren County, Ill., where he lived for three years. Thence he moved to St. Clair County, Mo., where he continued farming for a like period. After

spending three years in merchandising at Appleton City, he sold out his business and going to Henry County, Mo., bought a farm, on which he lived until the spring of 1895. He then moved to Macomb and established himself in a small store on West Jackson Street. This he developed into one of the best grocery and general stores in Macomb. He owns two and two-thirds lots, and has recently completed a modern store building. He is now living in retirement, having disposed of his business interests.

Mr. King was married, October 1, 1874, to Sadie L. Wallingford, who was born near Wallingford, Ky., and there received her schooling. The children resulting from this union were Myra (Mrs. A. S. Boyd) and Lore Dale. Mr. King is a Democrat in politics, and his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. While still in the prime of life, he is fortunate in being enabled to enjoy the well-earned ease to which his industry and energy have entitled him.

KING, Richard Tilton (deceased), formerly a prominent farmer in various sections of Illinois and Missouri, who died in St. Clair County, Mo., in October, 1894, and whose widow resides in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in East Tennessee, November 28, 1818, and there attended the common schools and a collegiate institute. His parents, James and Lydia (Tilton) King, were natives of Kentucky. After his marriage, Mr. King bought a farm of 160 acres in Walnut Grove Township, Warren County, Ill., where he lived ten years. He then sold out and moved to Northwestern Missouri, but not liking that country, returned to Warren County and purchased three quarter-sections of land. There he lived until 1879, when he went to St. Clair County, Mo., where he purchased land and also city property, and remained until his death.

Mr. King was married November 28, 1833, to Martha M. Holden, who was born July 2, 1822, in Hamilton County, Ohio, where she received her schooling. Her parents, Jonathan and Phæbe (Rogers) Holden, were born in Vermont and New Jersey, respectively. They moved to Park County, Ind., and six years later to McDonough County, Ill., where they settled on a farm. The first Methodist Episcopal minister of their circuit preached at their house.

At that period Indians were numerous around them. Her father first came to the locality on horseback, and, selling his horses, returned to his home in Indiana on foot, a distance of two hundred miles. He consumed ten days in walking back. The family settled where Colmar village now is, and there the father entered 160 acres of land and bought 160 acres more. While the family lived in Warren County, in 1857, they had a new two-story house, which, with other buildings, was destroyed by a cyclone. All had a narrow escape from death, but were unharmed except Mrs. King, who was badly injured. But two of their old neighbors in McDonough County still survive. The children of Mr. and Mrs. King were as follows: Phebe (Mrs. George Stice), of Monmouth, Ill.; William, of Kansas City, Mo.; James, of Joplin, Mo.; Jonathan, of Macomb; Myra (Mrs. David Stice), of Youngstown, Ill.; Isabelle (Mrs. A. A. Cornell), of St. Louis; Frank, of Windsor, Mo., and Charles, of Kansas City, Mo. In politics, Mr. King was a Democrat. He served as Supervisor of his township, and also as Justice of the Peace. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

KINNETT, E. K., a well-known veterinary surgeon, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Morgan County, Ill., February 26, 1864, a son of Isaac B. and Nancy (Daniels) Kinnett, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Illinois. His maternal grandfather, Verin Daniels, was the engineer of the first locomotive which successfully drew a train of cars in Illinois. E. K. Kinnett is one of a family of five children born to his parents, of whom three are living. He was reared on a farm and received his early education in Jacksonville, Ill. Subsequently he pursued a course of study in the Chicago Veterinary College, from which he was graduated in 1890. He then came to Bushnell, where he has since practiced successfully. He is regarded as thoroughly competent in his profession and has a growing patronage in McDonough County and the counties adjoining.

On October 26, 1892, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Rebecca Dunlap, who was born in the State of Ohio, and pursued a course of study at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. One child, Leon, is the offspring

of this union. In politics, Mr. Kinnett gives his support to the candidate on his personal merits. In fraternal affiliation, he is connected with the Modern Woodmen and American Guild.

KIRK, John J.—Notwithstanding its enormous wealth of resource, Kentucky has proved a fertile recruiting ground for the central and extreme West, and Illinois has profited largely by this healthful unrest of its native sons. Many of the pioneer families of McDonough County came across the intervening States when travel was difficult and dangerous, and all have reflected somewhat of the ability, courtesy and neighborliness always associated with the children of the Bourbon State. Belonging to this class is John J. Kirk, who was born in Adair County, Ky., December 10, 1828, and who came with his parents to Tennessee Township, McDonough County, in the summer of 1834. John and Nancy (Coe) Kirk, his parents, were born in Marion County, Kentucky, and Virginia, respectively, and James Kirk, grandfather of John J., was born in Virginia. Both of the grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and the paternal grandfather was a member of the body guard of the immortal Washington. Grandfather Coe was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, and both were present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

The elder Kirk entered several hundred acres of land in Tennessee Township in 1834, and after farming the same for several years, moved to Blandinsville, where he died shortly afterward. His son, John J., bought the old home place of 156 acres, and added thereto until he owned 316 acres. He devoted his land to the products usually raised in this part of the country, and besides engaged in the breeding and feeding of stock. He became a prosperous and influential farmer, and recently, upon disposing of his property in order to retire, was able to command a large price per acre.

The first marriage of Mr. Kirk occurred in 1854, to Margaret A. Allison, who was born in Virginia, and who became the mother of the following named children: Virginia, Allison, and Olive, wife of Charles Fulkerson. Mrs. Kirk died in 1861, and for his second wife, Mr. Kirk married Amanda Allison, also a native of Virginia. Of this union there were three children: Elizabeth, Sherman and John, of whom



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Sherman is the only survivor. The second Mrs. Kirk died in 1889, and April 10, 1890, Mr. Kirk married Harriet Bartlett. Mr. Kirk is a Republican in politics, but, in spite of frequent solicitations, has never been a willing candidate for office. He has been a staunch supporter of education, and as a farmer has shown due regard for the comforts and refinements as well as the financial rewards of his calling.

KIRK, Tom Dale, proprietor of a marble and granite works in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, England, April 16, 1849. His father, Adam Kirk, was born November 2, 1810, at Aberfeldy, Perth, Scotland, and his mother, Susanna (Dale) Kirk, was born in the same place as the subject of this sketch. Tom Dale, her father, was a native of England. Tom Dale Kirk was the eldest of two children born to his parents. He received his early education in the Ashby Grammar School, and afterward served an apprenticeship of seven years in the granite cutting trade, in England, for nine years thereafter serving as a member of the Government police force. In 1876 he resigned, came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was employed at his trade from July 17th of that year to February 27, 1877. He then came to Lacon, Marshall County, Ill., where he worked at his trade six years, later started in business for himself, but sold out in 1899, and November 15, 1902, moved to Macomb. Here he bought out the O. D. Dqland marble and granite works, where he employs two experienced stone and marble cutters.

Mr. Kirk was married August 29, 1869, to Mary Ann Watchorn, who was born at Waltham on the Wolds, England, and received her mental instruction in the Waltham Grammar School. The subject of this sketch is of the Church of England religious faith, politically, supports the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally, is a Royal Arch Mason. He is a careful and diligent artisan of thorough training and pronounced skill, and his close application to work is laying the foundation of a prosperous career in Macomb.

KIRKPATRICK, John Lane, a representative farmer of McDonough County, Ill., engaged in the pursuit of his calling in Bethel and In-

dustry Townships, was born in Morgan County, Ill., May 27, 1841, a son of Joseph L. and Matilda (Sims) Kirkpatrick, his father being a native of Georgia and his mother of South Carolina. His paternal grandparents, Thomas and Mary (Lane) Kirkpatrick, were natives of Georgia, and his grandparents on the mother's side, Mr. and Mrs. James Sims, were South Carolinians by birth, the grandmother's maiden name being Spiller. The great-grandfather Kirkpatrick was killed by Tories during the Revolutionary War. Thomas Kirkpatrick and his family came to what is now the State of Illinois (then a part of Indiana Territory), and settled in the vicinity of what afterwards became Madison County, and in 1818 represented Bond County as a delegate to the State Convention which framed the first State Constitution. Joseph L. Kirkpatrick was born in this locality in 1803, where his family remained until about 1825, when they removed to Morgan County, and there the grandparents, Thomas Kirkpatrick and wife, died. Joseph L. Kirkpatrick, who became a local Methodist preacher about 1832, and later entered the itinerant service, remained in Morgan County until 1870, when he moved with his family to McDonough County, and purchased 274 acres of land in Industry and Bethel Townships, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying about 1876.

John Lane Kirkpatrick, the subject of this sketch, was the seventh born of eleven children, and lived on the paternal farm until his father's death, receiving his education in the public schools of his locality. After reaching manhood he bought 160 acres of the homestead, on which he has since been engaged in general farming, stock-raising and feeding. After being left a widow his mother lived with him until her death, January 8, 1877. Both parents are buried in Camp Creek Cemetery. Mr. Kirkpatrick has made additions to his farm until he now owns 360 acres, having 120 acres of timber and pasture land in Bethel and Industry Townships. Mr. Kirkpatrick met with a very serious accident on June 2, 1860, being shot in the left arm, which necessitated amputation near the shoulder. Nevertheless, he has since attended to his active duties on the farm.

On September 15, 1868, Mr. Kirkpatrick was married to Mary F. Munson, who was born in Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., where she

attended the district school. The children resulting from their union are: Catherine M. (Mrs. H. C. D. Osborn), who died in 1893, at the age of twenty-four years; George Melvin, of McDonough County, and James Garfield, who is at home. Politically, Mr. Kirkpatrick is a Republican, and in religious faith, a Presbyterian. The subject of this sketch is a thorough farmer and a good citizen. He has proved himself faithful and diligent in all the relations of life.

KIRKPATRICK, Millard T., who is successfully engaged in the piano and organ business in Macomb, Ill., was born in McDonough County, September 17, 1868, and received his early education in the public and Macomb Normal schools. He is a son of Francis A. and Elizabeth (Lowe) Kirkpatrick, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter born near Cairo, Ill., which was also the birthplace of her father, Gilbert Lowe. His paternal grandparents, Joseph L. and Mary Jane (Pratt) Kirkpatrick, were natives of Ohio. At the age of twenty-three years Mr. Kirkpatrick completed his Normal school course, and was then employed for two years in a building and loan association of Keithsburg, Ill., teaching vocal music during the winter season. Subsequently, for eight years, he was engaged in the music business in Mercer County, Ill., where he conducted a store. This he disposed of in 1898 and established himself at Macomb, where he has a wholesale and retail trade. His operations cover a territory of five counties, and include branches at Warsaw, Hancock County, and at Bushnell. He handles the Price & Teeple, Chickering, Chase Brothers, and other styles of instruments, dealing altogether in twelve varieties, together with sheet music. He is the only dealer who has made a success of this business in Macomb, his sales during 1904 numbering eighty-five pianos. This prosperous condition of affairs is attributable to that diligent application to work and unfailing courtesy which win for him a friendly patronage.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was married January 28, 1902, to Clara E. Voorhees (daughter of A. Voorhees, deceased), who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and fraternally, is a member of the Masonic Order (Macomb Lodge No. 17), I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E., of Monmouth, and Montrose K. of P. No. 104.

His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

KIRKPATRICK, R. A.—To have passed nearly half a century of successful labors in an avocation requiring determination, practical ability and science, and a dozen years in a semi-legal calling which is a sure test of personal honesty, tact and good judgment—this surely constitutes a record which should give the participant a high standing in any community. As agriculturist and Justice of the Peace, R. A. Kirkpatrick was thus tried and not found wanting; and such record is all the more to his high credit in that he comes of humble parentage who could give him but the benefits of a common school education. The son of Joseph P. and Patience (Askren) Kirkpatrick, R. A. Kirkpatrick comes of Kentucky parentage, although himself born in Adams County, Ohio. His birthday was January 19, 1825, and he was the second of four children. Having attained his majority, he started as an independent farmer, removing from Ohio to McDonough County in 1866. His first purchase there was eighty acres in Mound Township, upon which he resided until 1892, when he bought the property on East Carroll Street, Macomb, to which he retired and which still constitutes his homestead. In the year mentioned he sold his McDonough County farm, and purchased a tract of 160 acres in Louisa County, Iowa. It was while a resident of Mound Township that he was elected a Justice of the Peace, performing the duties of that position so acceptably that he was retained in office for a period of twelve years. He had also served three years in Adams County, Ohio, in the same capacity. He has been a Republican as long as the party has existed, is affiliated with the G. A. R. (having enlisted in Company I, Ohio Militia, and served one hundred days), and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kirkpatrick's marriage to Nancy Patton, of Adams County, Ohio, occurred December 19, 1851, the children of that union being Taylor, Mary, Zenas, Oceana and Urania. His first wife died in 1870 and he was married to Sarah Work March 16, 1871. His present wife is a native of the Keystone State (Washington County), and came to McDonough County in 1866.

KLINE, Clarence P., a thrifty and industrious farmer of Emmet Township, McDonough Coun-

ty, Ill., was born in Sciota, that county, May 16, 1859, a son of Hezekiah and Mary Ann (Painter) Kline, the father, a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., and the mother, of McDonough County, Ill. The grandfather, Tobias G. Painter, was born in Pennsylvania. Hezekiah Kline came to McDonough County in 1866, and was engaged in the lumber business until his death in 1879. His widow died in Kansas in January, 1887.

Clarence P. Kline is the only child of his parents, although he has a half-brother, Elmore W. Ellis, living in Chicago. Mr. Kline lived with his mother until her death, and in 1884 went to Kansas City, Mo., where, for nine years and ten months, he was engaged as Superintendent of a street railway line. He returned to McDonough County in 1897, and in 1898 purchased the James Crawford farm of 168 acres, in Section 3, Emmet Township, where he carries on general farming, and raises Polled Angus cattle. He also owns a tract of sixty-eight acres, bought in 1905.

On September 28, 1898, Mr. Kline was married to Beryl Painter, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. They have become the parents of five children, namely: Ru Ann G., Corinne Valley, William Elmore, Susie and Julius. In political contests, the subject of this sketch takes the side of the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is identified with the M. W. of A.

KLINE, Hebern C., who is the owner of 640 acres of fine farming land in McDonough County, Ill., and carries on farming very extensively in Hire Township, that county, was born and schooled in Mifflin County, Pa. He is a son of Uriah and Susie (Rubel) Kline, natives of Pennsylvania. Uriah Kline came from Pennsylvania to McDonough County in 1866 and located south of Macomb, where he bought 200 acres of land, on which he conducted farming during the remainder of his life. Hebern Kline came west with his parents in 1866, and in 1891 located in Section 5, Hire Township, McDonough County. He now has 640 acres in Sections 4, 5 and 9, Hire Township, all of which he farms himself. The improvements on the land were also made by him. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising.

On May 16, 1880, Mr. Kline was married to Ella J. Logan, who was born and schooled in

McDonough County. Four children are the offspring of this union, namely: Earl, Pearl, Carl and Ethel. Politically, Mr. Kline is a Democrat; fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

KREIDER, William L., M. D., who has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., for nearly half a century, was born in Washington County, Pa., January 31, 1832, a son of George and Barbara (Brown) Kreider, of whom the former was born in Lebanon County, Pa., and the latter, in the same State. George Kreider was a member, from Fulton County, of the State Convention which framed the new constitution of Illinois in 1847. He died in 1850. Dr. Kreider came to Illinois with his parents in 1835. After utilizing the meager opportunities afforded at that period by the public schools of his neighborhood, he pursued a course of study at Galesburg, and was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 16, 1869. In 1857 he came to Prairie City, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and has continued thus ever since. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Louise C. Weaver, a native of Maryland, on May 14, 1857. Three of the children resulting from this union still survive, namely: Carrie, who married Edwin Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio; Nettie M., who became the wife of J. Lee Simpson, of Boone, Ia., and Winifred, who still remains under the paternal roof. Politically, Dr. Kreider is a member of the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is identified with Golden Gate Lodge No. 248, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been Secretary for eighteen years, and is also a member of McDonough Lodge No. 209, I. O. O. F. It is needless to say, in view of his long experience, that Dr. Kreider maintains a high professional standing, and enjoys the confidence of his numerous patrons in this vicinity.

KRUSE, George W., a retired farmer living in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., and one of its most substantial citizens, was born in Hanover, Germany, June 12, 1832, a son of S. M. D. and Rosa (Leerhoff) Kruse, also natives of the German city named. After finishing his schooling in Germany, Mr. Kruse learned the baker's trade, at which he worked in his native country until he was twenty-five years old. On

November 3, 1857, he landed at New Orleans, and thence came direct to Macomb, where, in the fall of 1858, he started a bakery on West Jackson Street. This he conducted until 1867, when he sold out and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Chalmers Township. On this farm, he lived until 1890, adding to it from time to time until its extent was increased to 620 acres. In 1889 he bought a block on West Piper Street, and moved into a house there, which he remodeled and in which he has since resided. The first 160 acres of land which he purchased was covered with brush, but Mr. Kruse cleared it and made it one of the best improved farms in the county.

Mr. Kruse was first married to Renne M. Gronewold, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in August, 1831, and died November 20, 1867. They became the parents of four children, Frank H., Emma E., Elizabeth R. and H. G. In January, 1869, Mr. Kruse married Agnes McCann, who was born December 24, 1844, in County Down, Ireland, where in girlhood she attended school. Five children resulted from this union, namely: William, Anna, George H., Peter and Clara (Mrs. Joseph Burke). Mrs. Agnes Kruse died August 27, 1905. Politically, Mr. Kruse is a Democrat. He has served two terms as Supervisor and has held the office of Highway Commissioner in Chalmers Township for two terms.

LACKENS, George A., who is the present popular and efficient Mayor of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., and the proprietor and publisher of the "Good Hope Reflector," has furnished, in his comparatively brief career, an impressive illustration of what can be accomplished by energy, perseverance and integrity of character. Mr. Lackens was born in Franklin County, Pa., on June 19, 1860. He is a son of William and Eleanor (Mackey) Lackens, also natives of that State and county. William Lackens was a shoemaker by trade, and a very industrious and worthy man. He and his estimable wife lived fifty-three years in Franklin County, occupying during that long period four different houses, not more than three miles apart. In early youth, the subject of this sketch utilized the advantages afforded by the district schools of his native State, and afterward supplemented this rudimentary instruction by a course of study in Kennedy Academy.

At the age of sixteen years, he had saved a sufficient amount of money to pay his way to Carroll County, Ill., where he was employed for one year on a farm. He then returned to Pennsylvania and entered the institution above mentioned, in which he remained four years. After graduating, he was engaged for two years in teaching school there. In March, 1883, he located in Good Hope, Ill., teaching school in the town and its vicinity about ten years, closing his work in the schoolroom in 1892 as principal of the Good Hope school. At the end of that period, Mr. Lackens moved to a farm a short distance northwest of Good Hope, which he cultivated for six years, and then returned to town. The following two years he spent in organization work for the M. W. A. in Indiana.

In November, 1899, Mr. Lackens purchased the "Good Hope Reflector," a newspaper which was established, as a five-column folio, about the year 1885, under the name of the "Good Hope Index," with W. J. Herbertz as editor. From 1889 until the spring of 1892 it was conducted by W. J. Aleshire, under the name of "Good Hope Torpedo," Mr. Aleshire being succeeded by W. D. Campbell. The latter changed the name of the paper to the one which it now bears, and continued as its proprietor and publisher until November, 1897. In that year Van Pelt & Benjamin became the owners, retaining the management until November, 1899, when Mr. Lackens bought the "Reflector," and has since successfully conducted it. He expended about \$2,000 on machinery and other improvements of the plant, enlarged the paper to a six-column quarto, and has placed the paper on a plane with the leading papers of the county in influence and pecuniary profit.

On March 26, 1891, Mr. Lackens was united in marriage at Good Hope, Ill., with Thalie E. Dennis, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., but has been a resident of Good Hope since her childhood. Mrs. Lackens is a daughter of Nathan S. and Martha (Ash) Dennis, and her father at that time was engaged in farming in the vicinity of Good Hope. The following children have resulted from this union, namely: Eulalia, who is thirteen years of age; Clara, Georgia, Gerald, and Wendall, who is in his third year. In politics, Mr. Lackens is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, and a prominent and influential factor in its local councils. He was elected Mayor of Good Hope



Joiah Mc Donald

in 1902, to which office he was re-elected; and is still serving in that capacity. His administration has been characterized by notable ability, and fidelity to the best interests of the community. In fraternal circles, the subject of this sketch is identified with the A. F. & A. M., in which order he has officiated as Master of the local lodge during twelve of the sixteen years of his residence in Good Hope, and bears the certificate of Grand Lecturer. He is also affiliated with the M. W. A., and fills the position of clerk in the local camp. Mr. Lackens is regarded as one of the most prominent citizens of McDonough County.

LANTZ, Cyrus A., a well-known attorney-at-law, of Bushnell, McDonough County, was born in Schuyler County, Ill., in 1827. He is a son of James A. and Nancy A. Lantz, the father, a native of the State of Ohio, and the mother, of Iowa. The father, James A. Lantz, was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Schuyler County, Ill., for a number of years.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his vicinity in boyhood, and afterwards pursued a course of study at Valparaiso, Ind., where he was graduated. For five years he was engaged in teaching school, was in the newspaper business in Rushville, Ill., a short time, and then came to Bushnell and entered upon the practice of law. He is also engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business, and has already secured a good patronage.

In 1898, Mr. Lantz was married to Luella Hillyer, and two children, Mildred and Katherine, have been born of their union. Politically, Mr. Lantz is a member of the Republican party, and fraternally, is identified with the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A.

LAUGEL, John E., a substantial citizen and prosperous merchant of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Jasper County, Ill., in 1865. His father, Mathias Laugel, was a native of Germany, and his mother, Mary M. (Miller) Laugel, of Illinois. In his early years the subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his neighborhood. After his school days were over he chose railroad work as his occupation, which he followed until 1899. He came to Bushnell in 1887, as local agent for the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Com-

pany and for twelve years filled this position to the entire satisfaction of the company, its patrons and the general public. After relinquishing railroad work he was connected for three years with the Cassidy Commission Company, since that period having been engaged in the commission business on his own account. In 1890 Mr. Laugel was married to Serena Barnes, a daughter of Major A. E. Barnes, who was a merchant throughout his mature life. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the K. of P. During the management of the railroad agency and in the subsequent conduct of his mercantile affairs, the qualities displayed by Mr. Laugel have gained for him the reputation of being a man of sound judgment, good capacity and diligent application to business.

LAUGHLIN, Charles D., a well-known and highly successful life insurance agent, at Macomb, Ill., representing the Prudential Insurance Company, was born in McDonough County, September 22, 1864, a son of James and Electa (Scudder) Laughlin, the former a native of Macomb, the latter born in Hamilton County, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Theodore Laughlin, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., and his grandmother, Lucy (Broadus) Laughlin, was a native of Kentucky.

The grandfather Laughlin was one of the earliest settlers of Macomb, and by occupation was a farmer and cabinet maker. He lost his life in consequence of the running away of a horse. His son, James Laughlin, a carpenter by trade, was the father of six boys and six girls. Charles D., the fourth child in order of birth, lived with his parents in Good Hope from the time he was four years old until 1891, in the meantime attending the public school and being employed at carpentering with his father. He had also learned the barber's trade, at which he afterwards worked in Macomb until 1900.

About that time Mr. Laughlin entered the employ of the Prudential Insurance Company, six months later (June 21, 1900), being appointed Assistant Superintendent at Galesburg, and on April 1, 1901, being transferred to Macomb. He took charge of the agency August 21, 1901; was promoted Assistant Superintendent August 12, 1902; took the Galesburg agency

April 20, 1903; was promoted Assistant Superintendent there October 29th of the same year; and took the Macomb agency November 7, 1904, which he still retains. On December 12, 1904, he was appointed Prudential Old Guard, by reason of his five years' service.

On July 29, 1900, Mr. Laughlin was married to Dorothy B. McClellan, a native of Macomb, who attended the public schools and pursued a course in the University of Michigan. One child, James McClellan, has resulted from this union. In politics, Mr. Laughlin is a Republican. He is keen and energetic in his business methods and has made a pronounced success as an insurance agent.

LAWYER, J. Newt, an energetic and progressive farmer, living in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Comer) Lawyer, natives of the State of Ohio. Facts pertaining to the lives of his parents are contained in a record of the father, which appears elsewhere in this volume. The subject of this sketch was born in Eldorado Township January 22, 1856, and received his early education in the district school in his neighborhood. Of the eight children which blessed the union of his father and mother, he is the third in order of birth. He has five brothers and two sisters living, a sister having died in infancy. At the age of twenty years Newt Lawyer started out for himself. He worked at farming in Eldorado Township until his marriage, after which event he purchased the Mickey farm of fifty acres, where he engaged in general farming. Besides this he now owns the farm of seventy acres formerly belonging to his wife's father. In addition to general farming, Mr. Lawyer raises cattle, horses and hogs, and his energy and diligence, together with thrifty methods, are producing satisfactory results.

In January, 1880, Mr. Lawyer was joined in matrimony with E. Jennie McFadden, who was born in Eldorado Township, and received her early education in the district schools. Her father, Samuel D. B. McFadden, was one of the earliest settlers in McDonough County. Two children have been the result of this marriage, namely: Leah and Etha. Politically, Mr. Lawyer is a Democrat, served as Township Assessor in 1904, and held the office of Justice of the Peace from 1901 until 1905. Fraternally, the

subject of this sketch is connected with the K. of P. and M. W. A.

LAWYER, Joseph F.—Of the native sons of McDonough County who are enriching its history with meritorious labor and wise endeavor, none are held in higher esteem than Joseph F. Lawyer, first as a farmer of Industry Township, but who is also President of the Industry Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Treasurer and Director of the Industrial Mutual Telephone Company, and Treasurer, Secretary and Trustee of the Vana Cemetery Board. Mr. Lawyer represents the third generation of his family to be engaged in tilling the soil of McDonough County, the first to take up the burden of pioneering having been his paternal grandparents, John and Mattie (Cooper) Lawyer, who were born in Ohio, and settled in Eldorado Township in 1837. With them to the new country came Thomas Lawyer, the oldest of their seven children, who was born in Ohio, and married Catherine, daughter of Robert and Nancy (Wilkinson) Comer, natives also of Ohio. Thomas Lawyer was reared on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-one years began his independent career, finally locating on the farm in McDonough County where his son, Joseph F., was born June 25, 1858, and where he himself died December 14, 1891, his wife surviving to the present time.

The youth of Joseph F. Lawyer was uneventfully passed on his father's farm and in the pursuit of an education, which he acquired in the district schools, at Elliot's Business College, Burlington, Iowa, and the Valparaiso Normal, at Valparaiso, Ind. After the death of his father he left the home place and settled on a farm of his own, in addition to which he recently has acquired the old homestead of 146 acres. He is an extensive raiser of general produce and stock, and has a property which conforms with the highest standards of agricultural life. For several years he has been prominent in connection with the Industry Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was elected President in 1903, and which, under his wise and conscientious guidance, has come to represent the reliable and helpful insurance enterprises of the State. Pronouncedly in favor of prohibition, Mr. Lawyer never has been active politically, but has yet served a number of years on the Board of Education. He finds his reli-



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gious home in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee and clerk of the board of sessions.

March 2, 1892, Mr. Lawyer was united in marriage to Mattie S. Vail, a native of Industry Township and daughter of Christopher and Sarah (Dace) Vail, the former born in Industry Township, and the latter born in Missouri. Mr. Vail, who is a farmer in Industry Township, is a son of John B. and Sophia (Brown) Vail, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively, who came to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1833. In 1835 these early settlers located in Industry Township, where the family since has been active in farming. Harmon and Martha (Huff) Dace, grandparents of Mrs. Lawyer and natives of Missouri, died when Mrs. Lawyer's mother was nine years old. Mr. and Mrs. Lawyer are the parents of four children: Gladys K., T. Dwight, Herbert C. and J. Meredith. Industry, good judgment and shrewd business capacity have advanced Mr. Lawyer into the front ranks of agriculturists, and his integrity and public spirit have placed him among its honored and influential citizens.

LAWYER, W. Benton.—Among the most substantial and popular of the retired farmers of Tennessee Township, McDonough County, Ill., is the subject of this sketch, who is a resident of the town of Tennessee, that county. Mr. Lawyer was born in McDonough County, June 5, 1852, a son of John and Rebecca J. (Jackson) Lawyer, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Indiana. Michael Lawyer was the paternal grandfather and the maternal grandfather was William Jackson. John Lawyer came to McDonough County with his parents and settled on a farm in Tennessee Township, where he purchased a farm on which he lived until 1897. Then he relinquished active labor and moved to the town of Tennessee, where he and his wife now reside.

W. Benton Lawyer remained at home until he reached the age of twenty years, assisting his father in the farm work, and going to school during the winter. At that period he rented a farm of forty acres in Lamoine Township, which he cultivated for five years and then purchased. He had previously bought fifty acres adjoining it, all in the northwest quarter of Section 3, on the north line of the township. He also bought eighty acres ad-

joining this on the south, and on this farm he lived until 1898. In that year he moved to Tennessee town, and purchased a half-interest in a hardware store. Five years afterward he sold this and withdrew from active efforts, devoting himself to the supervision of his property in the town and his farms. On March 27, 1851, Mr. Lawyer was married to Mary E. Lowderman, who was born in Indianapolis, Ind., and schooled in Scott County, Ill. Mrs. Lawyer's parents were John and Sarah (Dunnick) Lowderman, both natives of Ohio, the father of Cincinnati. The mother was of a family of two children, her brother, G. F. Dunnick, being a farmer of Pike County, Ill. The parents came to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1852, and remained there until their daughter Sarah was nine years old, when they removed to Meredosia, Ill., and thence to Scott County, where, as stated, she was educated. Mrs. Lawyer lost her father when she was only six years of age, but her mother is still living in Scott County. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. John Lawyer have been born five children: Charles B., Edna (Mrs. E. Q. H. Douglas), of Davenport, Wash.; Ethel (Mrs. Fred L. Kirby), of Mason City, Iowa; Rall, who lives with his parents, and one who died in infancy. Politically, Mr. Lawyer follows the fortunes of the Democratic party. For eleven years he served as Highway Commissioner of Lamoine Township, McDonough County. He held the office of Tax Collector there two years; that of School Treasurer five years; and of Assessor five years. He is now serving his fourth year as Supervisor of Tennessee Township. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is connected with the M. W. A. and I. O. O. F.

LEARD, James, formerly a successful farmer in Prairie City Township, McDonough County, Ill., and now living in comfortable retirement, was born in Armstrong County, Pa., in 1848, a son of W. H. and Mary (Boreland) Leard, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1877, the subject of this sketch came west to McDonough County and purchased a quarter-section of land in Section 11, Prairie City Township, where he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising until his retirement from active labors. Mr. Leard built a fine house and barn, and the place is in excellent condition. Subsequently, he bought eighty acres of land in Section 10,

of the same township, and eighty acres of land in Warren County, Ill. He now rents these farms out, having retired from active farming in 1897. As a farmer, he has been quite successful, and has borne a prominent part in the public improvements of the county.

In 1867, Mr. Leard was married to Mary Blinnie, who was born in Pennsylvania, and three children were born of this union, namely: Elmer E., who is engaged in farming; Mattie A., and Laura L. Mr. Leard is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

LEAVITT, Owen, a thriving and progressive farmer of Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in this township on January 17, 1867. He is a son of Sewell W. and Dorothy Leavitt, of whom the father was born in Maine and the mother in England. Mr. Leavitt is the oldest son in a family of two children born to his parents. The farm which he now owns and cultivates was his birthplace, and on it he was reared to manhood, assisting in the work and at intervals receiving suitable mental instruction in the public schools of the vicinity. On reaching mature years he engaged in general farming on his own account and has been thus occupied ever since. His farm, which is located in Section 14, consists of 105 acres. Besides general farm work he devotes considerable attention to stock-raising. He has made all the improvements on the property, and, in the fall of 1904, built the fine residence which he occupies. In 1890 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Dora Campbell, who was born and educated in McDonough County. Mrs. Leavitt is a daughter of P. D. Campbell, a contractor in this county. The children resulting from this union are: Myrna Fay and Dorothy Marie. Politically, Mr. Leavitt upholds the principles of the Democratic party.

LEIGHTY, Henry S., a venerable and highly respected farmer who is now engaged in the stock business in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fayette County, Pa., July 8, 1825, a son of Henry and Sarah (Smith) Leighty, natives of the State of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather was of German birth, while his grandfather on the mother's side, Stephen Smith, was also born in the Quaker State. In his youthful days

Henry S. Leighty enjoyed the advantages of the subscription schools in the neighborhood of his home. In 1845 he journeyed to Adams County, Ill., where he remained until 1849, and then came to McDonough County, where he lived in a log cabin. He remembers this region when it was a wilderness abounding in deer, wolves and other wild animals, and such game as wild turkeys, prairie-chickens and wild pigeons. In 1850 Mr. Leighty crossed the plains to California with ox-teams and secured considerable gold, which he loaned out, but gained nothing besides experience. In 1852 he returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama, touching at Kingston, Jamaica. He came by boat to St. Louis, and then up the Illinois River to Browning, Ill. He had purchased eighty acres where his present home is located, on which he started farming. He bought more land with every opportunity, finally securing 920 acres of land in Eldorado Township. On his return from the Pacific Coast, Mr. Leighty and his brother purchased a quarter-section west of his first eighty acres, to which he moved and on which he remained until 1870. At that period he built a fine residence on the first purchase, where he has since lived.

Mr. Leighty has been twice married. In March, 1849, he wedded Margaret McFadden, a native of Pennsylvania, who bore him two children: George (deceased), and Mary E., who died in infancy. On March 16, 1854, Mr. Leighty was married to Eliza A. Keach, who was born and reared in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, her natal day being January 27, 1833. She was the fourth in a family of eight children born to Ebenezer and Ann (Brewer) Keach. Her father was a native of Virginia and her mother of Pennsylvania, the parents migrating to Coles County, Ill., in 1839, to Fulton County, Ill., in 1844, and to McDonough County in 1853. The family homestead comprised eighty acres, and there Ebenezer Keach died in 1863, and his wife in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Leighty have become the parents of eight children, namely: Marquis D., Lelius Elwood, Emma G. (widow of Wade W. Campbell), Everett K., Anna S. (Mrs. Grant Tingley), Henry Ulysses, Viola (Mrs. Andrew Miller), and James Franklin. Although a staunch Republican in politics, Mr. Leighty was always reluctant to hold office. He was forced, however, to take the office of Township Assessor,



A. Newland.

which he held for two years, and served as School Trustee for twelve years. The subject of this sketch is a man of very quiet disposition with a strong fondness for home life, and always preferred the companionship of the family circle. He is surrounded with all the comforts which afford grateful solace in declining years.

LEIGHTY, Mark D., one of the best known and most substantial farmers of Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the township where he now resides January 2, 1855, a son of Henry S. and Eliza (Keach) Leighty, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. Mr. Leighty, who is the eldest of a family of eight children—five sons and three daughters—was born on the home farm, where he remained until he was twenty-six years of age. His school training was obtained in the district school in the vicinity of the homestead at Valparaiso, Ind., and at Lincoln University, Lincoln, Ill. When twenty years old he taught school in Eldorado Township, and all of his brothers and sisters were his pupils. He continued teaching for four winter terms before his marriage, and afterward was solicited at different times to resume that occupation. After his marriage Mr. Leighty bought a 160-acre farm on Section 21, Eldorado Township, on which he moved and commenced farming. The farm is now mostly underdrained, all the tiling having been done since he occupied the place. He was one of the first farmers in the township to introduce this class of improvements. All of the wire fence on the farm was built by him, and he raised the hedge posts to support it. In 1898 he bought 205 acres of farming land in Section 35, Eldorado Township, and used hedge posts grown on the other property for fencing on the last purchase, building 1,000 rods of wire-fencing on the new place. This property he rents out and conducts the home farm. In 1905 he completed a modern residence on the farm, with all the late improvements.

On March 23, 1882, Mr. Leighty was married to Rose Robertson, who was born and educated in Adams County, Ill. Five children have resulted from this union, namely: Francis A. (Mrs. Glenn Foster), Elbert M., Dana R., Gladys, V. and Henry Malcolm. Mrs. Leighty's parents were William W. and Mary E. (Rich-

ardson) Robertson, natives of the State of New York. Her grandparents were John B. Robertson, of New York, born in 1790, and deceased in 1882, and Catherine (Conroy) Robertson, who died in 1885. In the matter of political issues, Mr. Leighty is a steadfast Republican. He is now serving his sixth term as Township Assessor, and has held the office of Road Commissioner, School Director and Township School Treasurer. The religious faith of Mr. Leighty is based on the creed of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his fraternal affiliation is with the Court of Honor.

LE MASTER, Benjamin E., Ph. G., M. D.—At no time in the history of the world has the man of extreme youth and comparatively brief experience been received with such acclaim and confidence in the more serious occupations of mankind as at the present. The reason is not far to seek. The many developing agencies which surround the lad outgrowing his childhood, and the splendid facilities for perfecting himself in some one of the useful avenues of activity which await his maturity, give him an immeasurable advantage over the incomplete and desultory training of his peers of a previous generation. That which was unfolded by years of arduous experience to the older man reaches the student of today in academic halls, and his energy is conserved for such developments as his special aptitude or genius for advancement or invention shall dictate. It is not, therefore, surprising that so recent and so young a recruit to professional circles in Bushnell as Benjamin E. Le Master should already have felt the exhilaration of success, and warmed his heart at the genial fire of hope and encouragement. Before he took to medicine the occupation of farming was an open book to Dr. Le Master. He is thoroughly familiar with its early hours, multitudinous tasks and small opportunities for recreation or diversion. His parents, George W. and Eliza J. (Bosley) Le Master, came to Illinois in 1854, settling on a farm in Fulton County, and in 1860 locating on land five miles south of Bushnell. The elder Le Master was born in Brazil, Ind., and devoted his entire active life to farming. On this later farm Dr. Le Master was born July 2, 1877. For a time he profited by the education dispensed at the country school, and later attended the Western Normal

at Bushnell for about three years. His professional training was inaugurated at the School of Pharmacy, in Valparaiso, Ind., and after his graduation, with the degree of Ph. G., in 1900, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, from which he took his degree of M. D. in 1904. In July of the same year he came to Bushnell, and since has devoted himself to the general practice of medicine and surgery, and to his duties as Examining Surgeon for the Pension Bureau for McDonough County.

The marriage of Dr. Le Master and Lucy J. Sperry occurred in Mound Township, near Bushnell, September 24, 1902, Mrs. Le Master being a daughter of Mrs. Priscilla Sperry, living on a farm south of Bushnell. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Le Master, Helen and Dorothy. Dr. Le Master is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a wide-awake, progressive young man, counting no obstacle too great, nor any privation too severe, if it brings him nearer to the goal of his ideal achievement. In his professional affiliations he is a member of the McDonough County and the Illinois State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association.

LE MATTY, Joseph B., M. D. (deceased).—In the death of Dr. Joseph B. LeMatty, April 5, 1903, McDonough County lost a citizen of enviable character and one who, for a quarter of a century, pursued the profession of medicine and surgery with large benefit to his fellow-men. Dr. LeMatty was born in Perth Amboy, N. J., August 18, 1846, and was a son of Joseph and Joanna (Flood) LeMatty, natives of France and New Jersey, respectively. Joseph LeMatty came from France in his youth, and for many years followed the barber's trade in New Jersey, finally settling in Nauvoo, Ill., where he at present lives with his second wife.

Dr. LeMatty's youthful impressions were gained on the farm of his paternal grandparents in New Jersey, and in the district schools which he attended during the leisure of the winter months. In time he wearied of agriculture and learned from his father the barber's trade, devoting his time to the same in Bushnell, Ill., after his arrival there in 1867. A few years later he established a barber shop in

Vermont, Fulton County, but seeking a wider and more resourceful occupation, in 1875 he entered the Missouri Medical College, in St. Louis, after reading medicine for a time in the office of Dr. Hoover in Vermont, graduating in medicine and surgery at the end of the two years' course. In 1877 he entered upon his professional career in New Philadelphia, McDonough County, and for twenty-five years made himself an important factor in the community. In March, 1902, he retired from active life to Bardolph, where he owned a comfortable home, in which the last months of his life were spent.

October 2, 1870, Dr. LeMatty was united in marriage to Mary B. Clark, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Jonathan and Melissa (Melhorne) Clark, natives of Massachusetts and Ohio, respectively. Of the three children born to Dr. and Mrs. LeMatty, all are living: Minnie, wife of Claude Beal, of St. Louis; Joanna, wife of Dr. Hendricks, of Bardolph; and Daisy, wife of J. B. Knapp, of Chicago. Dr. LeMatty paid little attention to interests outside of his immediate profession, a fact which doubtless accounted for his success and continual advancement. He was a profound student of science, and at all times maintained the best principles and purposes of the profession to which his best years were devoted. His life, although comparatively brief, as years and opportunities are numbered, was well rounded and wisely directed, and he left as a legacy to his loved ones a comfortable competence, a spotless reputation and memories charged with noble deeds and unremitting self-sacrifices. In politics, he was a Republican.

LENTZ, (Father) Francis George.—A career wholly devoid of selfish aims and purposes, dedicated to the vital needs of humanity and consecrated by the solemn vows of religion, is always an interesting and instructive object of study to the philanthropist, and furnishes a strong incentive to emulation on the part of those who believe that the paramount object of life should be to uplift mankind and make the world better and happier. Such a career is that of Rev. Francis George Lentz, of Macomb, Ill., pastor of the Catholic Church in that city and of the parish included in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Father Lentz was born in Cumberland, Md.,



Mrs Annie Newland

December 15, 1846. Originally, his family was of English derivation, its record in America dating back to the settlement of Maryland by Lord Baltimore. During his youth he spent considerable time in business pursuits, thereby acquiring a practical experience that proved quite serviceable to him in subsequent years. His collegiate education was partially obtained at Bardstown, Ky., and on the termination of his course of study there, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated from St. Mary's Seminary July 6, 1877. He took holy orders from Rt. Rev. Bishop Purcell, afterward Archbishop of that diocese, and was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Bishop Dioenger, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., immediately afterward taking charge of St. John's Catholic Church at Tipton, that State. There he arrived July 24, 1877, and remained until June, 1901. On assuming the pastorate at Tipton, he found a nucleus for the work of upbuilding in twelve Catholic families of the town, with three small lots and a diminutive frame edifice for worship, constituting the sole church property. The capacity of the latter was less than one hundred persons. On the last Sunday of July, 1877, the first mass of Father Lentz at his new post of duty was celebrated, with seventeen communicants in attendance. In October of that year, he began the erection of a comfortable pastoral residence, built of brick, which he occupied on the 8th of December following. During the next year he improved the humble church building by the addition of a sacristy. He infused his own personal energy and religious spirit into the little group of parishioners about him, and they were soon in hearty accord with his plans, earnestly co-operating in his efforts to extend the sphere of church operations and influence. Realizing the productiveness of Tipton County as an agricultural region, he made strenuous exertions by advertising, travel and lecturing to induce an influx of people of his faith to that locality, and by these means soon succeeded in increasing his congregation to the extent of more than a hundred families, mostly engaged in farming. In 1881 he enlarged the church edifice to more than twice its original dimensions, surmounted the building with a suitable steeple and, by the construction of a gallery, increased its seating capacity almost two-thirds. The success resulting within a few years from the indomitable perseverance of Father Lentz

in the Tipton parish had hardly a parallel in the records of church development in that part of the country. In connection with his other labors, Father Lentz commenced the erection of St. John's Lyceum and Parochial School, the corner-stone of which was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, August 15, 1885. The Lyceum structure is of brick, with trimmings of hewn stone, and makes an attractive appearance. It contains four rooms on the ground floor, with a capacity of 300 pupils, and a library apartment, 34 by 35 feet in dimensions. The upper story has a hall accommodating 600 pupils, the entire building costing \$8,000. In the last named year the old church was destroyed by fire, and in 1886 the congregation, in common with all residents of the locality, suffered an additional misfortune of a very serious character from a tornado, which damaged crops and caused the ruin of much other property. As soon as his flock had to some extent recovered from the effects of this disaster, Father Lentz made preparations for the erection of a new church edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid June 16, 1889. The limits of the present narrative necessarily preclude the details of progress made in this work, but, suffice to say, that in June, 1889, the parish property had increased in value from \$700 to \$50,000, and the church congregation to 120 families.

To the great regret of his parishioners, and of the people of Tipton and the surrounding country, representing all classes and religious sects, Father Lentz received the summons of his recall from the Tipton pastorate on June 1, 1890. His departure from Tipton was made the occasion of demonstrations of unfeigned sorrow throughout the community, whose material and spiritual interests he had striven so zealously and constantly to promote. On leaving Tipton, Father Lentz was sent to take charge of the church of his denomination at Covington, Fountain County, Ind., where he remained until 1901, continuing the good work previously prosecuted, with undiminished ardor and unabated success. From September, 1897, until May, 1901, he gave missions for the Diocese of Peoria, Ill., when he was sent to Bement, Ill., and on June 1, 1901, assumed charge of his work at Macomb. On locating in Macomb he found the church edifice and parsonage somewhat the worse for age, and proceeded to have these buildings thoroughly renovated. He then

built the St. Francis Hospital, the parochial school in Macomb, and the church in Tennessee, Ill., at a total cost of \$50,000. Within a period of four years, through his energetic labors, supplemented by the aid of his congregations, the church membership was increased by eighty families, or 560 persons; the school was placed upon a basis of 110 attending pupils, with two teachers, and a curriculum including music; and the hospital was completed, with forty rooms, at a cost of \$30,000. The school building has four rooms for classes, a spacious hall and a large and convenient basement, adapted to purposes of amusement and social gatherings—the entire expense of construction and equipment being \$15,000, which includes an item of \$1,800 for the heating plant. After completing these various improvements, but \$2,500 of indebtedness remains on the whole.

Father Lentz is a gentleman of broad scholarly attainments, vigorous habits, genial temperament and affable bearing. He has greatly endeared himself to his parishioners, besides gaining the esteem and confidence of the citizens of Macomb irrespective of religious predilections.

LESTER, Obadiah Sherman, who is successfully engaged in farming in Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born January 16, 1868, in Mercer County, Ky., where in early youth he attended public school. He is a son of Jesse M. and Cynthia H. (Sallee) Lester, natives of Mercer County, Ky. His paternal grandparents, Obadiah and Nancy (Young) Lester, were natives respectively of the State of Virginia and Germany. John Sallee, his maternal grandfather, was born near Somerset, Ky. Obadiah S. Lester was reared on the farm in Kentucky, where he staid with his parents until he reached the age of nineteen years. At that period he went to Coles County, Ill., and worked on a farm two years. He returned to Kentucky where he remained ten months, and then came to McDonough County, and worked three years for Nelson Upp. On his marriage he rented a farm of 150 acres from his wife's grandfather, George Upp, who was one of the early settlers of the county. Mr. Lester purchased this farm in 1899, in connection with his father-in-law, Nelson Upp, and in 1906, bought out the latter's interest in the property. He carries on general farming and raises cattle, hogs, etc. His parents removed

to Good Hope, Ill., in 1897. On October 26, 1893, Mr. Lester was married to Eva L. Upp, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Four children have resulted from this union namely: Olive Winifred, Lucille, Francis Lloyd and Lyman. Politically, Mr. Lester is a Republican. He has served as School Director since 1898. Fraternally, he is a member of the M. W. A.

LEWIS, Alexander.—Among the most favorably known and substantial citizens of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., is the subject of this sketch, who has successfully followed general farming and stock feeding and shipping in Walnut Grove Township, for about fifteen years. Mr. Lewis is a native of the State of Ohio, born in Clark County of that State in 1844, the son of James and Marguerite (Baker) Lewis, both of whom were natives of Maryland. James Lewis was a farmer by occupation, and went in early manhood from Maryland to Ohio, where he carried on farming during the remainder of his life.

In boyhood, Alexander Lewis utilized the opportunities afforded by the common schools of his native State, and made himself serviceable on the paternal farm until he reached the age of twenty-seven years. In 1871, he moved to Illinois, locating in Macomb Township, McDonough County, where he purchased eighty acres of land, which he cultivated until 1892. In that year he moved to Good Hope, McDonough County, buying seventy acres of land of H. Allison, in Section 30, Walnut Grove Township, on the edge of the village, and there carried on farming. Of late years he has been engaged in buying and shipping stock, and his transactions have extended over the entire county. At present, he devotes his attention solely to the business of stock shipping. During the Civil War Mr. Lewis was a member of the Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in which he served three years.

In 1867 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Rebecca Hamilton, a native of Ohio, who died in 1871. In 1876 he was again married, wedding for his second wife Clara Spangler, of Macomb Township, McDonough County, who departed this life in 1892. To the first union, one child was born, who died in infancy. Four children resulted from the second marriage, as follows: Lulu (Mrs.



J V Ablander

Pugh); Becky; Allie May, who died in 1884; and Beatrice, who died in 1905.

Mr. Lewis served acceptably as Township Assessor for one term and, for a like period, discharged the duties of Road Commissioner of Walnut Grove Township. He is regarded as a capable business man, and bears the reputation of a well-informed and public-spirited citizen.

LEWIS, William T.—Among the energetic and successful farmers in Emmet Township, McDonough County, Ill., is the gentleman whose name appears at the beginning of this sketch. He is a native of Washington County, Ky., where he was born February 3, 1853. His father, Samuel Lewis, was a Virginian, and his mother, Catherine (Webster) Lewis, was born in Washington County, Ky. His grandfather, James Lewis, was a native of Virginia.

William T. Lewis is the eldest of the six children which composed his parents' family. His father died when William T. was ten years of age, and he came to McDonough County with his mother, who bought a small farm in Emmet Township. There she lived until 1901, when she bought a house in Macomb, where she now resides. The subject of this sketch remained with his mother until 1881, attending the district school in his boyhood. On his marriage he settled on the home farm of fifty acres, to which he has added until he now owns 165 acres, thirty of which are timber land. He raises Poland-China hogs, draft-horses and cattle. His main crops are corn, oats, etc., of which he uses nearly all for feeding his stock.

On September 15, 1881, Mr. Lewis was married to Martha Guy, who was born in Emmet Township, where she attended the district school. The children resulting from their union were: Edgar G.; Katie A., who died May 15, 1890, at the age of five years and nine months; William Grover; and Mary B. In political contests, Mr. Lewis supports the principles of the Democratic party. He served as Road Commissioner two years, and three years as School Trustee, making a good record.

LINDSEY, Albert, a prosperous grocer of Macomb, was born in McDonough County, Ill., November 23, 1859, a son of Jonas and Sarah J. (Cochran) Lindsey. His grandfather was James Lindsey, of whose birthplace the record is not attainable.

Mr. Lindsey received his early training in the public and high schools, and at the age of twenty-four years, after completing his school preparation, was employed in farming in McDonough County for a period of two years. He then moved to Macomb and went into the business of handling imported stallions, in which he dealt to a considerable extent for fifteen years. In 1893, Mr. Lindsey established himself in the grocery trade in partnership with Albert Peckinpaugh. Before the end of the first year of this connection he bought the interest of his partner, and has since conducted the store alone, on the south side of the public square. He is the owner of some desirable real estate. His business standing and general reputation are excellent, and he is regarded as honest and upright in his dealings.

Mr. Lindsay's first marriage was with Mary Tobin at Macomb, in 1882, and there was one child of this union, Eva Viola, born in June, 1883. On March 1, 1894, he was married to Alice Grace Mason, who was born in Plymouth, Hancock County, Ill., and there acquired her education in the public and normal schools. Of this second marriage there have been two sons: Albert, born May 26, 1905, and Almont, born August 23, 1906. Mr. Lindsey is an adherent of the Republican party, and served for two years as City Supervisor. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian.

LIPE, William Mitchell (deceased), formerly one of the most prominent citizens of Macomb, Ill., and among the most successful merchants of that city, was born in McDonough County, September 14, 1840, a son of Francis D. and Lucinda (Shumate) Lipe, who came from Tennessee to Kentucky and thence to Illinois. The paternal ancestors were of German origin, his grandfather, Daniel Lipe, being from that country. His grandmother was of English descent, and claimed relationship with Queen Victoria. Francis D. Lipe was a dry-goods merchant at Fandon, Ill., and also owned a very fine barn of horses in Macomb, forty of which were once poisoned, supposedly through some deadly drug maliciously mixed with their food. This occurred in Macomb on Jackson Street after his removal here. The elder Mr. Lipe was elected County Treasurer of McDonough County in 1854 and was Sheriff in 1858, and also served as Captain during the Mormon War. He left

Fandon about the time his son, William M., was verging on maturity. The educational opportunities of the subject of this sketch were somewhat limited, but he contrived to acquire an excellent knowledge of mathematics, and was often consulted as an authority on mathematical problems. He also developed into a thoroughly competent business man. In boyhood he assisted in the work on his father's farm and also made himself serviceable in the latter's store. During his father's term in the shrievalty, he was also a valuable assistant. For a time he was a telegrapher in Macomb, being the first operator in the town. He subsequently engaged in the grocery business, in which he continued successfully for about twenty years until his death, which occurred in 1892. Mr. Lipe was one of the first stockholders in the McDonough County Fair Association. On the discovery of the gold mines in the West, he traveled somewhat in that region.

On March 28, 1861, at Macomb, Mr. Lipe was wedded to Harriet Leach, who was born at Spring Creek, Ill., November 28, 1842. Her father, Rufus Leach, was a farmer by occupation, and a pioneer settler in McDonough County. He was a native of Essex County, N. J., whence he removed to the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, and thence to Illinois. He purchased from the Government the lands on which he developed his farm, near what is now Good Hope, McDonough County. In politics he was a Democrat. The union of William Lipe and Harriet Leach resulted in three children, namely: Louie (Mrs. Brooking) and Addie (Mrs. Hendee), both of Macomb; and Ruth (Mrs. Huston), of Ann Arbor, Mich. Politically, Mr. Lipe was a supporter of the Democratic party, in the local councils of which he was prominent and influential. He was elected Alderman several times, was Supervisor for eight years, and served a term as County Treasurer, being elected in 1871,—all of which trusts he fulfilled in an able and faithful manner and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Although not connected with any religious denomination, he was a frequent attendant at divine services in the Christian Church. In fraternal circles, he was identified with the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. The subject of this sketch was very fond of Nature's scenery, and greatly enjoyed outdoor sports, such as hunting and fishing, etc. To his business affairs, how-

ever, he paid strict attention. He possessed much force of will, and in demeanor was somewhat quiet and reserved, preferring the companionship of his home to the pleasures of social life.

LITTLE, James M., is a name familiar to all the people of Eldorado Township, where he has been engaged in farming for more than forty years, and is favorably known to a large majority of the citizens of McDonough County, Ill. He was born in Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., March 2, 1842, a son of Patrick S. and Mary A. (Riley) Little. His father was a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, and his mother of Maysville, Ky. The former died August 15, 1862.

In 1851, James M. Little came with his parents to the place where he now lives, and grew up on a farm of eighty-one and one-half acres purchased by his father. In youth he enjoyed the benefits of attendance at the common schools of the neighborhood, and afterward for one year pursued a course of study in Abingdon College. He is the fourth of seven children born to his parents and assisted his father on the farm for much of the time until the latter's death. During his early life he taught school for thirteen winters in Eldorado Township. After his father died, he bought the interests of the other heirs of the estate, except that of his mother, who held her interest and continues to live with the subject of this sketch. Mr. Little still retains the original farm. In 1870 he moved away from the property and occupied a rented farm in the same township for one year, when he returned to the home farm.

Mr. Little was married January 18, 1863, to Elizabeth E. Royal, who was born at Cotton Hill, near Springfield, Ill., and received her early education at the public schools in the vicinity of her home, and was afterwards a pupil in the high school at Vermont, Ill. The following named children resulted from this union: Henry M., Frank P., Joseph B., Myrtle M. (Mrs. H. P. Wetingill), of Nebraska; Royal E., and Eva L., who is still a member of the home circle. Mrs. Little's parents were Joseph B. and Louisa (Downing) Royal, the father being born in Columbus, Ohio, November 1, 1816. Their marriage occurred in Vermont, Ill., August 19, 1841. They lived for a short time in Sangamon County, Ill., and spent a brief pe-



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riod in Iowa, but finally located in Vermont, where they both died—Mrs. Royal on January 8, 1853, and Mr. Royal in August, 1898, at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. Royal was a Christian minister, a man of fine conscience and strong character and a friend of Abraham Lincoln.

In religious belief, Mr. Little is an adherent of the Christian Church. Politically, he is a pronounced and active Republican, and has rendered most efficient and faithful public service in a number of local offices. In 1894 he was elected County Treasurer and served from that period until 1898. In 1900 he acted as government census enumerator. He was again elected Supervisor in the spring of 1901, was re-elected in 1905, and still holds that office. His incumbency in the office of School Director was unusually prolonged, lasting from his manhood until 1903. Mr. Little also served fifteen years continuously as Town Clerk, five years as Collector, and several years as Assessor. The bestowal upon him of these various public trusts is an index of the confidence reposed in his ability and integrity by his fellow citizens. Fraternally, Mr. Little is affiliated with the K. of P.

LOGAN, James P., a well-known retired farmer, formerly actively engaged in agriculture in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, was born in Schuyler County, Ill., October 24, 1832, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Ross) Logan, natives of the State of Kentucky. Joseph Logan came to Schuyler County in 1830, and there he settled on land near Littleton, where he was engaged in farming until his death. James P. Logan is the eighth of nine children and lived with his parents until he was ten years old. After that period he worked in various localities of Schuyler County, getting what schooling he could until he reached the age of twenty-five years. At that period he crossed the plains with ox-teams to California, and worked there at mining and farming for eight years. Returning in 1867 to Schuyler County, he lived on a farm which he owned until 1872, when he sold the place and moved to McDonough County. Here he bought a farm of eighty-three acres in Chalmers Township, where he has since lived, although his farm is rented out.

Mr. Logan was first married February 4, 1867, to Martha Applegate, who was born and

schooled in Schuyler County. Two children, Frank and Fred, resulted from this union. Their mother died May 19, 1882. On June 10, 1883, Mr. Logan's second marriage occurred, the bride being Alpha Mullen, a native of Middle Tennessee. She was the mother of five children. In religious belief, Mr. Logan accepts the doctrine of the Baptist denomination. In politics, he takes the Democratic side, and has served as School Director of his township since 1903.

LOGAN, John Matthew.—A man of strong character, sound judgment and earnest personality is John M. Logan, who has been engaged in farming in the vicinity of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., for a number of years. In firm self-reliance, diligent perseverance and upright dealing, he is a worthy representative of the sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestors from whom he is descended, and who were among the early settlers of Virginia. Mr. Logan is a native of Kentucky, where he was born at Columbia, Adair County, in 1857. His father and mother, Henry and Annie Elizabeth (Johnson) Logan, were also Kentuckians by birth, the former having been born at Lebanon, in that State, in 1828, and the latter at Columbia in 1833. Grandfather Johnson, a lawyer of some note, removed to Kentucky from Maryland in the pioneer days. Henry Logan was a farmer by occupation. He and his wife were the parents of six children, five of whom were boys.

John Matthews Logan was favored with educational advantages in the common schools of Kentucky, which he attended during the winter season, meanwhile assisting his father in the routine of farm work, and toiling in the tobacco fields in summer time. After leaving home he became a book agent, and was engaged for three years in selling "Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible," in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Although successful in this undertaking, he felt inclined to try his fortunes in the North, and in 1888, located at White Hall, Greene County, Ill., where he remained three years. At the end of that period he went to work in the vicinity of Macomb as a farm hand, continuing thus five years. Since then he has been successfully engaged in farming operations on the William S. Bailey property, which consists of 500 acres.

In 1894, Mr. Logan was united in marriage

with Minnie Owens, who was born in Macomb, and whose father served three years in the Civil War. Two children have resulted from this union: Mabel, born in 1900, and Hazel, born in 1904.

In religion, Mr. Logan adheres to the faith of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has rendered acceptable public service as Tax Collector and School Trustee, acting in each capacity two terms. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, having become a member of the order in 1905. Like all of this branch of the Logan family, Mr. Logan is a man of liberal and tolerant spirit, maintaining amicable relations with his neighbors and acquaintances, keeping aloof from the troubles and entanglements growing out of contentions and litigation, and cultivating the amenities of life without sacrifice of principle. He is respected by all who know him.

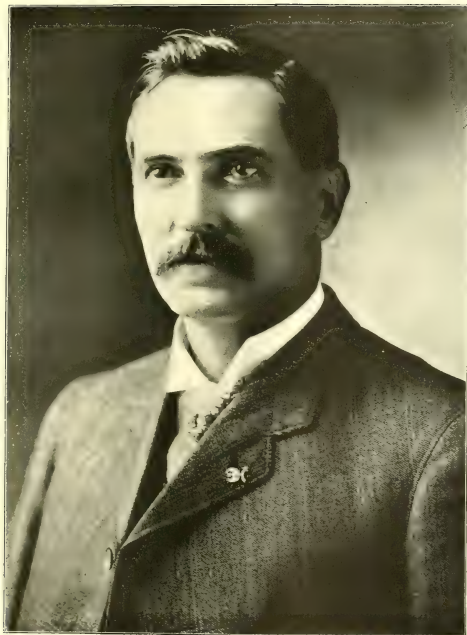
LOVEJOY, Horace E., formerly a successful farmer in Sciota Township, McDonough County, Ill., but now living in comfortable retirement in Good Hope, that county, was born in Oxford, N. H., March 13, 1842, a son of Selah and Abigail (Woodbury) Lovejoy, natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively. Selah Lovejoy was a farmer by occupation, and always followed agricultural pursuits in his native State. He was the father of four children. The subject of this sketch received his early instruction in the public schools of New Hampshire and passed his youth at home, assisting his father on the farm until he went away to engage in railroad work. For some time his occupation in this connection consisted in running a train. He left New Hampshire in 1876 and settled in McDonough County, Ill., locating in Section 11, Sciota Township, where he rented farming land from his wife's father. He still has 200 acres, willed to his wife by her father, on which most of the improvements were made by Mr. Lovejoy. This farm he continued to operate until Christmas, 1901, when he purchased residence property of Daniel McNeff, in Good Hope, which he has since made his home. Two of his sons now carry on general farming and stock-raising on the homestead, devoting considerable attention to the breeding of Red Polled cattle.

On November 3, 1864, Mr. Lovejoy was united

in marriage at Rindge, N. H., with Mary Robbins, who was born in that place in 1841. Her father, David A. Robbins, first visited McDonough County in 1865, and a year later located in Sciota Township. There he was engaged in farming until a few years previous to his death, when he returned to the East. He was the owner of 680 acres of land in that township. Mrs. Lovejoy's mother, Betsy (Coolidge) Robbins, who was a native of Gardner, Mass., was the mother of two children, one of whom is deceased. After the death of M. S. Lovejoy's mother, Mr. Robbins married Louisa Stone, of Winchendon, Mass., who bore him three children, two of whom survive. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy resulted in ten children, five of whom survive, namely: Elsie A.; Fred W., who lives in Colorado; Mary (Mrs. Charles Combs), and Charles Thomas and Samuel, who conduct the home farm. In 1900, Charles Thomas was married, at Macomb, Ill., to Pearl Evans, who was born in Logan County, Ill., and three children have resulted from their union, namely: Orville E., Floyd E., and Leota Mary. The father of Mrs. Pearl (Evans) Lovejoy (the mother of these three children) carried on farming in Logan County. Fred W. was born in Winchendon, Mass., was married, in 1900, to Nancy Evans, the sister of his brother's wife. Both of these sons of Mr. Lovejoy were married on the same day and at the same hour, one in Oklahoma, and the other, in Macomb, Ill. The latter is the father of one child, Earl B. Mr. Lovejoy takes no part in politics, not having voted for over thirty years.

MAGUIRE, David R., retired farmer, Macomb, Ill., was born in Shelby County, Ky., October 20, 1833, the son of James and Rachael (Randolph) Maguire, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky, who came to Sangamon County, Ill., about 1844. With them were eight children. In 1852 the family moved to McDonough County, where they purchased 160 acres of land in Macomb Township. From time to time additional purchases were made, until at the time of his death, on December 6, 1867, the father owned 680 acres of valuable land. David R. Maguire was educated in the common schools, and deciding to be an agriculturist, purchased 460 acres of the homestead property.

On September 9, 1874, Mr. Maguire was



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united in marriage with Rebecca Bardo, of Lycoming County, Pa. He engaged in raising stock and did a general farming business until 1892, at which time he built a residence on East Calhoun Street, Macomb, where he has since lived a retired life at peace with the world. In political affiliations, Mr. Maguire is a Republican. He has acted as School Treasurer of Macomb Township, filling his father's unexpired term in that office. He belongs to the Methodist Church. To look back upon a well spent life; to be able to retire and live on one's income; to be at peace with all—this is the lot of few men; but such is the good fortune of David R. Maguire.

MAGUIRE, Edward, retired farmer, Macomb, Ill., was born near Lexington, Ky., October 20, 1829, the son of James and Rachel (Randolph) Maguire. Both parents were natives of Kentucky, the father born in 1796, and the mother in 1800. Of the grandparents, Edward Maguire was born in Ireland and Moses Randolph in New Jersey. In 1844, James Maguire brought his family to Sangamon County, Ill., and there they resided until 1861, when a residence was purchased in Macomb and, for two years thereafter, this was their home. Of the pioneer experiences of this family it is fitting that we relate one. The second winter after they arrived in Illinois, they bought an unfurnished two-story house in Macomb, which, with the aid of Alexander McLean, six yoke of oxen, and a number of men, in less than one day's time was moved across the prairie two and one half miles and placed on a firm foundation, while the movers returned to town in good season to perform the customary night tasks of the farmer. In this house the parents lived until their decease, which occurred, respectively, in 1865 and 1875.

Edward Maguire was one of seven children who followed the changing fortunes of this pioneer family. His education was received in the public schools convenient to the homestead, and he remained with his parents until his thirtieth year, when he purchased 160 acres of land, built a good house and began life for himself. On October 19, 1854, Mr. Maguire was married to Ellen A. Harris, of Carlinville, Ill., and of this union six children have been born: Martha Roseland, who was born October 17, 1855, was married November 4, 1896, at Myrtle

Point, and died November 5, 1900; Mary Rachael, Sarah Isadore, Hattie Thomas, James Ralph, born November 28, 1868, married June 29, 1902, Miss Lydia Diefenbach, of Valparaiso, Ind., and died April 1, 1905; and Edward Calvin. In the year 1883 Mr. Maguire retired from active labor, and moved to Macomb, where he has since resided. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and has served as School Director of Macomb Township.

Mr. Maguire is a highly respected member of Macomb's coterie of early settlers.

MARINER, Henry.—Of the cabin dwellers who invaded Illinois in the vigor of early manhood in 1838, few remain to lend the narrative of that time the benefit of personal confirmation. A distinction, therefore, attends one whose mode of life has projected him into the company of the borrowers of time, and enabled him to contrast the environment of the men of the frontier with that of the industrial captains whose energies are welding the affairs of the twentieth century. To none of these survivors has been vouchsafed a richer heritage of experience than to Henry Mariner, who at the age of eighty-nine is a retired citizen of Bushnell, Ill., and derives a comfortable income from his investments.

Mr. Mariner is of French ancestry and nautical renown, certain members of the family having been toilers of the sea during the time of Lafayette. He was born in 1818, on a farm in the conservative New England community of Sharon Township, Litchfield County, Conn., of which State and county his parents, Buell and Esther (Lord) Mariner, also were natives. When three years old, Henry was taken by his parents to a farm near Benton Center, Yates County, N. Y., the journey being made in a wagon and with discomforting accompaniments. Here the elder Mariner died in 1851, a devout believer in the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he had been a member from childhood. His wife lived until her ninety-second year, dying in 1876, after having reared a family of eight children, of whom Henry is the fifth, and Homer, a younger brother, still occupies the old homestead near Benton. Henry Mariner attended the public schools of Benton, and in 1838, when twenty years old, accompanied his brother to Buffalo, N. Y., thence journeying by boat to Detroit, Mich., and from

the latter point walking the entire distance to Canton, Fulton County, Ill. In his homespun clothes Henry Mariner had a hundred dollars, the magnificent and splendid proportions of which doubtless exceeded the bulk of the fortune which he has since won. This sum of money remained intact, however, for the lad had energy and far-sightedness, and at once set to work for a farmer, being thus employed for the next ten or twelve years. At the end of that time he invested his capital and earnings in an eighty-acre tract of land three miles from Canton, which municipality at that time boasted of eight hundred inhabitants. The growth of Canton was an interesting study to Mr. Mariner, as there he marketed his products and purchased such necessities—or rather luxuries, as they then were known—without his range of production. Disposing of his farm near Canton in 1855, Mr. Mariner bought a quarter-section of land in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, to which he subsequently added another 160 acres, both of which are still owned by him. He was always an enthusiastic admirer of fine stock, and it was largely to this branch of agriculture that his later farming efforts were directed. He was a studious as well as industrious husbandman, keeping pace with the times in general, and with farming innovations in all parts of the world in particular. His property came to reflect the wisest and most practical advancement in agricultural science, and he acquired the reputation of being one of the most progressive and painstaking land-men in this part of the State. In connection with the achievements of his family, it is interesting to note that the Mariner apple, inseparably associated with the finest apple products of New York State, owes its existence to the skill in grafting by a brother of Mr. Mariner.

In 1900 Mr. Mariner abandoned personal supervision of his farm and moved to Bushnell, McDonough County, where he has a comfortable home, and where his declining years are cheered by the friendship of many and the good will of all. The wife who shared his growing prosperity until her death, March 24, 1885, was formerly Lucretia Stearns, who was born in Naples, N. Y., December 19, 1824, a daughter of Phineas and Mary (Cooper) Stearns, natives of Massachusetts. The American head of the Stearns family came from

England in the ship "Arabella," and took a prominent part in governmental affairs under John Winthrop, Colonial Governor of Massachusetts. Subsequently bearers of the name stacked their muskets on the battle-fields of the Revolution, and still others, in pursuit of their various avocations, contributed to the conservative element in many Eastern States. Mr. and Mrs. Mariner were the parents of two daughters, Ada M. and Mary E., whose death occurred in 1886, the year after that of her mother.

In 1840 Mr. Mariner cast his first presidential vote for W. H. Harrison, and since its organization, he has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party. For five years he served as Supervisor of McDonough County, and for a number of years was a member of the board of education. He was active during the life of the Anti-Horse Thief Society, organized for the protection of the early settlers of McDonough County. Although subscribing to no religious creed, Mr. Mariner has observed always the most scrupulous of business and social ethics, and has contributed generously to churches and charitable organizations. If he is one of the most venerable of the surviving pathfinders of Illinois he is also one of the most lovable and companionable; a genial narrator of pioneer happenings, yet an ardent admirer of the advanced civilization which reflects its brilliant achievements upon the twilight of his sojourn.

MARINER, Jeremiah Buel.—The farm of four hundred acres in Prairie City Township, McDonough County, now being operated by Jeremiah B. Mariner, has been in the possession of his family since the summer of 1855, when his parents, Orin and Hannah W. (York) Mariner, came from Fulton County, where Jeremiah was born April 21, 1850. The parents were both natives of New York State, and were very early settlers of Illinois. Orin Mariner was an industrious and capable farmer, and added to his original half-section until, at the time of his death in 1901, he owned 400 acres. His wife, who died in 1900, reared four of her six children, Jeremiah B. being third in order of birth.

Mr. Mariner was educated in the public schools of McDonough County, and assumed the management of his father's farm at the time of his marriage, December 16, 1880, to Nettie E. Hurley, who was born in Fulton County, Ill.,



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August 24, 1860. He now owns 320 acres in his own name, and carries on general farming and stock-raising, adding constantly to the improvements made by his father, and surrounding himself with those refinements and luxuries which distinguish the educated and successful from the ignorant and unambitious farmer. Like her husband, Mrs. Mariner represents one of the early families of Illinois, her parents, William and Joannah (Wolf) Hurley, having been born in Fulton County. The mother died March 20, 1890, and in 1893 the father married again, and is now living in Bird City, Cheyenne County, Kans. Mrs. Mariner is the third oldest of four children, and is herself the mother of three children: William O., born December 1, 1881; Glenn E., born January 18, 1883; and Charles B., born December 4, 1888. With characteristic kindness of heart, Mr. and Mrs. Mariner adopted a young girl named Celia Florence, who died February 20, 1898, at the age of twenty years. In his political affiliation Mr. Mariner is a Republican, and he has occupied practically all of the township offices, discharging their duties in a creditable manner. He is popular socially, as well as in his business relations, and is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor. He is a zealous and progressive promoter of the best thus far achieved in agriculture, and his reputation as a man rests upon the possession of sterling qualities of mind and heart.

MARRS, Richard F., M. D., a well-known and successful physician and surgeon, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in Sciota, McDonough County, Ill., was born at Pennington's Point, that State, on January 9, 1862, a son of Abijah T. and Elizabeth (Pennington) Marrs, of whom the former was born in Kentucky, and the latter in Illinois. The maternal grandfather was Richard Pennington, a native of Kentucky. Abijah T. Marrs came to McDonough County at an early period (about 1856) and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. Members of his wife's family were among the earliest settlers of the county. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his vicinity and followed farming and teaching in early manhood, meanwhile pursuing a course of study in the normal school. He subsequently took a medical and

surgical course in the Cincinnati Eclectic College, from which he was graduated in 1889. In October of that year he commenced practice in Sciota, and has continued thus to the present time. His ability and skill as a physician and surgeon are generally recognized, and his patronage has steadily increased.

In 1891, Dr. Marrs was united in marriage to Eva Clark, who was born and educated in Sciota, and whose father, William B. Clark, helped to lay out the town. Three children have resulted from this union, namely: Junia, Helen and Mildred. Politically, Dr. Marrs casts his vote with the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the M. W. of A., I. O. O. F., and Daughters of Rebekah. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society and the McDonough County Medical Society.

MARTIN, Isaac M., M. D.—A score of years devoted to the practice of medicine and surgery in La Harpe, Ill., has established Dr. Isaac M. Martin a reputation among the foremost and most reliable members of his profession in this part of Illinois. A graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, of the class of 1881, and previous to coming to this town a practitioner for six years in Macomb, Dr. Martin in 1891 pursued a post-graduate course in his alma mater, and furthermore has unceasingly employed the aids of science and research in extending his ability and opportunities for the amelioration of the physical woes of mankind. Dr. Martin is a native of Macomb, born September 9, 1853. He comes of a family of practical and useful tendencies, and one intimately connected with affairs in McDonough County since 1842. During that year his father, Joseph M. Martin, came from Miami County, Ohio, and located in Macomb, where he followed his trade as builder and contractor until shortly before his death in 1893. He is survived by his wife, Henrietta G. (Westfall) Martin, also born in Miami County, Ohio, and now the only living charter member of the Macomb Universalist Church. The elder Martin was a master carpenter and shrewd business man, and during an unusually active business career, probably constructed more buildings in McDonough County than any one other man.

In addition to a large and varied practice, Dr. Martin has borne many exacting political

and social responsibilities, which he has discharged with keen regard for the best welfare of the community. As a Republican he has been a member of the County Central Committee several years and a delegate to two State Conventions, was also City Clerk of Macomb from 1882 until 1887, a member of the School Board for ten years, member of the Library Board five years, City Attorney of La Harpe one term, and Alderman of that city two years. He is a member of the American Medical Society and the Illinois State Homœopathic Society, and fraternally, is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. In religion he is a Universalist. Dr. Martin is the owner of the "La Harpe Times," of which his son, Morris Carl Martin, is editor, and another son, Edgar S., is foreman. These young men were born to the first wife of Dr. Martin, whom he married September 5, 1883, and who formerly was Elsie Taylor, a native of Colchester, Ill. Mrs. Martin died July 30, 1888, and December 5, 1889. Dr. Martin was united in marriage to Clara A. Locke, of La Harpe, and daughter of George and Mary E. (Webster) Locke, natives of Michigan and Fulton County, Ill., respectively. Dr. Martin and his present wife are the parents of two daughters: Mary Etta and Esther Pearl.

MATTHEWS, James Monroe, Superintendent of the County Farm of McDonough County, Ill., was born in Bethel Township, that county, April 22, 1849. He is a son of Jacob and Abigail (Dunsworth) Matthews, natives of Tennessee. His grandfather, Benjamin Matthews, was also a native of that State. At an early period Grandfather Matthews came to Bethel Township, where he was an extensive landholder. Jacob Matthews, the father, owned and operated a grist-mill at Fandon, in that township, where he died in 1859. James M. Matthews, who is the oldest of a family of four children, lived with his parents until the spring of 1866, after which he worked out until his marriage. He was occupied in farming, running a threshing machine and engine, and making pottery. In April, 1903, he bought a farm of twenty-three and one-half acres in the northeast part of Macomb, which he has since sold. In 1901 Mr. Matthews was appointed Superin-

tendent of the County Farm for one year, after which he was for two years engaged in farming. In March, 1904, he was again appointed to his former position for two years. The County Farm comprises 160 acres of land, and contains a substantial brick building of ninety-two rooms.

On May 21, 1872, Mr. Matthews was married to Joanna Shutes Boyd, who was born in Colchester Township, McDonough County, in 1851, and in girlhood attended the public schools. One child, Howard, born in October, 1873, is the offspring of this union. Politically, Mr. Matthews is a Democrat, religiously, belongs to the Christian Church, and fraternally, is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A.

MAXWELL, Fred H., one of the most prominent citizens of Bardolph, McDonough County, Ill., who has already crowded into his comparatively brief career the accomplishments usually attending a much later period of successful life, and who in addition to his duties as owner and publisher of the "Bardolph News," is also conducting a real-estate business, second in the extent of its transactions to none in his locality, was born in Bardolph, February 6, 1875, a son of Henry A. and Mary E. (Kee) Maxwell, the former a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Thomas Maxwell, the paternal grandfather, was also a native of Ohio, born in the same county as his son above mentioned, and his wife, Ann (Baymiller) Maxwell, born in Pennsylvania, is still living. The great-grandfather, Robert Maxwell, was of Scotch nativity. Of the ancestry on the maternal side, no record is available except the mere name of William A. Kee, the grandfather, whose wife's given name was Mary. To Henry A. Maxwell and his wife were born thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, all of whom are living except one daughter, the first born, who died in infancy. Fred H. Maxwell was educated in the Bardolph schools, where he pursued his studies until he reached the age of eighteen years, was then employed for four years as a clerk in the hardware store of R. C. Wilcox, and at the end of that period bought the "Bardolph News," which he has since continued to publish, conducting a job-printing department in connection with the work of issuing the paper. His brother, Harry Maxwell, acts in the capacity of foreman



Mack M. Pinckley.

of the concern. In 1899 Mr. Maxwell engaged in the real-estate business, and during the year 1905 negotiated the sale of twenty-six farms located in McDonough County, a number exceeding the combined farm sales of all the other real-estate offices in McDonough County. His business increased to phenomenal extent, and he found it advisable to open a branch real-estate office in Macomb, which is also doing a flourishing business.

On March 11, 1897, Mr. Maxwell was united in marriage with Nellie B. Massey, who was born in Macomb, Ill., and there received her education in the public schools. Mrs. Maxwell is a daughter of Robert H. and Pauline (Taylor) Massey, both natives of Illinois. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell has been blessed with two children, namely: Ralph H., born June 15, 1899; and Robert F., born August 22, 1905. The first born, Ralph H., died on September 11, 1906, aged seven years, two months and twenty-seven days.

In politics, Mr. Maxwell is allied with the Democratic party, and wields no inconsiderable influence with the local councils of that organization. He is a member of the McDonough County Democratic Central Committee, and filled the office of Township Clerk for four years with a creditable efficiency and fidelity. In 1902 he was the candidate of his party for Treasurer of McDonough County, but as that county is normally Republican, he was defeated, leading the Democratic ticket, however, by a considerable margin. Fraternally, Mr. Maxwell is identified with the A. F. & A. M., Bardolph Lodge No. 572; the I. O. O. F., Bardolph Lodge No. 372; and the Macomb Lodge of the B. P. O. E. He is one of the best informed and most enterprising and successful among the younger element of the progressive and representative men of McDonough County.

McCLELLAN, Frank Grant, a prominent real-estate and insurance agent in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Macomb, March 2, 1869. His parents were William G. and Eleanor E. (Nunn) McClellan, the father born in the vicinity of Uniontown, Pa., and the mother in Cumberland County, Ky. Mr. McClellan, who is the eldest of three children, received his early education in the Macomb public and normal schools, which he attended during the winter season, working in a gro-

cery store in summer, until he was nineteen years old. Then he worked in a grocery and queensware store for two years, and was afterward employed five years in a clothing store. Subsequently, together with Frank W. Hunter, he purchased the laundry concern of Suttle & Gesner, and two years later bought the interest of his partner. He conducted the business alone until October, 1903, when he sold out and went into the life, fire and accident insurance business. He represents the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York; the Aetna Life (accident department); the Northwestern Life, of Milwaukee, Wis.; the National Union, of Pittsburg, Pa., and the German Fire Insurance Company, of the same place.

Mr. McClellan was married August 28, 1895, to Bonnie A. Beal, who was born in Frederick, Schuyler County, Ill., was educated in the public and normal schools of Macomb, and subsequently taught two years in the common schools of that city. Mrs. McClellan is a daughter of Jesse O. and Evaline (Wampler) Beal, who were born, respectively, in Keene, Ohio, and Schuyler County, Ill. Her maternal grandparents were Peter and Rebecca (Kirkham) Wampler, natives of Pennsylvania.

Politically, the subject of this sketch acts with the Republican party. He is affiliated fraternally with the A. F. & A. M. (Macomb Lodge No. 17, Morse Chapter No. 19, and Macomb Commandery No. 6, K. T.); Montrose Lodge No. 104, K. of P.; M. W. A., and M. W. His religious belief is that of the Presbyterian denomination. Socially, he is quite popular and in his various business relations he has displayed the qualities essential to success. Mr. McClellan's popularity, as well as the public confidence in his honesty and ability, is well illustrated by his election to the office of City Clerk of Macomb in April, 1905, for a term of two years. On May 1, 1906, he opened a book and stationery store on the northwest corner of the Public Square, the business being under the management of his wife. Mrs. McClellan, who is well known and highly respected in Macomb, with her husband is a member of the Eastern Star Lodge, and is also a Mystic Worker.

McCLELLAN, (Captain) James C., was born in Washington County, Pa., April 1, 1829. His parents were James and Abigail (Cornwell)

McClellan, natives of the same State. They were poor in the world's goods, but rich in faith, and in their intercourse with the world ever endeavored to observe the Golden Rule. The father was by trade a carpenter, and when James was but fourteen years of age he took him in the shop that he might learn the same trade. The common school, that institution from which so many of the eminent men have graduated, was the only place where a knowledge of letters was imparted to him, and the place where all knowledge of books was received, save what he has since learned by self-application. For nineteen years he followed his chosen trade, acquiring considerable skill in the work.

At an early period in his life his parents moved to Preston County, Va., where they remained until their removal to Illinois in 1854. James accompanied them to West Virginia, but tarried there after their removal to this State, having in the meantime been bound by ties stronger than of blood—that of marriage with Miss Venia J. Harned. The result of this union was one son, P. H. McClellan, who has now arrived at man's estate, and was lately himself united in marriage with Miss Hattie Burt, of Quincy. The young couple now reside at Mt. Sterling, Ill., where the husband was engaged in the mercantile trade.

While a citizen of West Virginia, Mr. McClellan concluded he would subscribe for and read the "New York Tribune," that he might know what was transpiring in the outer world. This was in ante-war times. Uncle Sam's officials permitted him to receive one copy of the paper, after which they confiscated each number as it appeared and fed it to the flames. In the fall of 1857 Mr. McClellan came to Illinois, and during the winter of 1857-58 was in the employ of William L. Imes & Co., of Macomb, in the manufacture of agricultural implements. In the spring of 1858 he went to Missouri, remaining there one year, when he returned to McDonough County, settling in the village of Industry, where he labored at his trade until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company I, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and with the regiment was mustered into the United States service at Camp Wood, near Quincy, on the first day of September of that year. With this regiment he continued for some fifteen months, participating

in every engagement. He was in the battle of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and many minor skirmishes and battles—the Seventy-eighth always being in the front. In December, 1863, he was discharged for promotion, receiving the commission as First Lieutenant of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment of the United States Colored Troops. Shortly after the battle of Nashville—the most important battle in which the regiment was engaged—he was promoted to the rank of Captain, which position he retained during the war, and as such was honorably discharged in August, 1865, a few months after the close of the war.

On his return home Captain McClellan embarked in the drug business in Industry, continuing in that connection about five years, in which time he built up an excellent trade, while laying by a little money for a "rainy day." After closing out his drug trade, he removed to his farm, in Industry Township, where he remained one year, from which place he removed to Macomb in the fall of 1871. Shortly after coming to Macomb he engaged as salesman in the dry-goods house of Luther Johnson, where he remained one year, when he purchased of Messrs. Knapp & Hamilton the bookstore on the northeast corner of the square, in which line of trade he continued for about two years, when having favorable opportunity to dispose of the stock, he sold the same and immediately purchased the well-known clothing store of S. P. Dewey.

In 1852 Captain McClellan made a profession of religion, uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which body he yet remains connected. On the organization of the Republican party in 1856, he gave adhesion to its principles as enunciated in its national platform, but living in a slave State, he dared not express his sentiments as publicly as he desired, though his sentiments were well known. In the first Presidential campaign of that party, though he was not permitted to vote for the candidate of his choice, he did the next best thing, and voted for Millard Fillmore for President. As soon as he arrived in the free State of Illinois the seal was removed from his lips, and he could enjoy the right of free speech and vote for his sentiments without fear of molestation.

Captain McClellan is above medium height, well and strongly built, has a good head, wears a



Residence of Mack M. Pinckly, Bushnell

full beard, and as a citizen enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellowmen. As a business man he has been eminently successful in every enterprise in which he has engaged. He is quite cautious in his business ventures, and calculates with certainty the result of every step. In the family he is kind and indulgent, and as a friend and neighbor he is universally esteemed.

MCLELLAN, William G., prominent as a pension attorney and Justice of the Peace of Macomb, Ill., was born in Washington County, Pa., December 29, 1837, a son of James McClellan, who was a native of York County, Pa., and Abigail (Cornwell) McClellan, born in Washington County, that State. His paternal grandparents, Robert and Nancy (O'Connor) McClellan, were born, the former in Edinburgh, Scotland, and the latter in North of Ireland. His grandfather and grandmother on the maternal side were Price and Annie (Price) Cornwell, the former of whom was a native of Boston, Mass., and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. McClellan attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and at the age of seventeen years worked on a farm in McDonough County, Ill., for a year, after which he was employed as a carpenter for a year and a half. Subsequently he taught school until 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was sent to Quincy, Ill., and Louisville, Ky. His regiment was attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. On December 1, 1864, he was promoted and transferred to Company E, U. S. C. T., under the command of Colonel Shafter. He was mustered out May 28, 1866, at Nashville, Tenn. On returning to Macomb Mr. McClellan engaged in the grocery business, shipped hay and built railroads. He has been a member of the Business Men's Club of the city since its organization, and a pension attorney since 1880.

Mr. McClellan was married March 6, 1860, to Elizabeth E. Nunn, who was born and schooled in Cumberland County, Ky. The children resulting from this union are: Charles L., Frank G., Dorothy B. (Mrs. C. D. Laughlin), and Donald S. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and has exercised a strong influence in the local councils of his party. From 1879 until 1905 he served on the Republican

Central Committee; for two years was Alderman from the Fourth Ward of Macomb, and has also been a member of the Library Board and the School Board. In 1896 he was elected Justice of the Peace and still holds that office. Fraternally, Mr. McClellan is a member of the G. A. R. and M. W. A. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

McCLURE, Lee, a well-known brick manufacturer of Tennessee Township, McDonough County, Ill., who is also engaged in farming, was born in the township named on January 4, 1866. He is a son of Rutherford and Sarah (White) McClure, natives of Ohio. Rutherford McClure came to McDonough County in 1833. He was a farmer by occupation, and had acquired considerable land at the time of his death, owning 1,200 acres. Lee McClure is one of a family of ten children born to his parents, seven of whom are still living. In youth he received his education in the public schools of his neighborhood, while assisting his father on the farm, and after he reached years of maturity devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising, which was his main occupation until 1900. He then constructed a plant for the manufacture of brick and started in the business. He makes all kinds of building and paving brick and all sizes of tile, and employs five men.

On November 18, 1897, Mr. McClure was united in marriage with Tillie Gordon, a native of McDonough County. To this union have been born three children: Florence, Lela and John. The subject of this sketch is a very energetic man, and applies himself diligently to his work, both in the brick yard and on the farm, and his success is largely due to this feature of his character.

McCUTCHEON, Robert, who has been successfully engaged in farming in McDonough County, Ill., for more than forty years, is a resident of Chalmers Township, that county. He was born August 11, 1826, in Port Patrick, Scotland, a son of Patrick and Margaret (Crawford) McCutcheon, the father being a native of County Down, Ireland. Robert McCutcheon and Elias Crawford were the grandfathers on the paternal and maternal side, respectively. Robert McCutcheon is the second in a family of four children born to his parents. He came to the

United States at the age of twenty-one years and worked in Pittsburg as coachman and in the lumber business for five years. In 1856 he came to McDonough County and worked at farming in Chalmers Township. In 1862 he bought the farm of forty acres where he now lives, and has added to the original purchase from time to time until his present holding is 160 acres. When Mr. McCutcheon purchased it, this land was covered with timber, but he has developed it into one of the finest farms in the township.

Mr. McCutcheon has been thrice married, the first occurring in Ireland, in 1846, to Elizabeth McMillan, who bore him two children—William and Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles Magers). The mother died July 28, 1858. His second wife was Elizabeth Knox, a native of Pennsylvania, and this union resulted in eight children, four of whom are deceased. Those surviving are Christiana (Mrs. William Kaiser); Margaret (Mrs. Charles Eddington); Robert, of Scotland Township, McDonough County; and Mary (Mrs. John Atkinson). The mother of this family died in 1872. In November, 1873, Mr. McCutcheon took for his third wife Margaret Kennedy, who was born in Ireland, where, in girlhood, she attended public school. Eight children are the offspring of this union, namely: Catherine (Mrs. F. Whalen), Alice, Charles, Lucy (Mrs. Pennington), Mabel, Grace, Agnes and Harry. Religiously, Mr. McCutcheon is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is on the Republican side and served the township as School Trustee and Director for a number of years.

MCDONALD, Josiah, a well-known and prosperous farmer of Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 9, 1826, and there in boyhood received his education in the public schools. He is a son of Augustus and Mary (Chippis) McDonald, natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was the eighth of thirteen children born to his parents, and remained with the latter on the farm in Ohio until 1851. In that year he came to McDonough County with his brother-in-law, Joseph Dearduff, and there purchased eighty acres of land in New Salem Township, on which he lived seven years. This he sold and purchased 160 acres in Scotland Township, to which he moved. To this he

added 160 acres adjoining, and he also owns 160 acres in another part of the township, 120 acres in New Salem Township, and eleven acres of timber land in Fulton County. On April 15, 1852, Mr. McDonald was united in marriage with Elizabeth Harris, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., where in girlhood she received a public school education. Five children were the offspring of this union, namely: Warren, of New Salem Township; Mary (Mrs. Frank Haynes), of Macomb Township; Harvey, of Scotland Township; Edward, of Peoria, Ill., and Elmer J., who lived under the parental roof and who died October 27, 1905. In politics, Mr. McDonald is a Democrat. He has served the township as School Director, but has always been averse to accepting office. Religiously, he is a Universalist. During his active life Mr. McDonald was one of the most enterprising, energetic and successful farmers of McDonough County, and he is rightly entitled to the fruits of the long extended labors which have yielded him a handsome competency.

McELVAIN, Oscar M., one of the most widely known farmers and stock-raisers in his portion of McDonough County, Ill., was born in that county November 7, 1852, a son of Henry H. and Laitia (Cox) McElvain, the former of whom was born in Marion County, Ohio, and the latter in the State of Kentucky. The paternal grandfather, George McElvain, was a native of Pennsylvania, and the maiden name of his wife was Rawles. The maternal grandparents, Benjamin and Elizabeth (Kroom) Cox, were natives of Pennsylvania. Henry H. McElvain went from Ohio to Michigan and came from Michigan to Illinois in 1848, settling in McDonough County. His wife died February 5, 1895, and was buried in Bushnell. After his wife's death he lived with his son, Oscar M., until the fall of 1895, when he went to Bushnell to live with his sister.

Oscar M. McElvain is the eldest of three children born to his parents, and came to his present place when he was three years of age. He attended the public school in his boyhood and also pursued a course of study in Abingdon College, remaining under the parental roof until the removal of his father to Bushnell. He owns the homestead farm of eighty acres, and also has land in Walnut



Eugene Pontonier



Ralph M. Pontonier

Grove Township. In 1885, together with his father, he began breeding Polled Angus cattle, being the first to raise this breed in the township. Mr. McElvain has an experimental fruit station on his farm for the Central Illinois district, comprising three acres.

On December 20, 1882, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Mianna Stickie, who was born in McDonough County, and received her education in the public and normal schools of Indianapolis. Four children have blessed this union, namely: Bessie M., Ethlyn M., Clarice S. and Oscar M., Jr. The religious connection of Mr. McElvain is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he upholds the principles of the Prohibition party. Fraternally, he is identified with the I. O. O. F. Mr. McElvain is ranked as one of the best informed and most progressive farmers in this portion of McDonough County.

McFADDEN, Thomas Martin, a well-known citizen of Macomb, Ill., was born in McDonough County, January 16, 1853, a son of Samuel D. and Rosanna (Miles) McFadden, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The paternal grandparents were Thomas and Mary (Dunlap) McFadden, natives of Pennsylvania. Martin and Elizabeth (Smith) Miles, the maternal grandparents, were natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Virginia. Samuel D. McFadden came to McDonough County in 1848 and engaged in farming in Eldorado Township. Thomas M. McFadden is the third of four children born to his parents, two of whom were boys. He lived on the paternal farm until he was twenty-seven years old, attending public school at intervals, and then began farming for himself in Eldorado Township and continued thus for eight years. At the end of this period he moved to Macomb and engaged in the butchering business, in which he also continued eight years. His first purchase of land was eighty acres in Macomb Township, which he sold, then buying 160 acres in Hire Township, which he also sold and purchased 203 acres in Chalmers Township, which he now owns.

On December 18, 1879, Mr. McFadden was married to Nancy A. Kee, who was born at Industry, Ill., where, in girlhood, she received a public school education. The offspring of this union was a daughter, Maude Verne, who was

united in marriage April 17, 1901, to William Ernest Dudman, of Macomb, to which union two children were born—Evelyn May, who lived but two days, and Robert McFadden, who bids fair to be the joy of his grandparents, being the only grandchild. Politically, Mr. McFadden is a Republican. He served three and a half years as City Marshal of Macomb, and held the office of Constable until the spring of 1905. He was appointed rural free delivery carrier November 1, 1901. In this service he made himself quite popular along his route. In 1904 he tendered his resignation to the Postal Department, which was accepted, although with genuine regret by the patrons of his route, and he has since given his entire attention to his increasing farming interests. Socially, Mr. McFadden is identified with the Knights of Pythias and Masonic fraternities, being a Knight Templar Mason. Mr. and Mrs. McFadden are active members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Macomb.

McGREW, Franklin P.—The growth of agriculture in Eldorado Township has been materially promoted by the worth-while efforts of Franklin P. McGrew, the owner and occupant of a farm comprising a quarter of Section 16. Mr. McGrew started upon his independent life empty-handed, dependent solely upon a meager education, a good constitution and a stout, willing heart. His parents, George W. and Rachel (Church) McGrew, natives of Steubenville, Ohio, came in 1849 with three of their children to Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., where the father operated a grist-mill until 1872. His income did not offer many advantages for his children, and he was only moderately successful after removing to Kansas in the fall of 1872, where his death occurred early in the winter of 1897. In politics, he was a Democrat, and in religious faith, a Quaker. He had in all five sons and three daughters.

Born in Fulton, Ill., June 5, 1852, Franklin P. McGrew was early taught to make himself useful about his father's grist-mill, but he seemed destined to be a tiller of the soil, and while the average boy still is attending school, he was employed as a laborer on a farm in Fulton County. For eleven years he saved all that was possible of the income thus derived, and then rented a farm in Fulton County for four years. For eleven years he lived on a rented farm in

Eldorado Township, McDonough County, and with the proceeds of his toll purchased his present farm, one of the best in the township. The buildings of former tenants have either been removed or remodeled, and a thorough system of drainage installed. His implements are modern and practical, and his place is orderly and neat in appearance. Mr. McGrew devotes his land to general produce and stock-raising, and takes great pride in his gardens, orchard and beautiful trees.

For many years Mr. McGrew has been before the public as a Democratic politician, serving as Town Clerk one term, School Trustee three years, and Road Commissioner three years. His official duties have been performed conscientiously, and with regard for the best welfare of the community. On January 23, 1879, he married Orinda Babcock, a native of Fulton County and daughter of an early settler of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. McGrew are the parents of four children: Lawrence A., Karl I., Cora A. (wife of G. R. Adams, of Schuyler County), and Verna E. Mrs. McGrew was the sixth in order of birth in a family of eight children. Her parents, Henry and Julia (Holmes) Babcock, were natives, respectively, of the States of Kentucky and New York. They were married in Hardin County, Ohio, three miles from Dunkirk, and coming west settled in Mason County, Ill., later removing to Fulton County, where the father died when Mrs. McGrew was seven years of age. He was a Democrat in politics. His widow, Mrs. Babcock, resides with the family of her daughter in Eldorado Township, McDonough County.

McKAMY, James R., formerly a successful farmer of Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., and now living in comfortable retirement in Macomb, that county, was born in McDonough County, October 24, 1849, and received his mental training in the public schools of his neighborhood. His father, William C. McKamy, was born in Roane County, Tenn., and his mother, Octavia (Robertson) McKamy, was born in Adair County, Ky. John McKamy and Louis Robertson, his paternal and maternal grandfathers, were Virginians.

William C. McKamy was a farmer by occupation. In 1834 he came to Industry Township, where he bought a farm on which he spent the rest of his life. He died July 22, 1897. Of the eight children born to his parents, James

R. McKamy was the fourth in order of birth. He remained with his father until the latter's death and was afterward engaged for a considerable period in farming on 160 acres of the estate, which he had purchased. Finally, he gave up farming, moved to Macomb, and bought a residence on South McArthur Street, where he lives in retirement from active effort.

Mr. McKamy was united in marriage November 2, 1887, with Flora M. Baymiller, who was born in Industry, McDonough County, and there received a public school education. Politically, the subject of this sketch supports the principles of the Republican party. For a number of years he served as School Director of Industry Township. He has always been a useful member of the community, and is well entitled to the leisure earned by the industry and energy of his earlier days.

McKEE, A. P. (deceased), formerly a well-known farmer of Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Miami County, Ohio, July 16, 1821, a son of William R. McKee, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. McKee moved from Ohio to Indiana, and a year later to McDonough County, where he bought a farm. This he sold, and about the year 1881 purchased 160 acres of land in Macomb Township, where he lived until his death, September 8, 1890. He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, at Macomb. Mr. McKee was one of the Directors of the McDonough County Fair. The subject of this sketch was first married to Hannah Hayhurst, who was born in Indiana. They became the parents of five children, namely: Daniel W., William H., Charles A., Frank P. and Hannah I. (Mrs. J. Bagby). In 1861, Mr. McKee was married to Eliza Cromer, who was born and schooled in Gibson County, Ind. The children resulting from this union were: John C., Ida M. (Mrs. Fox), deceased; Aaron P., Catherine (Mrs. Stough), Fred D., Lucy Josephine, deceased; Ora Everett and Ruby M. (Mrs. Dungan). Mrs. McKee lives on the home farm with her grandson, Claude J. Fox. Politically, Mr. McKee was a Democrat. He held several of the township offices with much credit to himself. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

McLEAN, Hon. Alexander.—(By W. H. Hainline).—Alexander McLean, eldest son of Hector and Catherine (McMillan) McLean, was born in

the city of Glasgow, Scotland, on the 24th day of September, 1833. As soon as he arrived at a suitable age he was sent to a private school in his native city, where he remained until he was thirteen years of age. On the 5th day of June, 1849, with his parents, he bade farewell to his native land, and in one of the slow-sailing vessels of that day, took passage for the United States, with the intention of making that free country his home in the future. After a tedious voyage of forty-two days, the family arrived in New York on the 17th day of July following. Here they embarked in a steamer on the Hudson River, their final destination being McDonough County, Ill. Leaving the steamer at Albany, they proceeded by canal to Buffalo, where, in one of the celebrated lake steamers, they passed on to Chicago, thence by canal to La Salle, from which place they continued their journey by the Illinois River to Sharpe's Landing, where a conveyance was secured which carried them to McDonough County, where they arrived in the vicinity of Camp Creek, about eight miles south of Macomb, on the 14th day of August, making a comparatively speedy journey for that day.

At this time the subject of our present sketch was about fifteen years of age. With his parents he remained in the neighborhood of Camp Creek, where they had relatives residing, until the following spring, when the family removed to the town of Macomb. Here he worked with his father for several years at the trade of stone-mason. Notwithstanding he belonged to the class of "greasy mechanics," and procured his living by the "sweat of his face," he was admitted to the society of the best families of the place and soon became a favorite with them all. Having an excellent memory, with a pretty thorough acquaintance with the literature of the day, and possessed of good conversational powers, he made many friends and secured the attention of those who were enabled to advance his interests in many ways, as is evidenced by the fact that, before he attained his majority, he was selected by Hon. William H. Randolph, the Circuit Clerk of McDonough County, as deputy, which position he accepted and during the remainder of the term served in that capacity, and was subsequently deputy under J. B. Cummings several years, giving the utmost satisfaction, not only to Mr. Randolph but to the members of the bar and

citizens generally. In the discharge of his duties as Deputy Circuit Clerk, on account of his efficiency and strict attention to the office, Mr. Randolph became attached to him and there sprang up a friendship between them that was lifelong in its duration, and on the advice and consent of no one did Mr. Randolph more firmly rely than on young Alexander McLean.

When Mr. Randolph's term of office expired, on his suggestion Mr. McLean, with others, opened an office for the purchase and sale of real estate, under the firm name of McLean, Randolph & Co. This firm, for several years, did quite an extensive business in that line, but in 1858, Mr. McLean withdrew from it.

On the 31st day of December, 1856, Mr. McLean was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Randolph, daughter of Benjamin F. Randolph, one of the pioneers of the county. As a result of this union ten children were born unto them, nine sons and one daughter, seven of whom are now living, three having gone to the "better land."

In February, 1864, Mr. McLean left Macomb, for New York City, having received the appointment as clerk of a large real-estate dealer there, who was engaged in the purchase and sale of western land, and for the seven years following was a resident of that city and Brooklyn. The firm with which he was connected enjoyed a very extensive and lucrative trade, and the knowledge acquired by personal dealing enabled Mr. McLean to be of great assistance in the selection of lands.

While a citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the month of December, 1867, Mr. McLean and his wife united with the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, and shortly thereafter, was elected Superintendent of its Sunday School, for two years officiating in that capacity. After returning to Macomb, in 1871, he was chosen to fill the same position in the Baptist Sunday School of that city, retaining that position for many years. In this particular field of labor he has been an earnest worker, devoting to it much time and thought. In the County Sunday School Association, he has been one among his most zealous workers, doing much to promote its interests. For some years he has been chosen by that body as editor of the Sunday School Column of the "Macomb Journal," which position he has satisfactorily filled.

Mr. McLean, on several occasions, has been chosen by the people to fill some public office, each time discharging its duties in a satisfactory manner. The first public office which he was called upon to fill, as has already been remarked, was that of Deputy Circuit Clerk under William H. Randolph. The next was that of Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the town of Macomb. The first office to which he was elected was that of Alderman, in 1863, when he carried his ward against one of the strongest men in the opposite and ruling party—the Democratic. On this occasion many Democrats voted for him on personal grounds, notwithstanding he was regarded as a very radical Republican. That he was qualified for the position, and would discharge its duties faithfully, was doubted by no one. In 1873 he was nominated by the Republicans of the city of Macomb for the office of Mayor, to which position he was duly elected by a good majority. In 1874, 1875 and 1876, he was re-elected each year by an increasing majority over the one preceding it. As an officer he brings to the discharge of his duties a will and determination to do all things well. In the four years that he held the office of Mayor, more public improvements were made than during the same period in the existence of the city; more sidewalks were built and kept in repair; more miles of road faithfully worked; a handsome and costly school house erected and paid for; gas introduced, and many other things accomplished, while, at the same time, taxes were never materially increased. This, in a measure, is the result of personal attention given to the office, more time having been devoted by him, to the discharge of its duties than by any one by whom it had previously been filled.

As a politician, Mr. McLean is an earnest and consistent Republican, believing thoroughly in the principles advocated by that party, never yielding what he considers to be right at any time for present success. During the Presidential campaign of 1876 he was the candidate for Presidential Elector for what was then the Tenth District, of which McDonough County forms a part. As a worker in a campaign he is indefatigable, and, if success is possible, he will help largely to secure it. The State having been carried by the Republicans, he was, of course, chosen an Elector, and in the meeting of the Electoral College at Springfield, was

chosen by his colleagues as messenger to carry the returns to the City of Washington and place them in the hands of the Vice-President of the United States, in whose custody they are kept until they are opened according to law.

Mr. McLean has made two trips to Europe since his settlement in this country, traveling over a large portion of the continent and visiting the scenes of his childhood, after each visit returning more reconciled than ever to the home of his adoption. Every part of this grand Union he loves, and its free institutions he cherishes.

The cause of education finds in Mr. McLean a most earnest supporter, and whether it be for the common school or for the higher and collegiate institutions of the land, he is at all times willing to sacrifice time and money for the good of either. Recognizing this fact, Governors Oglesby and Cullom, during their respective administrations, appointed him one of the Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University—now the University of Illinois—a position to which he has since been repeatedly re-elected, and which he was eminently qualified to fill. We risk nothing in asserting that no member of the Board attends more faithfully to the duties of the office, in which his incumbency has already covered a period of thirty years.

In religious, as in educational matters, he takes great interest, and in every part of the work in which a lay member is called upon to act, he is ready to perform his part. He was Moderator of the Salem Baptist Association, of which the Baptist Church of Macomb forms a part, for twenty-five years. He also takes an active part in benevolent and fraternal orders: has been an Odd Fellow for over fifty years, also during the same time has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar and member of the Consistory, of which he was Grand Commander for three years. Some sixteen years ago he became a member of the Supreme Council, a Thirty-third degree member of the Order, and a member of the Eastern Star. Other positions held by him in connection with fraternal associations include those of officer of the Council of Cryptic Masonry; Grand Master Workman of the A. O. U. W., and Grand Commander of Selected Knights, A. O. U. W. of America, of which, for



B. F. Randolth

many years, he was also Grand Recorder; Grand President and Grand Secretary of the I. O. M. A.; and member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he held the position of Chancellor Commander. Mr. McLean has taken an active part in all public improvements and devoted much time to educational matters; was Chairman of the Board of Education two years, and as already stated has been a Trustee of the University of Illinois for thirty years, a position to which he was re-elected in 1906 for a term of six years. If spared to the end of his term, this will give him thirty-six years of continuous service in this important office, which goes far to show the appreciation of his constituents. He was also one of the first Trustees of the Public Library, which is now the Carnegie Public Library of Macomb, Ill.

Mr. McLean is about five feet nine inches in height, of good proportions, well developed muscles, light hair, blue eyes, a good head and a benevolent looking face. As a citizen, he enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him. No enterprise for the public good fails to receive his earnest and undivided support. Time and money with him are no object, provided good can be accomplished. As a friend and neighbor, he is kind and generous, never turning a deaf ear to the unfortunate; as a husband and father, he is affectionate and indulgent.

McMILLAN, Hugh, who has spent nearly sixty years of active life in McDonough County, Ill., during a large portion of which he was successfully engaged in farming in Scotland Township, is now living in leisurely retirement in Macomb, that county. He was born in Campbelltown, Argyleshire, Scotland, March 15, 1831, a son of John and Margaret (Watson) McMillan, natives of the country named. Duncan McMillan, his paternal grandfather, and Hugh Watson, the maternal grandfather, were also of Scotch nativity. In 1843 John McMillan brought his family, consisting of his wife and five boys and three girls, to the United States. The family crossed the ocean in a sailing-vessel and consumed nine weeks in reaching Cincinnati, Ohio, in the vicinity of which the father applied himself to farming. There he remained five years, and then, late in 1847, moved to McDonough County, Ill. Here he bought a farm in Scotland Township, where he and his wife

spent the remainder of their lives. He and his five sons paid \$100 each in an effort to get the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad through Macomb, but the project failed. Of their children Hugh McMillan was the sixth in order of birth. He grew up on the home farm, attending in his boyhood the public school, assisting his father in his farm work. The latter divided the farm among his children before he died, the share of Hugh McMillan being sixty-five acres, on which he made his home after his marriage. To this he added as opportunity afforded, until he is now the owner of 228 acres of very choice land. Here he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising until the fall of 1892, when he built the fine residence, No. 821 East Carroll Street, Macomb, where he is passing his days with his wife in retirement from toil, enjoying the respect and esteem of numerous friends.

On May 27, 1858, Mr. McMillan was married to Jane Kelley, who was born and schooled in Argyleshire, Scotland. From this union has resulted a family of six children, namely: Catherine (Mrs. D. A. Watson), Margaret (Mrs. Frank Dallam, of Iowa), Robert D., John S., Hugh William, and Peter A. Religiously, the subject of this sketch unites in worship with the Presbyterian Church. His political views are in harmony with the policies of the Republican party. He has lived an industrious and useful life, and has done his share toward building up the material prosperity of the township with which he was so long identified.

McMILLEN, Hugh (deceased), formerly an expert machinist and a worthy and much-respected resident of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1840, his family being of Scotch descent. He was a son of Samuel and Sarah (McRoberts) McMillen, natives of County Down, Ireland. Mr. McMillen obtained his early mental training in the common schools in the neighborhood of his boyhood home, and at an early age learned the machinist's trade, which he followed throughout his life. In 1882 he came to Illinois and located in Macomb, where he was employed in Fisher's foundry until the time of his death in 1890.

In 1870, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Bessie McCleary, who was born in Pittsburg, Pa., and there received her mental training in the common schools. Two

children resulted from this union, namely: Sadie, who is teaching school in Macomb; and Harry, who resides in Portland, Oregon. The latter pursued a course in ceramics in the Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio, and is now engaged in that line of work. Politically, Mr. McMillen was a supporter of the Republican party. Religiously, he was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He was an industrious and upright man, who led a blameless life, and conscientiously discharged his duties as a husband, father and citizen. He died March 18, 1890, and was buried at Pittsburg, Pa.

McMILLEN, William, formerly a successful farmer in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., but now living in retirement in Macomb, McDonough County, was born in County Down, Ireland, February 18, 1828. His father, William McMillen, was of Scotch birth, and his mother, Elizabeth (Patterson) McMillen, was a native of Ireland. When very young, the subject of this sketch came with his parents to Pittsburg, Pa., where he worked as a teamster, his father being employed in a flax mill. Whenever he had an opportunity, the son attended public school. In 1851 he came to Illinois, and worked at farming in McDonough County for two years. He then bought a farm of eighty acres in Chalmers Township, which he improved and afterward traded for another of eighty acres in the same township. On November 14, 1890, he retired from farming and bought the residence in Macomb which he has since occupied, No. 537 South Lafayette Street. He is a man of intelligence and stability and is much respected by those who know him.

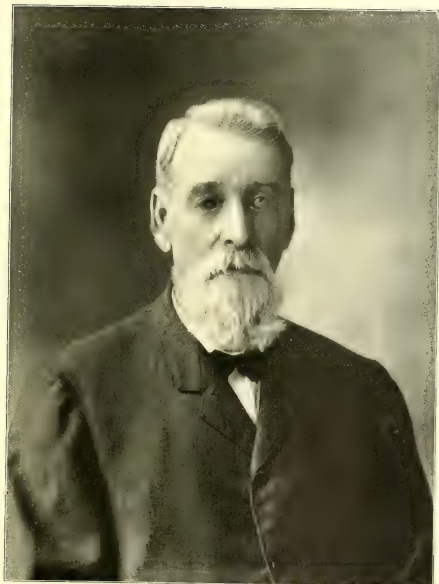
On October 16, 1851, Mr. McMillen was married to Elizabeth Stoops, who was born in Ireland, and attended public school after she came to the United States. Four children blessed their union, namely: Mary Jane (Mrs. Hendricks), of McDonough County; Henry; Elizabeth Ann, who died at the age of twenty-one years; and John Albert. Politically, Mr. McMillen is a Democrat. He has served as Highway Commissioner in Chalmers Township, and as Constable for fourteen years. In religious belief, he adheres to the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., being a member of Colchester Lodge.

McNAIR, Robert.—Scotland Township has within its borders a landmark which in no wise belies its name, but which, on the contrary, in its general appearance, and in the character and habits of its occupants, might be a bit of old Scotland taken from its historic settings and shifted across the water to the prairies of the central West. Reference is made to the old McNair farm, which has been in the possession of the family since 1861, and which now is owned and operated by three sons of the pioneer settler—Robert, Samuel and Andrew, all of whom are bachelors.

Robert McNair, the oldest of nine children, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in April, 1822, and is therefore eighty-five years old at the present time. His parents, Robert and Jeannette (Smith) McNair, both were born in Scotland, as were also his paternal and maternal grandfathers, Archibald McNair and Robert Smith. Robert was seventeen years old when the family emigrated to America, locating on a farm in the wilds of Ohio, where they lived until 1851. They then rented land in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., for three years, in the meantime improving and preparing for occupancy their permanent home in Scotland Township. In extent, the farm in those days was the same as at present, 240 acres, but great changes have been wrought upon its broad expanse, in all of which the three brothers have been moving factors. The father died in February, 1861, at the age of sixty-five, and the mother, July 16, 1881, at the age of eighty-seven years, and since then little has happened to mar the even existence of the men whose combined efforts have built up a fine and noble country property.

Mr. McNair is a Republican in politics, and during the administration of Abraham Lincoln was a Justice of the Peace. One of his strongest and most absorbing interests has been the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for many years, and towards the upbuilding of which he has liberally contributed both time and money. He has been one of the faithful, earnest workers of the world, and though naturally conservative, has lent a willing ear to such undertakings as appealed to his judgment and practical common sense.

MEADOR, George C.—It is doubtful if any town in Illinois has as large a percentage of retired



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farmers as Macomb. This reliable class, who have learned their lessons in the hard school of practical experience, and many of whom have undergone the ordeal of pioneership with no lessening of the enthusiasm and courage which drove them from settled communities into the trackless wilderness, represent the bulwark of central western civilization. All have a competence, and as a rule their labor has brought them peace of mind and the consciousness of well doing. No exception to this rule is found in George C. Meador, sixty-one years of whose life have been spent in McDonough County.

The first ten years of his life Mr. Meador spent in Nashville, Tenn., where he was born August 5, 1824. His father, Jesse Meador, was born in Franklin County, Va., a son of Watts Meador; and his mother, Nancy (Chuning) Meador, was born in the same State and county, a daughter of George Chuning. George C., who is a twin, and the second youngest of six children, moved with his parents to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1837, settling on a farm of forty acres in the vicinity of Industry. In 1845 he and his brother moved to McDonough County, where each purchased a similar piece of land, making 120 acres in all. This property eventually came into the possession of George C., who added to it until he owns 520 acres. He proved an intelligent and progressive landsman, keenly alive to the benefits of country life, and with sufficient managerial ability to wrest the best possible results from his property. He was successful both as a general farmer and stock-raiser, and when he retired from active life to Macomb in November, 1890, he left a farm to the care of others which, for productiveness and equipment, had few equals in its neighborhood.

February 15, 1849, Mr. Meador renounced bachelorhood and married Mary Ann Pittman, who was born in Todd County, Ky., and whose family came early to McDonough County. Mr. and Mrs. Meador are the parents of eight children: Eugene B.; Emma, now Mrs. Manlove; Jesse; Mrs. Palestine Atkinson; Jennie, wife of George Munson; Mrs. Alice Messmore; Mrs. Onie Martin; and Mrs. Ina Lawyer. Mr. Meador concerned himself but little with affairs outside his immediate interests. He took a keen delight in the education and training of his children, and regarded the advantages

he was able to give to them as one of the greatest compensations of his career. All were taught the value of education, of industry and high ideal, and all reflect credit upon the parents who directed their childish steps to the threshold of their independent lives.

MERIWETHER, George, one of the best known and most respected farmers in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born September 1, 1833, in Floyd County, Ind., where he obtained what schooling the conditions of his boyhood permitted. He is a son of James P. and Nancy (Ebersole) Meriwether, his father a native of Kentucky, and his mother, of Ohio. His grandfather, John Meriwether, was born in Virginia in 1776, and his grandmother, Emma (Bell) Meriwether, was a native of Kentucky. George Meriwether worked at farming and at the cooper's trade in Indiana until April, 1856, when he came to Schuyler County, Ill., where he was employed as a cooper until August, 1862. He then enlisted in Company B, One Hundred Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years and ten days. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Gulf, which had several successive commanders. Mr. Meriwether was mustered out August 26, 1865, and returned to McDonough County. He had previously purchased a farm of eighty acres in the southwestern portion of Industry Township, on which he located in 1869.

Mr. Meriwether was married, November 26, 1857, to Mary E. Huff, who was born and educated in Schuyler County, Ill. The offspring of this union is as follows: Sarah C. (Mrs. William Craig); Emma B. (Mrs. Joseph Pollock); J. P., of Macomb, Ill.; W. J., a farmer in McDonough County; Mary Edna (Mrs. William McGaughey); E. L., of Schuyler County; and Fannie, who remains under the parental roof. The religious belief of Mr. Meriwether is that of the Presbyterian Church, and politically, he gives his support to the Republican party. For eighteen years he served the township as School Director. Fraternally, he is a member of the G. A. R. The subject of this sketch has made a record that leaves him no cause for regret. As a farmer and mechanic, he has been careful and industrious; as a soldier, he was faithful and true; and as a citizen he has been public-spirited and useful.

MERSHON, Dilworth C., a thriving and substantial farmer who tills the soil in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Vermont, Ill., January 16, 1861, a son of James and Sarah (Perry) Mershon, natives of Westchester County, Pa. The paternal grandfather, Henry Mershon, and Jesse Perry, the grandfather on the mother's side, were also natives of that State. James Mershon brought his family from Pennsylvania to Illinois and settled in Fulton County about the year 1850. The father then followed mercantile pursuits, and in partnership with two of his brothers engaged in business at Vermont, Ill. In this line they continued until 1860, when James Mershon disposed of his interest in the concern and came to McDonough County, where he bought a farm of 210 acres in Eldorado Township. Here he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising until his death, which took place in 1871. His widow survived him until 1887, when she also departed this life.

Dilworth C. Mershon was the fifth of a family of ten children born to his parents. Besides these there were two children of his father by a former marriage, a boy and a girl. Mr. Mershon enjoyed the benefits of the public schools near his home, remaining with his mother until she passed from earth. He then purchased 160 acres of the home place, on which he has since lived engaged in general farming. The affairs of his household are under the care of two of his younger sisters. That Mr. Mershon attends to the conduct of his farm in a thorough manner and looks closely after the smallest details of its operations, is clearly evident from the results produced by his industry and care. While not active in political campaigns, or desirous of political preferment, Mr. Mershon may be depended upon to use his influence and register his vote in behalf of the Republican party.

MERSHON, Stephen, a worthy resident of McDonough County, Ill., who is farming with good results in Eldorado Township, was born in the town of Vermont, Ill., on April 16, 1857, a son of James and Sarah (Perry) Mershon, who were natives of the State of Pennsylvania. Henry Mershon and Jesse Perry, the grandfathers on each side, were also natives of the Keystone State. James Mershon brought his family from Pennsylvania to Illinois where

they were among the early settlers of Fulton County. There they remained until 1865, when they moved to McDonough County, and James Mershon purchased a farm in Eldorado Township. This he cultivated until his death in 1872. His widow survived him until 1897, when she too passed away. James Mershon was twice married, his first wife bearing two children, a boy and a girl.

Stephen Mershon is the fourth of nine children who were the offspring of his father's marriage to his second wife, Sarah Perry. He remained under the paternal roof until the time of his marriage, helping in the work of the farm and utilizing the opportunities afforded by the district schools in his neighborhood. After his marriage he occupied farms, which he rented from various owners, until 1900. At that period he bought a farm of seventy-six acres in Section 3, Eldorado Township, to which he moved and on which he has since been engaged in general farming. He is a careful and methodical husbandman and is meeting with deserved success.

On March 3, 1886, Mr. Mershon was united in marriage with Sadie F. Harrington, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill., where, in youthful days, she was a pupil in the common school of her neighborhood. Religiously, the subject of this sketch joins in worship with the membership of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In political campaigns, his vote is cast for the candidates of the Republican party.

MICKEY, Hon. J. Ross, an able lawyer of McDonough County, Ill., and one of the most prominent public men in his section of the State, was born in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, January 5, 1856, a son of Jacob and Mary A. (Sandidge) Mickey—the former a native of Fayette County, Pa., and the latter of Lincoln County, Ky. Both parents are now deceased. The grandparents on the father's side were born in Pennsylvania, while the maternal grandparents were natives of Kentucky. J. Ross Mickey was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and in boyhood enjoyed the advantages of the public schools of his neighborhood. Subsequently, he pursued a course of study at Lincoln University, Logan County, Ill., and after completing his education, taught school in town and country. While



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teaching he utilized his leisure hours in reading law, and finished his legal studies with Prentiss and Bailey. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, and shortly afterward formed a partnership with H. H. Harris (which lasted a year and a half), later becoming a partner of the late Byron Pontius, of Macomb, this relation being continued until 1898. In the latter year he was elected County Judge of McDonough County, for a term of four years, but in November, 1900, became a candidate for Representative in Congress for the Fifteenth Congressional District, to which he was elected, receiving 24,491 votes against 24,175 for Benjamin F. Marsh, his Republican opponent, and 819 for Norton M. Rigg, Prohibitionist. McDonough County is strongly Republican, and Mr. Mickey's personal popularity in the political field is attested by the majority received under these circumstances. Among the many congratulations received upon his nomination to Congress in September, 1900, was one signed by 122 Democrats of Bushnell Ill. Judge Mickey resigned his seat on the bench February 22, 1901. On the expiration of his term in Congress he declined a renomination and resumed the practice of law in Macomb, in which he is still engaged. Nearly all of Judge Mickey's mature life has been spent in Macomb, and devoted to the active practice of his profession, except during the intervals of his judicial incumbency and his term in the House of Representatives at Washington. Having thus been a long time in the public arena, the people of McDonough County and this section of Illinois have had ample opportunity to form a correct impression of his ability and character, and it is but just to say that he is regarded as an exceptionally able lawyer, a sound and upright Judge, and a popular representative of high serviceability. Aside from professional and official qualifications, Judge Mickey is a man of broad information, and has familiarized himself with the salient features of his country, in a social, moral and material sense, by extensive travel throughout the States and Territories of the Union.

On March 24, 1892, Judge Mickey was married in Macomb, to Fanny C. Clugston, a daughter of John B. and Alice D. (Reed) Clugston, natives of Pennsylvania, and one child, Florence M., born May 16, 1893, is the offspring of this union. Mrs. Mickey's father is still

living, at the age of eighty-one years, and her mother has reached the age of seventy-six years. The religious belief of Judge Mickey is in harmony with the creed of the Universalist Church, while on political issues he is an unswerving Democrat. His fraternal affiliation is with the A. F. & A. M. (Macomb Lodge No. 17), K. of P. (Montrose Lodge No. 104), and B. P. O. E. (Lodge No. 100), of Quincy, Ill.

MILES, William, a well-known livery stable proprietor in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that county October 18, 1848, and there received his early education in the common school. He is a son of Charles and Martha (Moore) Miles, the former a native of Ohio and the latter born in Louisville, Ky. His grandparents on the paternal side, Martin and Betsy (Smith) Miles, were natives of Ohio, and his maternal grandfather, William Moore, was born in Kentucky. Mr. Miles was reared on a farm and stayed at home until he was twenty years of age, when he engaged in farming on his own account. About twenty years later he bought eighty acres of land in Eldorado Township and subsequently purchased eighty acres more, on which he lived until April, 1900. He then moved to Macomb and a year afterward bought a half-interest in the livery stable of Jesse Odenweller. In December, 1904, he became possessed of his partner's interest, and since that time has conducted the business alone. He is well liked in the community and enjoys a good patronage.

On October 27, 1876, Mr. Miles was married to Rebecca Smith, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Their union resulted in four children, namely: Carrie F. (Mrs. Edward Leftridge), Charles, and Martha and Mary (twins), who are deceased. The political opinions of Mr. Miles are in harmony with the teachings of the Republican party.

MILLER, Marvin.—During his active life Marvin Miller supported the claim that country life offers great inducements to the man of purpose and energy, bringing him not only substantial financial reward, but possibilities of comfort and happiness beyond the ken of dwellers in the thickly settled metropolis. For fifty-five years he has been a resident of McDonough County, and for half of that time has been a School Director in Bethel Township, where

was located the farm upon which he lived until retiring from active life to Macomb, in the fall of 1901. Mr. Miller, who is the second youngest in a family of eight children, was born in Summit County, Ohio, September 15, 1834. His father, Charles Miller, was a native of Connecticut, who at an early age settled in Summit County, where he married Sally Bryan, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Robert Bryan, who came from Ireland. Marvin, who thus far had led an uneventful life on the home farm, with intervals of attendance at the public schools during the winter season, joined the independent wage-earners at the age of sixteen years, and in McDonough County, which he reached in the spring of 1850, found employment among the pioneer farmers. Twelve years later (1862) he married Sarah Shoopman, of Bethel Township, and with his wife went to Cass County, Ill., where he engaged in farming for two years. He then bought forty acres of land in Bethel Township, McDonough County, adding later to his original holding until he owned 236 acres in one body. He also owns a farm of 160 acres in Kansas, which came into his possession in 1887. Under his able management his property took on value and importance, was furnished with modern labor-saving machinery, and had a residence and buildings in keeping with the tastes and ambitions of its owner. He made a careful study of agriculture in all its phases, observed method and order in the arrangement and assignment of his property, and was known as a man who did his best in house and field, and in association with his fellowmen.

Ever since the beginning of his voting life Mr. Miller has been a staunch Republican. Aside from serving as School Director for a quarter of a century, he has been Road Commissioner one term, and has filled other local offices of importance. Since retiring from the farm he has lived at 602 South McArthur Street, Macomb. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of four children: Patica, wife of Edward Duns-worth; Fred, Jesse and Henry. Mr. Miller is an agreeable and approachable man, faithful to the friends and interests which have come into his life, retaining, at the age of seventy-one, that capacity for sympathy and kinship with others which marks the broad-minded and useful citizen.

MILLER, William, who is well known as one of the worthiest among the retired farmers living in the town of Tennessee, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Summit County, Ohio, August 28, 1830, a son of Charles and Sallie (Bryan) Miller—the father being a native of the State of Connecticut, and the mother of Irish birth. William Miller is the seventh in a family of ten children born to his parents—five boys and five girls. The family came to Bethel Township, McDonough County, in 1854, where they settled on a farm. William lived at home until 1858, assisting in the farm work and enjoying the facilities for study afforded by the public schools in his neighborhood. After leaving home he rented farms for several years in this vicinity, and in 1883 bought a farm of eighty acres half a mile north of the town of Tennessee, where he lived until 1900. He then sold this farm and purchased another of eighty acres in Bethel Township, which he occupied until the spring of 1903. This he also sold, and bought property in Tennessee village, where he is living in comfortable retirement and respected by all for his estimable qualities of head and heart.

On June 27, 1858, Mr. Miller was joined in wedlock with Esther Jane McClure, who was born and schooled in Bethel Township. Ten children have been the offspring of this union, namely: James H.; Charles; Annie (Mrs. F. K. Williams), deceased; Robert; Mary F. (Mrs. Martin Laughlin), deceased; George W.; Laura F., who died in 1892, at the age of twenty-five years; Wealthy, who is with her parents; Asa, and Francis Edwin. In political affairs the subject of this sketch espouses the cause of the Republican party.

MONTEE, Charles Finley, M. D., a highly reputable physician and surgeon, who is engaged in practice in Colchester, McDonough County, Ill., was born five miles southwest of Macomb, McDonough County, on July 15, 1870. His father, Frank M. Montee, was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and his mother, Mary E. (Purdum) Montee, was a native of Schuyler County, Ill. His paternal grandfather was Abram Montee, a native of New York State, who married a Miss Wilson, also of New York—the Montee family being originally from France. The maternal grandfather was John Purdum.



J. M. REXROAT AND FAMILY

The paternal great-grandfather came to this country with Lafayette and settled near New York City. Grandfather Montee located in Chicago at a very early period, and built the first block house there. He was a sailor on the great lakes, and also owned land in Ohio and in McDonough County. He settled in McDonough County in 1817, on a farm about four miles southwest of Macomb, where he remained until his death in 1875. His wife was a second cousin of Daniel Webster. They had thirteen children—seven boys and six girls—of whom Frank M. Montee was the twelfth in order of birth. The last named is a farmer and stock-raiser in Southeastern Kansas, where he settled in 1874. He owns 400 acres of land in Crawford County, that State.

Charles F. Montee in early youth attended the public schools and the Ohio Normal School, and lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. He then spent seven years in study in different institutions. In 1904 he was graduated from Spalding's Commercial College, at Kansas City. In 1896 he graduated in pharmacy and received the degree of Ph. G. in 1898. He also holds the degree of Ph. D. In 1903 he was graduated from Barnes' Medical College, St. Louis, Mo. From that institution he came direct to Colchester, where he opened an office. He is regarded as thoroughly competent in his profession, and his practice, already good, is constantly increasing.

Dr. Montee was married November 18, 1897, to Ina Scott, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. The religious faith of the Doctor is that of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Republican, and fraternally is connected with the Masonic Order, Select Knights, I. O. O. F., K. of P., I. O. R. M., M. W. A. and A. O. U. W. His professional affiliation includes membership in the State and County Medical Societies.

MOON, George, for many years a thrifty farmer in Tennessee Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Cornwall, England, May 22, 1840, a son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Kitt) Moon, natives of the same locality. George Moon worked at farming in the old country until he reached the age of twenty-four years, when he came to Canada and resumed the same occupation. From the Dominion he came to Mc-

Donough County, Ill., and was employed in Tennessee Township until after his marriage. Then he bought fifty-six acres of land, which he subsequently disposed of. His wife owns eighty acres, and his sons are also owners of farms in the same township. He moved to his present place in 1868, and has lived on it from that time, building a residence upon it and making other improvements.

In March, 1866, Mr. Moon was united in marriage to Susan McClure, who was born in Tennessee Township, where, in her youth, she attended the common schools. Five children have blessed the union, namely: Frank, Harry, Fred, Marian and Alice. The sons are industrious, well established and thriving farmers and reflect much credit upon their parents, and the daughters are no less worthy.

In political contests, Mr. Moon supports the cause of the Democratic party, and has served as School Director for three years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order.

MOORE, Frank, an enterprising farmer of Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that township March 2, 1864, and there attended the common school in his neighborhood. He is a son of George and Mary J. (Snowden) Moore (married in 1852), of whom the former was born in Kentucky and the latter in Virginia. There were ten children in the father's family: George, William, Rosa, Theodore, Middie, Alice, Martha, Simeon, Ray and Elva. The father died in 1873, at the comparatively early age of forty-four years, and the mother in 1890, aged fifty-six. Frank Moore's paternal grandfather, William Moore, was a Kentuckian and married Elizabeth Greenup. David and Jane (Woodrow) Snowden, his grandparents on the maternal side, were natives of Virginia. They were married February 15, 1820, and Jane Snowden died in 1885, aged eighty-three years, and David Snowden, in 1874, aged seventy-five years. Grandfather Moore came with his family to McDonough County in 1835, and settled in New Salem Township, where he entered 300 acres of Government land. He died in February, 1892, at the age of eighty-nine years, nine months and seven days. George Moore was born in 1827, and died September 24, 1873, on his farm on Section 22, in Eldorado Township. He bought land there after his

marriage, and was the owner of 240 acres at the time of his death.

Frank Moore worked away from home more or less for fifteen years, and finally struck out for himself, working by the month until the time of his marriage. After his father died he had to work hard to assist in supporting his mother, who died March 21, 1890, and his oldest sister, Middle, who died August 4, 1889. After his marriage he bought a farm of seventy-six and one-third acres in the northwest corner of Eldorado Township, Section 6.

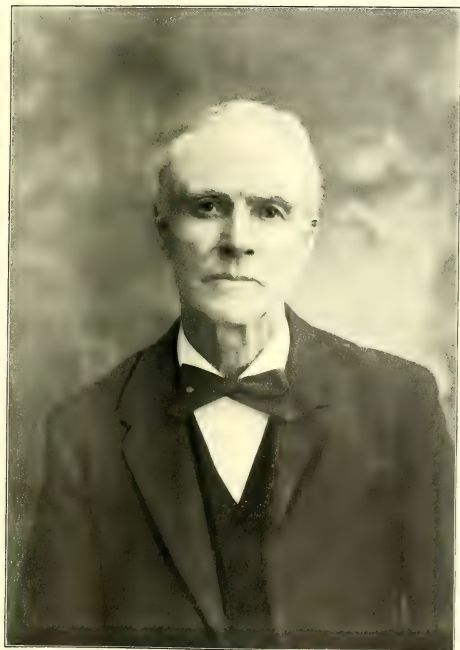
Mr. Moore was married September 8, 1892, to Irena Alice Dalley, who was born in Eldorado Township, and received her preliminary education in the public schools and later attended Abingdon College and the Macomb Normal School. One child, George Wilkinson, was born of this union, November 26, 1894. In political matters Mr. Moore takes sides with the Republican party. He has served the township as School Director since 1895. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he officiates as Trustee. The subject of this sketch bears an excellent reputation as an individual and as a citizen, and is regarded as one of the most useful members of the community.

MUNGER, John D., formerly a successful farmer of Ashtabula County, Ohio, and in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., and now living in retirement in Macomb, Ill., was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., April 25, 1824, and received his early education in the common school of Geneva, Ohio. He is a son of Gideon and Judy M. (Dewey) Munger. His father was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and his mother was a native of Vermont. Four children were born to his parents, of whom John D. was the third in succession of birth. At the age of fifteen years he started to learn the blacksmith's trade in Geneva, Ohio, where he worked a number of years. In 1849 he went from Ohio to California, where he remained two years and got some gold. He returned to Geneva, whence, in 1853, he went again to California and spent one year there. He took passage on the ship "Golden Gate," and on the return voyage he took passage on the "Winfield Scott," which was wrecked off Santa Barbara, Cal., so that he was compelled to stay on shore for six days. Returning to

Ohio, he bought a farm in Ashtabula County, which he cultivated until 1876, when he came to McDonough County, Ill. Purchasing a farm in Scotland Township, he lived on it two years, and, in the spring of 1878, moved to Macomb. There he bought a fine residence on South White Street, where he has passed his days in retirement.

On January 7, 1854, Mr. Munger was married to Juliette Jennings, who was born in Madison, Lake County, Ohio, and schooled at Quincy, Ill. This union resulted in three children, viz.: Yreka and Ureka, deceased, and Verona R., who married Manda Radikin and lives in Macomb. Mrs. Munger died August 23, 1893. In politics, Mr. Munger supports the Republican party. He is passing his declining years surrounded by every comfort and in the enjoyment of that quiet repose to which his former labors have entitled him.

MURPHY, Benjamin, one of the old residents of McDonough County, Ill., and formerly one of its most prominent and successful farmers, is now living in comfortable retirement on Section 36, Sciota Township, his former years of industry and thrift having been rewarded by the accumulation of an abundance of this world's treasures. Mr. Murphy is a native of the State of Ohio, where he was born in Clinton County, on November 15, 1827. His father, Benjamin Murphy, was born in Delaware, while his mother, Mary (Brown) Murphy, was a native of Virginia. Benjamin Murphy, Sr., who was also a farmer, did not arrive in McDonough County until six years after his son Benjamin had settled there. The former bought the Hickman farm in Sciota Township, which he improved, and there pursued his wonted occupation during the remainder of his life. The subject of this sketch moved from Ohio to McDonough County, Ill., in 1853, making the journey by wagon, accompanied by his wife and three children. He located on Section 34, Sciota Township, where he bought and improved eighty acres of land. This he owned about eight years, and then moved to a place just west of Good Hope, Ill., on Section 29, Walnut Grove Township. There he remained six years, cultivating a quarter-section which had been previously improved. He also owned eighty acres in Section 24, Sciota Township, where he afterward made his home, operating 160 acres



James Roark

in general farming and stock-raising. In 1895 he retired from active pursuits.

On February 14, 1858, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage in Clinton County, Ohio, with Louisa Munger, who departed this life in 1880. The following children resulted from their union, namely: James, deceased; John W., who is engaged in farming in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County; Cynthia (Mrs. Ross), deceased; Thomas, who carries on farming in Sciota Township; and Ellsworth, who lives on the homestead. John W. was married in 1887 to Lizzie Sanderson, of Henderson County, Ill., and to them was born one daughter, who died infancy. Thomas was married in 1891 to Ida Schultz, of Iowa, and they are the parents of one son, Carmen. Ellsworth married Maude Lowe, who was born in McDonough County, and they are the parents of one boy, Verne.

Although the subject of this sketch is no longer interested in political affairs to an active extent, he was formerly an earnest supporter of the Republican party. During a long, industrious and upright career, he has discharged with fidelity the duties incident to all the relations of life, maintaining a record free from reproach, and his declining years are attended by the sincere respect and cordial good wishes of all who know him.

MURRAY, Allen.—The life story of Allen Murray is that of a man of average endowments, who came to Illinois in the promising but unsettled days of 1836, and who, as a hatter and agriculturist, worked out his destiny with intelligence and forethought. In the interval between his arrival and his death, November 8, 1880, he arose from small beginnings to a comfortable competence, and what is better still, to the abiding esteem of his fellowmen. Born June 5, 1809, in Jefferson County, N. Y., Mr. Murray was a son of Henry Murray, born in the same State and county May 17, 1783. Henry Murray was reared on a New York farm and, in youth, learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed many years. During the second struggle between America and England in 1812, he laid aside the tools of his trade to wield the arms of the soldier, during a part of his service being located at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., where, in May, 1813, the Americans, under Brown, repulsed the British under Provost. Mr. Murray married Lucinda Ball, also born in Jefferson County. He received a grant

of land for his military services. He came to Illinois in 1838, two years after the arrival of his son Allen, and with the latter lived and conducted general farming until his death, September 10, 1866. He had been a widower many years, his wife having died in New York, May 21, 1823. He inherited many of the traits of his Scottish ancestors, whose early representatives allied their fortunes with the pioneer days of New York State.

Allen Murray was educated in the public schools of Loweville, Jefferson County, N. Y., and, following the example of his father, became a tradesman, serving an apprenticeship to a hatter. He subsequently engaged in the hat business in Albion and Rochester, N. Y., and in 1836 came to Macomb, Ill., where he worked in the manufacture of hats for O. C. Wilson, who had an establishment in Macomb at that time. In 1838 he bought land in Schuyler County and engaged in farming with his father, in 1872 retiring from active life, and thenceforth making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Applegate, in McDonough County, where his death occurred November 8, 1880, and that of his wife September 8, 1887. Mrs. Murray, formerly Sarah A. Marvin, was a native of Franklin County, Vt., born January 28, 1809. She was a daughter of Elihu and Thankful (Barnard) Marvin, natives of the State of Massachusetts. The marriage of Mr. Murray and Miss Marvin occurred January 6, 1835, in Rochester, N. Y., and of this union there were two children. Of these Francis C. died February 22, 1856, and Lucinda H. is the wife of James T. Applegate, of McDonough County, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Murray was a quiet, unostentatious man, the soul of business and private honor, and the recipient of many warm and lasting friendships. Possessing no political aspirations, he yet was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party.

MURRAY, William A., a well-known and thriving farmer, who pursues his vocation in Emmet Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Hire Township, that county, August 4, 1868. His father, Allen Murray, was born in Kentucky, and his mother, Perilla (Parker) Murray, was born in Ohio. William and Jane (Bird) Murray, the father's parents, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The maternal grandparents, Absalom and Anna

(Woods) Parker, were natives of Ohio. William A. Murray is the third of a family of nine children, and was born on a farm. In boyhood he attended the district school, and later the Macomb Normal School, living with his parents until he was twenty-three years old. Then he rented a farm, which he conducted for six years before his marriage, after which he lived on the place two years, and then moved to Nebraska. A year later he bought a farm of forty acres in Hire Township, upon which he resided for four years. In February, 1904, he purchased ninety-three acres in Section 20, Emmet Township, from his brother-in-law, on which he is now engaged in general farming. In 1905 he purchased 160 acres in Section 33, Emmet Township.

Mr. Murray was united in marriage on April 15, 1897, with Hattie Ann Guy, who was born in Emmet Township and received her early education in the district schools and the Macomb Normal School. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have one child, Allen Guy, born February 26, 1900. In politics, Mr. Murray espouses the cause of the Democratic party. In 1897 he served as Tax Collector of Emmet Township, and has held the office of School Director since 1904.

NEECE, William H.—The oldest practicing member of the Macomb bar in point of service and years, William H. Neece, for almost half a century, or since his arrival in 1858, has been a channel through which the law has flowed untainted by any personal feeling and unruffled by any outside influence. Perhaps this tribute to his sincerity and general fitness is the highest that could be paid to this frontiersman, educator, miner, politician and former Congressman. Mr. Neece is a product of the wilds of Illinois, his birth occurring February 26, 1831, in what then was a part of Sangamon, but now Logan County, Ill. His surroundings were those of a rude log cabin, occupied first by his parents, Jesse and Mary D. (Deadman) Neece, who, after arriving in the State in 1830, on April 2, 1831, located two miles south of Colchester, McDonough County, where the mother died in 1837. She was a native of Virginia and her husband of Kentucky. The elder Neece, a man of versatile gifts, was occupied successively with tailoring, medicine and farming, married for his second wife Maria

Harding, at present the oldest living inhabitant of McDonough County, and who, March 21, 1906, passed her one hundredth mile-post. Mr. Neece, Sr., died in December, 1869. He was a Democrat in politics, and though not a member of any church, was a high-minded, Christian gentleman.

In his youth William H. Neece attended first a school taught in a round log house, which was later changed to a house of hewn logs. He also was a pupil of D. S. Hampton, who conducted a private school in the village of Macomb. At the age of twenty-one he achieved independence as an employe in a packing house along the Illinois River, also helped to build the old-fashioned keel-boats and to break the prairie sod with ox-teams. For a time he taught school in Walnut Grove Township and Colchester, and in 1853, stirred by the reports of fabulous wealth on the Pacific Coast, undertook the tedious and dangerous journey across the plains with ox-teams. At the end of six months he arrived in the city of Portland, Ore., and there took steamer to San Francisco, going at once to the mines, where he alternated cooking in a restaurant with wielding his pick for gold ore. Returning to McDonough County in June, 1855, he became interested in the land business, and as agent for Baker & Company traveled throughout the South buying up valuable tracts of land.

For a year and a half Mr. Neece studied law in the office of John S. Bailey, and upon being admitted to the bar in 1858, located in Macomb, where he since has practiced continuously. His political services have gone almost parallel with his professional, and he has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party ever since casting his first Presidential vote. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1869-70, serving on the Committee on Corporations; a Representative in the Twenty-fourth and the Twenty-seventh General Assemblies (1865-67 and 1871-73), serving among others on the Committees on Judicial Department and Charitable Institutions; a member of the State Senate, 1878-82; and a member of Congress for two terms (1883-87). Mr. Neece's political services were characterized by wise understanding of the needs of the community he was called upon to represent, and by the introduction and promotion of a number of important measures.



JOSHUA H. SCOTT

At Fandon, McDonough County, May 3, 1857. Mr. Neece was united in marriage to Jeannette Ingles, a native of New York State, and daughter of Tompkins Ingles, who was a cooper by trade, and after coming West from his native State of New York combined farming with his trade for the balance of his active life. He had five children. Mr. and Mrs. Neece are the parents of three children: Jessie T., W. A. and Orson B., of whom W. A. is the sole survivor. Mr. Neece has contributed to the character, purpose and attainment of his adopted city, and his name is written large in the annals of its high-minded, enlightened and progressive upbuilders.

NEFF, Daniel C., a well-known farmer in Bushnell Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Ashland County, Ohio, on September 26, 1844, a son of Joseph and Mary (Kagy) Neff, natives of Virginia. Joseph Neff came to Bushnell, Ill., on March 17, 1858, and purchased from Judge Baker, of Macomb, a farm of 100 acres in Section 27, Bushnell Township, where he was engaged in farming during the remainder of his life. The subject of this sketch came with his parents to Bushnell when thirteen years old. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Ohio and Illinois. He grew up on the farm, assisting his father until the death of the latter, and afterward conducting the homestead. He has made most of the improvements on the place, and owns one of the finest farms in his vicinity.

On November 7, 1866, Mr. Neff was married to Frances Cole, who was born in Quincy, Ill., a daughter of James Cole, of that city. One child, Cora (Mrs. Phillips), has resulted from this union. Mr. Neff is a member of the Methodist Church, in politics he is a Democrat, and is now serving his second term as Supervisor of Bushnell Township. Fraternally, he belongs to the I. O. O. F. and A. F. & A. M.

NELSON, C. T.—The many advantages of specializing in stock find expression in the successful venture of C. T. Nelson, upon whose finely improved farm of 160 acres on Section 10, Blandinsville Township, have been raised during the past fifteen years some of the best Short-horn cattle in the State of Illinois. Mr. Nelson is one of the colony of Swedish-Americans whose energy and resourcefulness have

helped to develop the great natural resources of McDonough County. He was born in Sweden, in 1863, a son of Swan and Hattie Nelson, also natives of Sweden, and farmers by occupation. Six years of age when he came to the shores of America, Mr. Nelson brought nothing with him but a good constitution and plenty of grit and determination. He was educated principally in the Henderson County and Galesburg public schools, and for eighteen years was employed on the farm of David Rankin, near Biggsville, Henderson County. He then came to McDonough County and lived thirteen years on the S. Givins place, Blandinsville Township, and four years on the John Huston farm, moving from the latter to his present home on Section 10, which he purchased of Matt Huston. He forthwith engaged in general farming and stock-raising, finally branching out into extensive Short-horn and Percheron horse breeding, at which he has made a decided success. His cattle yield a substantial yearly income, independent of general produce, and it is no uncommon thing for him to receive as high as four hundred dollars for a nine months' calf. His farm is highly improved, with special regard to stock breeding, and while frugal and abstemious, as the majority of his countrymen, he is not unmindful of the comforts and refinements which lift country life above the curse of drudgery and deprivation. In addition to his own property he farms 640 acres of rented land, last year having 870 acres under his control.

In Blandinsville Township, in 1888, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Augusta Larson, who came from Sweden to McDonough County when about twelve years old, a daughter of Joseph Larson, a farmer of Blandinsville Township, but in Sweden a contracting brickmason. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the parents of five children: Maud, Carl, Elwin, Mabel and Fern. Mr. Nelson is a Republican in politics, and in religion a Lutheran. He is a shrewd and far-sighted business man, an excellent manager and a past master of agricultural science. He has the faculty of getting the best possible service out of his employees, and of teaching them to become, like himself, thorough and painstaking landmen.

NELSON, John (deceased), formerly a prosperous farmer in Eldorado Township, McDonough

County, Ill., was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 29, 1824, and there received his mental training in the public schools. He was a son of Joel and Rachael (Dennis) Nelson, natives of Ohio, where his father died. His parents had but three children: John; a younger brother—David—who died when about to be admitted to the bar, and a younger sister.

At the age of eight years, the subject of this sketch came with his mother and his grandparents to Schuyler County, Ill., where he remained until he was able to care for himself. In 1850 he crossed the plains with ox-teams to California, where he was engaged in mining for two years. He then came to McDonough County, Ill., where he lived with his uncle, Isaiah Dennis, until the spring of 1854. He then went again to California, where he conducted a cattle ranch for eleven years. In 1865, he returned to McDonough County, and bought a farm of 320 acres, embracing the northwest quarter of Section 33, and the southwest quarter of Section 28, Eldorado Township. There he lived until his death, February 13, 1899. He was buried half a mile away from his farm.

On November 13, 1870, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage with Serina Fowler, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill., where her girlhood's mental training was received in the public schools. Mrs. Nelson's parents, Jesse B. and Catherine (Bruner) Fowler, were natives of Kentucky. Her grandparents, Thomas J. and Mary (Fowler) Fowler, and Jacob and Maria (Beghtol) Bruner, were also natives of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson became the parents of nine children, namely: Katie (Mrs. William Kennedy), of McDonough County; Clara, who is under the parental roof; Alta, who died in infancy; Edith, Alice, Annie, Maria Elizabeth, Laura Fern, Ralph Waldo and Jesse Ward.

Religiously, Mr. Nelson affiliated with the United Brethren Church. In politics, he was a Republican, and he held the office of School Director for twelve years. A man of excellent traits of character, he lived an irreproachable and useful life.

NEWLAND, Abraham, was born February 3, 1838, in Evenwood, Durham County, England, a son of Abraham and Sarah (Porter) Newland, residing in Colchester, Ill. Oliver Cromwell, the great uncrowned King of England, had for-

merly a signal corps on a high hill in front of the home in which Mr. Newland's parents lived and in which he was born. One of his ancestors, Abraham Newland, of London, after whom he was named, was the renowned Cashier of the Bank of England for the period of fifty years—from September, 1757, to the year in which he resigned, September 8, 1807—and the family would have received, with other beneficiaries, a large portion of his valuable estate but for the unfortunate accident of the burning of the parish register in one of the parishes in the County of Durham, destroying the records and dates of the birth of the great-grandparents and other relatives, which was necessary to establish and prove the relation and heirship to the estate. The grandfather on his father's side lived to be one hundred and eight years of age, and was twice married. The first of the family to come to America, after arriving at the age of maturity, emigrated and settled in the State of Virginia soon after the Revolutionary War.

Abraham Newland, Sr., came to this country in 1853, accompanied by his daughter, and located in La Salle County, Ill., when two years later he was joined by the rest of his family, consisting of his wife and three sons. Abraham, Jr., while a child, attended the public schools, and later during his youth, a select night school in England, and afterward by close application to his books he acquired a good education. He came to Colchester, Ill., in the winter of 1856 and became interested in and operated coal mines there until 1862. Soon after the Civil War commenced, being intensely loyal, he enlisted and enrolled himself in the army, and served until after the close of the conflict. At the time of his enlistment he joined Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which the members of the company desired him to accept the office of Lieutenant, but he declined in favor of another who had done a great deal of work in recruiting the company. He was elected Sergeant, and afterward, by request of the men, he was made Orderly Sergeant. His company and regiment were in General Logan's Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by General McPherson, and was in Major-General Grant's army until after the fall and capitulation of Vicksburg. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth did excellent

service during the war, and no man in the entire regiment showed more bravery, or discharged his duty more faithfully, than Abraham Newland. At the battle of Raymond, Miss., while an Orderly Sergeant, he commanded the company, there being no commissioned officers present, and for bravery upon the battlefield and in that fight was commended by the Colonel, who promised him at the close of the battle promotion to a commissioned office, at the very first opportunity. A few days after this battle he was shot through the face and was reported killed, and the next day, when the surgeons had dressed the wounds, they still declared that he was mortally wounded and that he could not live. After a number of weeks and months of suffering the wound began to heal, and eventually he was again restored to active duty. Both the Lieutenants of his company resigned and soon afterward the Captain resigned and went home. He then was commissioned and became the honored Captain of his company. This position he retained to the close of the war, and was highly respected and honored by his men and his brother officers. Among the most important engagements in which he participated were the following: Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, and siege of Vicksburg. He was on all the marches, expeditions, campaigns and sieges in which the regiment took part, except one short expedition, when he was on detached duty and could not be relieved in time to go with his command. In the winter of 1864-65 the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment was transferred to the Sixteenth Army Corps, General A. J. Smith commanding, and in the sieges of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley and the capture of Mobile, Ala., the last great battle of the war was fought, General Lee surrendered at Appomattox to General Grant April 9, 1865, while General Canby's army was fighting and capturing Mobile. Captain Newland took part and was engaged in twenty-two battles and skirmishes and two sieges, one siege lasting forty-seven days and forty-seven nights, and the other thirteen days and thirteen nights. On the 15th day of August, 1865, the regiment was discharged, and Captain Newland returned to Colchester, McDonough County, Ill., with the full consciousness of duty well performed. Within two weeks after his return home he was engaged in the general mercantile business, which he conducted until the year 1884. In

April, 1879, he leased some lands and coal mines in Colchester, and afterward sold a half-interest to a partner, and the firm was known as Colchester Coal Company, and continued operating the mines until April 1, 1884. He afterward built a large brick and tile manufactory and also opened up coal and clay mines at Tennessee, Ill., and the company was known as the Tennessee Coal and Fire Clay Works. The Captain owns 162 acres of land which he leases each year to neighboring farmers.

Captain Newland was married in Colchester, Ill., March 3, 1859, to Mary J. Musson, who died June 15, 1871, leaving two children, Sarah Florence and Thomas E. Newland. The Captain was married again June 18, 1872, to Annie Musson, and six children have been born to them: Mary O., George A., Abraham R., Gilbert, Haven and Henry W. Newland.

In politics, Captain Newland had always in his youth held and maintained strong anti-slavery sentiments, and at the time of the organization of the Republican party he accepted and adopted the principles advocated and sustained by that party, and has ever been a faithful and ardent supporter of its men and measures. As a man he stands high in the community, and none deserves more from his fellow-citizens. He is a pleasant, agreeable gentleman, having a heart overflowing with love for humanity; is a friend to the poor, and above all a true Christian. In the home circle he is kind and affectionate; in the church, an earnest worker; as a citizen he has the good of all at heart, and works to advance the interests of his town and county as much as he does his own individual interests. In the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1858 at Colchester he was one of the original members, and has since been an active worker in all the departments of that body. In the year 1859 Rev. Richard Haney, Presiding Elder for the district, granted him license and authority, and he has continued to labor and preach up to the present time. He has never asked for a regular appointment as pastor, believing he could accomplish as much good in the local work as in the regular field. Nearly every Sabbath he preaches for some of the neighboring churches, and on funeral occasions his services have specially been in demand. It is said he preaches more discourses of this nature than any regular minister in the county. In Sunday school work he is especially pre-

eminent, having from early youth taken great interest in this work. In all the neighborhood Sunday school conventions he is called upon to take active part, and in the county work possibly he is behind none.

NOPER, Lewis, who has been successfully engaged in farming in McDonough County, Ill., for more than thirty years, and is now located in Walnut Grove Township, in this county, was born in La Harpe, Ill., September 13, 1850, a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Beck) Noper, natives of Germany, the father being a tailor by trade. Mr. Noper first settled in Bethel Township in 1872, removed thence to Industry Township, where he remained five years, and has now been a resident of Scotland Township four years. In 1885 he purchased Thomas Klein's place of 160 acres, on which he has since carried on general farming and stock-raising, and to which in 1906 he added 160 acres adjoining.

On March 7, 1872, Mr. Noper was married to Ella Strader, who was born in Frankfort, Ross County, Ohio. The children born of this union are: Dora (Mrs. George Yeast); Clemm, deceased; Simeon; Eva; Valasco; Zoe, and Ross. In politics, Mr. Noper belongs to the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the United Brethren Church.

NOPER, S. C., a well-known and successful young merchant of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., is a native of Industry Township, of the same county, and is a son of Lewis and Alice Noper. (A sketch of the life of his father appears elsewhere in this volume.) In boyhood Mr. Noper attended the district schools of Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, and supplemented this schooling by pursuing a course of study in the old Macomb Business College. His early youth was mainly passed on his father's farm in Walnut Grove Township, and at a later period he was for a time employed by Gardner Chandler, of Macomb. In 1891 he located in Good Hope and, in connection with H. E. Yeast, purchased the Creel Brothers dry-goods store, which had then been established about fourteen years. Two years later he bought out the interests of Mr. Yeast, and has since conducted the concern alone, keeping a full stock of boots and shoes, dry-goods, etc. He is possessed of good mercantile capacity and training, and has the fac-

ulty of applying himself closely to the details of his business. These qualifications, together with his recognized methods of honest dealing, constitute an assurance that the success which has hitherto attended his efforts will increase as time goes on. Mr. Noper is popular in the community and his friends are numerous.

NUNEMAKER, John S.—Few men connected with monetary institutions have had a broader general business experience than John S. Nunemaker, for the past twenty years identified with banking in Bushnell, and since he aided in its organization in 1892, Cashier of the Bank of Bushnell. The other officers of the Bank are: E. D. C. Haines, President; S. H. Robinson and James Garretson, Assistant Cashiers. The institution conducts a general banking business and has succeeded in winning the confidence and support of the town and rural community.

Mr. Nunemaker was born in Westminster, Carroll County, Md., May 30, 1850, a son of Samuel N. and Sarah J. (Steveason) Nunemaker, also natives of Maryland, but who were married in Canton, Ill., in 1846. The parents subsequently returned to their native State, but upon again locating in Canton, in 1856, the elder Nunemaker engaged in milling, turning his attention to farming during the last ten years of his life. His death occurred September 21, 1871, but his wife still lives, and makes her home with two of her sons who are engaged in the banking business in Nebraska. John S. Nunemaker spent the first twenty-six years of his life on a farm, then moved to Ellisville, Ill., where he engaged in the hardware business for a couple of years. Disposing of this business he went to Nebraska with his brother, Samuel, and assisted in the breaking of 300 acres of prairie land, upon which they erected two houses, and which they rented at the end of eighteen months. Returning to Illinois, Mr. Nunemaker traveled for the firm of Colburn & Burk, purveyors of physician's supplies, of Peoria, for four years, and then became identified with the agricultural implement business of James Miner, of Bushnell, for a couple of years. In 1886 he entered upon his banking career as Assistant Cashier in the Bank of Cole & Company, and in 1892, as heretofore stated, helped to organize the Bank of Bushnell, with which he since has been connected as Cashier.

Mr. Nunemaker was married February 20,



MR. AND MRS. J. K. SEEM

1876, to Louisa Crowl, a native of McDonough County, and a daughter of John Crowl, a deceased farmer of the vicinity of Bushnell. Of this union, three children were born: Court, who died in 1883; one child, who died in infancy; and Crete, wife of Fred Sperry, who is engaged in the fire insurance business in Bushnell.

Mr. Nunemaker is an old-t'ime supporter of the Democratic party, but of late years has voted for Republican Presidents, being in reality Independent in his views. He has steadfastly refused official honors save that of Treasurer of the Bushnell Fair Association, and Vice-President of the Central Illinois Bankers' Association of Peoria, Ill. He is prominent fraternally, and is a member of the T. J. Pickett Lodge No. 307, A. F. & A. M., of Bushnell, the Morse Chapter No. 19, the Macomb Commandery No. 6, the Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Peoria, and the Chevalier Lodge No. 101, Knights of Pythias, of Bushnell. Mr. Nunemaker has a genial and sympathetic personality, which, though not an essential in the arid realms of banking, is vastly appreciated by patrons of the institution, and has won him the esteem and good will of the people of his adopted town.

OAKMAN, John O., who is the proprietor of a flourishing grocery store in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Hancock County, Ill., August 17, 1858, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Campbell) Oakman, natives of the State of Pennsylvania. Isaac Oakman was a farmer by occupation. He served as County Treasurer of McDonough County one term, and held the office of Supervisor of Hire Township when the court house was built in Macomb, retaining this office for several terms.

The son, John O. Oakman, was reared on his father's farm and assisted in the work, attending public school in Hire Township in his boyhood. In early manhood he purchased the grocery concern of Mathew H. Watson in Blandinsville, and since then has continued in the grocery business there, being in his present location about fifteen years. In 1898 Mr. Oakman was united in marriage with Adella J. Nesbitt, who was born and schooled in Hancock County, Ill. Two children, May and Florence, have been born of this union. Politically, Mr. Oakman upholds the principles of the Dem-

ocratic party. He has served as School Trustee for some time. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., being a member of Blandinsville Lodge No. 233, Blandinsville Chapter No. 208, and Macomb Commandery No. 61.

The subject of this sketch has established a satisfactory business, and gives it close attention. His grocery is considered one of the most reliable business places in Blandinsville.

OAKMAN, John S.—Among the farmers in McDonough County, Ill., who have made a good record in agriculture and citizenship during the past thirty years, is the subject of this sketch, who lives in Section 25, Blandinsville Township. Mr. Oakman was born in Huntingdon, Pa., on November 10, 1856, and is the son of Robert and Susanna (Steele) Oakman, natives of that State. He received his early education in the public schools, and came to McDonough County November 12, 1876. Here he first worked at farming, harness making and carpentering successfully. In 1898 he bought his present place containing 160 acres of land in Section 25, Blandinsville Township, and here he has since followed farming and stock-raising, breeding also Short-horn cattle and Norman horses. He has a fine residence at Blandinsville, built by himself. For three years he was in the grocery business there.

On February 8, 1883, Mr. Oakman was united in marriage with Mollie E. Huston, a native of McDonough County, where in girlhood she attended public school. Three children were the issue of this union, viz.: Lawrence E., Carl H. and Blanche D. Both of the sons are graduates of Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Ill. Lawrence E. is a bookkeeper in the Chicago office of the Hammond Packing Company. Blanche D. died January 10, 1905, at the age of seventeen years. Religiously, Mr. Oakman worships with the membership of the Christian Church. Politically, he is a Democrat, and fraternally, is connected with the I. O. O. F. The subject of this sketch manages his farm with systematic care, and the results produced attest his thorough competence in this vocation. As a citizen, he is intelligent, well informed and public-spirited.

OBLANDER, Charles E., a prominent merchant of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was

born in Quincy, Ill., in 1861, a son of John and Elizabeth (Mahrstet) Oblander, natives of Germany. The father was a carpenter by occupation, and later engaged in the furniture line, in which he still remains. Mr. Oblander came to Bushnell with his parents when he was six years old, and here attended public school. In 1886 he opened a notion store, which was gradually enlarged until he now conducts a first-class dry-goods establishment on West Main Street, where he handles that line exclusively. He is a man of good business talent and standing, and the prosperous condition of his trade is attributable to his honorable dealing and the energy manifested in conducting his affairs. Mr. Oblander was married in 1889, to Sally Koeller, who was born at Camp Point, Ill. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

OBLANDER, J. F. G., who has for several years, been associated with his father in the furniture business in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., and also conducts an undertaking establishment in connection with the furniture store, was born in that city, on May 10, 1868. There he received his education in the public schools. Both in the furniture and undertaking lines he has made a reputation as a careful, diligent and competent business man. On October 19, 1892, Mr. Oblander was married to Anna L. Bartells, who was born at La Prairie, Ill. Two children, Louis Frederick and Helen Elizabeth, have resulted from this union. Religiously, the subject of this sketch is a Presbyterian. In politics, he belongs to the Republican party, and fraternally, he is affiliated with the K. of P., I. O. O. F., and Court of Honor.

OBLANDER, John V., a well-known and prosperous furniture dealer of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., where he has lived nearly forty years, is a native of Zucenhausan, Germany, where he was born March 13, 1833. Mr. Oblander came to America in 1855 and located at Quincy, Ill., where he worked as a carpenter. In 1866 he moved to Bushnell, where he followed the same occupation until 1869, when he went into the furniture business in partnership with his brother. The firm continued thus until 1877, and then for about ten years his sister-in-law was interested in the concern. Since that period the business has been con-

ducted under the firm name of J. V. Oblander & Company. They are licensed embalmers, and attend to all kinds of funeral work. In 1899 Mr. Oblander built his two-story store, 25x120 feet in dimension, on Main Street, and also built the adjoining store, 25x90 feet in size. Formerly the firm manufactured some furniture and coffins. On October 9, 1860, Mr. Oblander was married to Elizabeth Mahrstet, a native of Germany, and three children—C. E., Dora (Mrs. Albright), and J. F. G.—have been born of their union. Politically, Mr. Oblander is a Republican, and served two years on the School Board. His business is enjoying a healthy growth and is increasing constantly.

ODENWELLER, Isaiah, formerly the popular proprietor of a livery stable in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., and twice Mayor of the city, was born in Scotland Township, McDonough County, November 29, 1856, a son of Leonard Odenweller, a native of Baden, Germany, and Elizabeth (Denby) Odenweller, who was born in Ohio. Leonard Odenweller came to Macomb in 1845, worked at blacksmithing, and cultivated his farm of 450 acres, nine miles southeast of Macomb. His family consisted of four boys and three girls. Isaiah was the youngest of the boys, but was older than two of his sisters. He lived on the farm with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-two years, attending the public school when opportunity offered. He then married and carried on farming until he was thirty years old, when he came to Macomb, and was there engaged for two years in the butchering business. This he sold out and in the spring of 1889, established himself in the livery, feed and sale business, on the corner of Washington and South Randolph Streets, where he built a new house and barn. At times he had partners, and January 1, 1902, William Miles was taken into partnership with him. He sold out his interest to Mr. Miles January 2, 1903, and retired from active business. He had fine road horses, when dealing in such stock, and when conducting the livery business, kept the best of vehicles and horses. Mr. Odenweller was united in marriage with Martha E. Ellis, who was born and attended school in Macomb. They have one child, Walter L., born October 31, 1886. Mrs. Odenweller's parents, John G. and Susan Mary



Dr. F. Feibush

(Breckenridge) Ellis, were born, respectively, in Franklin, Ind., and Pennsylvania. Her paternal grandfather, James Ellis, was a native of Kentucky, as was also her grandfather on the mother's side, James Breckenridge. The latter's wife, Sarah Eliza McKee, was born in Indiana. Grandfather Breckenridge was a Presbyterian minister in that State. Grandfather Ellis was a Captain of Mississippi River boats for a number of years. John G. Ellis, Mrs. Odenweller's father, was engaged in the drug business in Indiana, and also for five years, in Macomb. He died in 1862. Politically, Mr. Odenweller is a Republican, served three terms as School Director of Industry Township, has represented the Third Ward of Macomb in the City Council, was elected Mayor of Macomb in 1887, and to the same office for a second term in 1893. The religious connection of Mr. Odenweller is with the Christian Church, and fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and M. W. A. In his business, political and social relations he has always maintained a blameless reputation, and wherever known, is highly esteemed.

PACE, Andrew J., for many years a successful farmer in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., but now a much respected citizen of Macomb, where he is living in retirement, was born in McDonough County, November 30, 1842, a son of William I. and Sarah (Vawter) Pace, who were natives of Kentucky. The paternal grandfather, Earley Pace, was also a native of that State. The family moved to McDonough County at an early period and spent two years in Bethel Township, where the father was engaged in farming. They then moved to Scotland Township where the father died in 1857, the mother having passed away in 1849. William I. Pace was captain of a military company which took part in the Black Hawk War. He was the father of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth in order of birth. Andrew J. Pace attended the public schools of Scotland Township and there grew up to manhood. He remained in that vicinity until 1862, working on the farm.

On August 12, 1862, Mr. Pace enlisted in the Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, in which he served until August 12, 1865. After his discharge from the army, he continued to

work on the farm until his marriage. He owned a farm in Scotland Township, which he operated after that event. To this farm he added, until in 1895 he was the owner of 460 acres of land, on which he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In 1895 he built a fine residence in Macomb, on the corner of North McArthur and Carroll Streets, where he is now living exempt from the cares and trials of active life. He takes, however, a lively interest in current events, and is always ready to assist in promoting measures intended to benefit the community at large. On February 29, 1872, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Mary J. Walker, who obtained her education in the public and Old Normal schools of McDonough County. Politically, Mr. Pace is a supporter of the Republican party. In religious faith, he adheres to the Presbyterian Church, and fraternally, is an active member of the G. A. R.

PACE, Henry Jackson, who is successfully engaged in the livery business in Macomb, Ill., was born in the place of his present residence December 6, 1862, a son of George W. and Sally J. (Sweeney) Pace, who lived on a farm the first year after their marriage, and then moved to Macomb, occupying the same house in which they now reside. George W. Pace kept a dry-goods and grocery store. The paternal grandparents were William J. and Sally Sparks (Vawter) Pace. The former came from Cumberland County, Ky., in 1830, and died in 1853, while the latter, who was a sister of the late Allen Vawter, died in 1850. The journey to Macomb was made by an ox-team, and they lived for a year in a log house with an earthen floor. William H. Pace walked three miles to borrow a plow, crossing a creek on a log, and returning the same way, with the plow on his shoulder. The county was then very sparsely settled.

In his boyhood, Henry J. Pace attended the common schools of his neighborhood, when his health, which was frail, permitted. By dint of close application he managed to obtain a good education, and after his school days worked for a while as clerk in his father's grocery. As this employment was injurious to his health, he went into the livery business in 1897, which afforded more outdoor exercise. Since then his patronage has increased a hundred per cent. His stable, on West Carroll Street, was de-

stroyed by fire in the summer of 1905, causing a loss of more than \$8,000. Rapidly recovering from the disaster, he secured an equipment superior to the old one and has re-established his business on a better basis than before.

Mr. Face is a man of strict integrity in his business dealings. His daily life is marked by moral rectitude and he is respected by all who know him. In religious belief, he is a Universalist, and politically, gives his support to the Republican party. His fraternal affiliation is with the K. of P.

PAINTER, Francis Marion.—The gentleman whose name begins this sketch is one of the most extensive landholders in McDonough County, Ill. He was born in Emmet Township, McDonough County, November 15, 1835, the son of Tobias G. and Catherine (Painter) Painter, natives of Pennsylvania, where the father was born in Westmoreland County. The maternal grandfather, George Painter, was also a native of Pennsylvania. Tobias G. Painter came to McDonough County in 1831. He was a farmer by occupation and settled in Emmet Township. Until 1836, he lived in different places in the township. At that period he purchased 160 acres in Section 9, on which the subject of this sketch now lives. The father died in 1870, and the mother in 1893.

Francis M. Painter is the fourth in a family of seven children, of whom the oldest and youngest were girls. In boyhood he attended the district school in his vicinity, and grew to manhood on the home farm. After the death of his mother Mr. Painter bought the interests of the other heirs of the estate, to which he added from time to time, until he is now the owner of about 1,300 acres of land, all of which is rented out.

On June 25, 1880, Mr. Painter was married to Josephine Kitch, who was born November 6, 1855, in the State of Ohio, where she received her early mental training in the common school. This union has been the source of four children, namely: Beryl, Hazel, Ruth and Tobias. Beryl is the wife of Clarence Kline, a farmer of Emmet Township, and has a family of five children; Hazel married Irvin Melvin, and has one child. She still resides with her father, as also do the other children except Beryl. Mrs. Painter died August 17, 1903. In politics, Mr. Painter upholds the prin-

ciples of the Democratic party. He has served as Township Assessor two terms and as School Director thirty years.

PARVIN, John T., a highly respected retired farmer, living in Bardolph, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Franklin County, Ind., April 3, 1837, a son of Samuel R. and Ann (Tice) Parvin, natives of the State of New Jersey. The paternal grandparents were Abijah and Esther (Ray) Parvin, of whom the former was born August 19, 1773. John T. Parvin is the second of six sons born to his parents. In boyhood he attended the public school, and came to McDonough County at the age of nineteen years. Here he worked on a farm until he was of age, when he was elected constable. He was afterward employed as clerk in a store in Bardolph until December 2, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was in the Army of the Tennessee and participated in the siege of Fort Donelson, the Atlanta campaign, the last battle of Bentonville, and all the principal engagements of his regiment. On his discharge July 7, 1865, he came to Colchester, McDonough County, where he was employed as clerk in a store for more than a year. Then he bought a farm in Macomb Township, which he operated until his retirement from active business life in 1897. He had inherited a residence in Bardolph, which he now occupies in quiet leisure.

On November 11, 1866, Mr. Parvin was married to Mary E. Hoagland, who was born in McDonough County, and in her girlhood, pursued a course of study in Abingdon Seminary. Two children blessed their union, namely: Allie Hope (Mrs. J. F. Douglas), of Bardolph, and Anna J. (Mrs. Dr. H. B. Sikes). The latter is deceased. In religious belief, Mr. Parvin is a Presbyterian, and politically, is a Republican, and has always cast his vote in McDonough County. He has served as School Trustee and Constable of his township, and held the office of President of the Village Board for one term. Fraternally, he is identified with the A. O. U. W. The subject of this sketch has proved faithful and honorable in all the relations of life, public and private, and has made a record which is surely a solace and comfort in his declining years.



W. S. Smith

PATRICK, George T., a prosperous farmer of Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Bethel Township, McDonough County, October 12, 1852, the son of Charles and Jane (Brawdy) Patrick, natives of Adair County, Ky. The paternal grandfather was Samuel Patrick. Charles Patrick came with his parents to Bethel Township in 1834, and settled on a farm. There he married, and lived there until 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army. After his discharge from the service he moved to Macomb, Ill., where his son George lived until he was twenty-four years old. He then came to Scotland Township and bought an eighty-acre farm in Section 20, where he has since remained. He has 206 acres in the home place, and 160 acres in Section 28. He carries on general farming and raises horses, cattle and hogs.

On January 25, 1878, George T. Patrick was married to Nancy J. Campbell, who was born in Scotland Township, where, in girlhood, she attended the public school. Three children have been born of this union, namely: Della M. (Mrs. James Barclay), of Scotland Township; Charles and Frank, who dwell under the paternal roof. In religion, Mr. Patrick adheres to the Presbyterian faith, and on political issues, supports the Republican cause.

PAULSGROVE, T. B., an energetic and successful farmer in the vicinity of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Washington County, Md., in 1863, a son of Rudolph and Mary (Holtz) Paulsgrove, both of whom were born in the State of Pennsylvania. Rudolph Paulsgrove was a farmer by occupation, and was very successful in his operations. He was a man of upright character and industrious habits, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who made his acquaintance.

The subject of this sketch received his early mental training in the district schools of Maryland. In 1881, he came to Illinois and located at Abingdon, Knox County, where he remained about six years. After leaving there he had charge of the Foltz tile factory for some time. He subsequently worked for three years on the farm of Abraham Stickle and then returned to Abingdon, where he remained two years. In 1889, he located at Good Hope, and purchased eighty acres of land of a Mr. Decker. On this there were no improvements, and after

improving it, Mr. Paulsgrove bought forty acres more, north adjoining. On this property, Mr. Paulsgrove has ever since been successfully engaged in farming, devoting also considerable attention to the raising of thoroughbred stock.

In 1890, Mr. Paulsgrove was united in marriage with Lucy Locke, who was born in McDonough County, a daughter of T. J. and Elizabeth (Brown) Locke, who settled in the vicinity of Blandinsville, at an early period. Mr. and Mrs. Paulsgrove have become the parents of three children, namely: Gutha, Hulda and Herbert. In religious belief, Mr. Paulsgrove adheres to the creed of the Christian Church. As a farmer, he is careful, systematic and diligent, and as a citizen, he takes an intelligent and earnest interest in the welfare of the community.

PAYNE, John T., chief janitor of the State Normal School at Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Sullivan, Moultrie County, that State, February 2, 1845, a son of Richard Weston and Paulina (Hampton) Payne, of whom the former was born thirty miles south of Louisville, Ky., and the latter in the same general vicinity. John T. Payne was the fifth of twelve children born to his parents and was one of twin birth. At the age of fourteen years he left home and worked one summer on a farm, by the month, in the employ of Elias Myers. He also worked on N. P. Williams' farm for three years. In the meantime he had been a pupil in a commercial school. In April, 1864, Mr. Payne enlisted in Company C, One Hundred Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was sent to Columbus, Ky., afterward to Cairo, and later still, back to Columbus, where it was on duty guarding prisoners. Mr. Payne was discharged late in the fall of 1864, and returned to Eureka, whence he went to Havana, Ill., and worked eight years on a farm. He then went to Mason City, Iowa, where he was employed at farming from 1874 until 1887. Returning to Illinois he worked as a canvasser until the spring of 1888, after which he spent four years on his wife's farm in Emmet Township, McDonough County, and then moved to Macomb. On August 1, 1902, he was appointed chief janitor of the State Normal School. He has charge of one regular janitor, and supervises the work done by students of the institution who assist in keeping the building clean.

On January 10, 1888, Mr. Payne was married to Jennie M. (Murray) Welch, widow of John T. Welch, who was born and schooled in Kentucky. Mrs. Payne has one child, Ivan Garretson. Politically, Mr. Payne is a Republican. He served as Superintendent of Streets in Macomb for three years, and as Supervisor of Emmet Township one term. Fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., I. O. R. M., Rebekahs and G. A. R. He is considered very efficient in the performance of his duties at the State Normal School.

PEARSON, Isaac N.—Among the prominent citizens and politicians of Illinois is Isaac N. Pearson, of Macomb, McDonough County, who was born in Centerville, Butler County Pa., July 27, 1842, the youngest of the seven children of Isaac S. and Lydia (Painter) Pearson, also natives of Pennsylvania. Both the paternal and maternal families were connected with the dawn of American history, arriving from England in 1686, and settling in Philadelphia among the Society of Friends. Isaac S. Pearson was a merchant during the greater part of his active life, and he served with distinction in the Legislature of Pennsylvania as a representative of the Whig party. Shortly after his death, in 1845, his widow moved with her children to Newcastle, Pa., and in 1849 came to Illinois, settling near La Harpe, Hancock County. In 1858 she moved to Macomb, where her death occurred in 1872, at the age of sixty-six years. The youth of Isaac N. Pearson was characterized by a hard struggle for existence, and by a degree of responsibility which brought into the limelight the qualities which have accomplished his business, political and social success. Educated primarily in the district school near La Harpe and at Macomb, he did much to assist his widowed mother, working on the farm, on the streets, chopping wood, making gardens, and resorting to other honorable but humble means of securing money for his schooling and the support of his mother. In 1861 he secured a position in the Circuit Clerk's office, and upon reaching his majority, was appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk. Upon the Democrats coming into power in 1864, he lost his clerkship, and the following spring he became Cashier in a bank in Bushnell, retaining the position until the fall of 1868. The same year he was again appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk,

and in 1872 the party honored him by a unanimous nomination for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, to which he was elected by a greater majority than any other candidate on the ticket. In 1876 he was re-nominated by acclamation, and again was elected, running three hundred votes ahead of the ticket. In June, 1880, six months before the expiration of his term, he was elected Cashier of the Union National Bank, of Macomb, which position he occupied until January, 1883, when he resigned to accept the office of Representative in the Thirty-third General Assembly from the Twenty-seventh District comprising the counties of McDonough and Warren, to which he had been elected the previous November. Upon resigning his position in the bank he was elected its Vice-President. In the Legislature Mr. Pearson introduced, among other important bills, the original bill for the appointment of State inspectors of coal mines, out of which grew the present excellent law on the subject. During the session he was chairman of the Committee on Fees and Salaries, a member of the Committees on Corporations, Banks and Banking and Finance, and several special committees. Declining a re-nomination for the House, in 1886 he was nominated by acclamation for the office of State Senator, and was elected over the Democratic Greenback candidate by a majority of 581. During the session of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly he was Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, member of the committees on Appropriations, Banks and Banking, Railroads, Fees and Salaries, Military, State Library and Roads and Highways, and several special committees. In the State Convention of 1888, Mr. Pearson was a candidate for Secretary of State, the opposing candidates being General J. N. Reece, Hon. W. F. Calhoun, ex-Speaker of the House, and Hon. Thomas C. McMillan. After an exciting contest Mr. Pearson was nominated on the fifth ballot, and upon immediately resigning his office as State Senator, entered into the State campaign, and was elected by a majority of 25,287, the largest given any candidate on the ticket at that election. In January, 1889, he assumed the duties of Secretary of State, and was an efficient and popular public servant. In 1892 he was re-nominated with but slight opposition, receiving 1,081 out of 1,232 votes in the convention on the first ballot. The Democrats carrying the



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State that year, he, with all of the other Republican candidates, was defeated, but his popularity was shown by his running nearly six thousand votes ahead of the Presidential ticket. Upon the expiration of his term, Mr. Pearson returned to Macomb and devoted his energies to his various business interests.

The marriage of Mr. Pearson and Jennie M. Robinson was solemnized in Springfield in 1894, Mrs. Pearson being a daughter of the late Hon. James C. Robinson, at one time a prominent Democratic politician and member of Congress from Illinois. Mrs. Pearson's death occurred the September after her marriage, and in 1901 Mr. Pearson was united in marriage to Mary E. Kerman, of Macomb. Mr. Pearson is one of the stock-holders and directors of the Macomb Pottery Company and the Macomb Electric Light & Gas Company, and a stock-holder in the Union National Bank of Macomb. He also is a large landowner. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masonic Veteran Association and Knights Templar, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Pythias, in all of which he is a faithful and helpful worker. He also is a member of the Macomb Business Men's Club and the Hamilton Club, of Chicago; is President of the Board of Education of Macomb, and for a number of years has been a Trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Macomb. Mr. Pearson is a man of excellent business ability and of strict integrity. He has a genial and interesting personality, is invariably tactful and courteous, and whether as a financier, politician or citizen, impresses by his moderation, good judgment and intellectual reserve. There are few charitable or generally enlightening projects which do not meet with his generous and hearty co-operation.

PEASLEY, James Osgood, a well-known and substantial farmer of McDonough County, Ill., who is also connected with the banking business in Macomb, was born in Henderson County, Ill., July 24, 1864, a son of James F. and Sarah J. (Tarleton) Peasley, natives of New Hampshire. The grandfather was Moses Peasley, and the maiden name of his wife was Ayers. In boyhood Mr. Peasley received his primary education in the district schools of Henderson County, Ill., and later at Denmark Academy, Denmark; Iowa, after which he attended the

Gittings Seminary, La Harpe, Ill., and still later took a business college course at Burlington, Iowa. Until he was twenty-one years of age he lived upon the family homestead. He then entered Hungate, Ward & Company's Bank, at La Harpe, Ill., as clerk, and later, when the firm purchased the First National Bank of Macomb and established the Bank of Macomb, he became a partner and Cashier. He continued thus until 1893, when the bank was sold to C. V. Chandler, and afterward, until 1901, was retained as Cashier. In the latter year he founded the McDonough County Bank, with which he is still connected. On December 13, 1887, Mr. Peasley was united in marriage with Martha H. Twyman, who was born in Macomb. Politically, Mr. Peasley gives his support to the Republican party. Fraternally, he is identified with the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Macomb Lodge No. 17, Morse Chapter No. 19, Macomb Commandery No. 61, Oriental Consistory, Chicago, and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. E.

PECH, Washington Joseph, who is successfully engaged in the manufacture of pottery in Macomb, Ill., was born at Akron, Ohio, February 22, 1855, a son of Joseph and Anna Sterba Pech, natives, respectively, of Vienna, Austria, and Prague, Bohemia. His father was born June 27, 1827, and his mother February 2, 1834. Joseph Pech, the father, came to the United States in 1850, and settled near Green Bay, Wis., where he was married in 1853. Thence he moved to Madison, Wis., and there engaged in the pottery business. In this venture he was not successful, on account of the poor quality of the clay, and he then moved to Akron, Ohio, and conducted a pottery at a small place in that vicinity called Atwater. He devoted a portion of his time to farming, and this, with the pottery work, occupied his attention until 1882. At that period he came to Macomb and continued in the same line of work until his death on June 30, 1890. Washington J. Pech attended the public schools at Atwater, Ohio, until he was fourteen years of age, meanwhile helping his father at intervals, and after he left school still worked with the latter in the pottery business. In the spring of 1878 he came to McDonough County, Ill., and stopped at Macomb for a visit. In the fall of the same

year he came again and went to work in the Macomb Pottery, which was then in course of completion, remaining with that concern until 1882, when he built the pottery establishment which he has operated ever since. He began in a small way, the capacity of his plant in 1882 being about 4,000 gallons per week. This was gradually increased until the output reached 25,000 gallons per week in the spring of 1898. In that year he bought all the stock in the concern held by other parties, and the capacity of the plant has since been enlarged to 50,000 gallons weekly.

On May 6, 1880, Mr. Pech was married in Macomb to Lucinda Stocker, who was born November 23, 1862, and this union has resulted in one son, Charles Arthur Pech, born September 6, 1882. Politically, Mr. Pech is an earnest Republican, the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens being indicated by the fact that he has served three terms as Alderman (1896-1901, inclusive), and one term as Mayor (1901-1903). He was a member of the School Board from 1894 to 1896, and is now serving as President of that body. Fraternally, Mr. Pech is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., A. F. & A. M. (being a member of Macomb Lodge No. 17, Morse Chapter No. 19, and Macomb Commandery No. 61), and the K. of P. He joined the first-named order in 1876 and the second in 1881, and his connection with the third began about 1886. The high degree of success in life attained by Mr. Pech is attributable to his plodding industry, unflagging perseverance and rigid integrity. He stands at the head of one of the most important industries of Macomb—an industry which he created, solely through the exercise of these virtues—and his career furnishes a strong incentive to all who, under like circumstances, would triumph over adverse conditions.

PENNARTZ, Joseph, who is successfully operating a grocery and meat-market in Macomb, Ill., was born in Franklin County, Iowa, November 16, 1869. His father and mother, Henry and Dora (Hipp) Pennartz, were natives of Germany. Joseph Pennartz was the eldest of four children born to his parents. With them he came to Macomb, and at the age of ten years began working on the farm. He also worked two years in a brick yard. He was afterward employed for seventeen years by Mr. Hainline,

in connection with the "Macomb Journal." In the spring of 1903 he went into partnership with Ray Brooking in the grocery line. On January 1, 1905, he sold out to his partner and bought the grocery and meat business of Stephen & Moon. He has a fine trade and handles all kinds of fresh and salt meats, together with a complete stock of groceries, canned goods, etc. He has displayed good business qualities in his recent venture and is regarded as likely to attain still greater success.

On September 16, 1897, Mr. Pennartz was married to Maude S. Hiatt, who was born and educated in Industry, McDonough County. In his political views he is a Republican.

PENNYWITT, Don Piatt, a well-known attorney-at-law in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Clinton County, Iowa, a son of Levi W. and Salome (Countryman) Pennywitt, the father having been born in Mansfield, Adams County, Ohio, and the mother in Highland County, the same State. The paternal and maternal grandfathers were John Pennywitt and David Countryman. Mr. Pennywitt attended the public school in Macomb, to which place his parents had moved when he was a year old. In 1883 he learned the potter's trade, at which he worked in Macomb for seven years. He is the youngest of three brothers and has one younger sister. In 1897 he entered the law school of Yale University, returning in the summer of 1899 to Macomb, where he began the practice of law, which he has since followed with success. Mr. Pennywitt advocates the policies of the Republican party. He served the public as Deputy County Clerk from 1891 to 1897, and represented the Third Ward, Macomb, in the City Council in 1902-03. In religious belief the subject of this sketch is a Universalist, and in his fraternal affiliation a member of the Knights of Pythias.

PICKEL, Lewis, a well-known and industrious farmer of New Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Hocking County, Ohio, February 2, 1841, a son of Henry and Mary Bussert Pickel, also natives of the same county. Grandfather Jacob Pickel was a native of Pennsylvania, while Grandfather William Bussert and his wife (nee Helm) were natives of Ohio. Lewis Pickel is the second of a family of six children, four of whom were boys. He was



MRS. N. A. STALEY

born on a farm, where he lived to the age of fourteen years, and attended the district school in the winter season. In 1855 he came with his parents to Fulton County, Ill., where the family lived three years, when they moved to McDonough County and settled in New Salem Township. Lewis Pickel remained with his parents until September 2, 1861, when he enlisted in Company L, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, which was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the First Cavalry Corps, under Brigadier-General Grierson. Mr. Pickel served throughout the war, and was discharged in November, 1865. He then returned to McDonough County, and worked at farming until 1867, when he bought eighty acres of land in Section 9, New Salem Township, where he has since resided, carrying on farming.

On March 19, 1866, Mr. Pickel was married to Ella A. Wilson, who was born in Delaware County, Ohio, and there in her youth attended the district schools. Mr. Pickel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, politically is a Republican, and fraternally belongs to the G. A. R.

PIERCE, David F.—Twenty years of residence on the same farm in McDonough County has witnessed a steady rise in the fortunes of David F. Price, who, in partnership with his wife, owns 310 acres of land on Sections 7, 8 and 17, Macomb Township. Mr. Pierce belongs to that class of men who have come up from the bottom round of the ladder, and who owe more to observation and practical experience than they do to the theories to be found between the covers of books. He is a native son of the prairies, and was born in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, in June, 1854. On the paternal side he is of Southern stock, his father, Jesse B., and his grandfather, David Pierce, being natives of Tennessee. His mother (in girlhood Mary Ann Clark) was born in Illinois, a daughter of Thomas Clark.

Jesse B. Pierce came to McDonough County in 1847, and pre-empted 320 acres of land in Walnut Grove Township, making his home thereon until the close of his life in 1899, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife died in 1887, when sixty-two years old, and both are buried in Pierce Cemetery, on the old pioneer farm. They were people of fine moral

courage, and had the patience to calmly await such rewards as fate, working through their wisely conceived plans, had in store for them. Honored for their large hearts and good judgment, they were among the best known and best liked early settlers of the township.

At the age of twenty-one years David F. Pierce started upon the road to independence, journeying west to Nebraska, where he hoped for better opportunities than were to be found in his native State. Two years, however, disabused his mind of any claims of inferiority, and he was glad to return to Macomb Township and settle upon his present farm. The most advanced methods of agriculture are employed on this farm. Its equipment is excellent and well selected, and its buildings and fences are kept in the best of repair. The first impression is that of a superior and thoroughly commercial management. Mr. Pierce makes a specialty of raising and dealing in cattle, horses and hogs, and in produce confines himself to corn and small grains.

In politics, Mr. Pierce is a Republican, and in religion, is a Methodist. His marriage to Mary E. Amos, of Hart County, Ky., occurred in October, 1874, and seven children have been born into his family: Mattie, wife of E. G. Ford; Minnie B., now Mrs. T. H. Logan; Jesse Franklin, Dorothea, John, Roy Albert and Ruth.

PINCKLY, Mack M.—One fails to find among the prominent men of McDonough County a more interesting study in human evolution than that presented in the life of Mack M. Pinckly. Mr. Pinckly, enrolled on the books of the construction company as a hod-carrier receiving seventy-five cents a day during the building of the First National Bank of Bushnell, needs no introduction to the master of monetary science who, from the presidential chair of the same institution, directs the various functions of deposits, discounts, exchange and circulation to the satisfaction of hundreds of depositors. In the driving, dynamic force of hand and will indicated in this transformation, what encouragement for the lad about to start upon his independent career minus the impediments of wealth, social standing or ancestral precedent! There was permitted that absolute freedom of choice which is a boon for the strong and resourceful, but also a curse to the weak. Yet it is known that the youth, with the heavy

load on his shoulder, climbing rickety ladders and walking uncertain scaffolding, had no extravagant dreams of success. He was too busy keeping superior to the laws of gravitation. Besides, he was a worker and not a dreamer. He developed the creative and positive qualities which ever since have distinguished his career, as against the destructive and negative qualities of the speculator, or the man who wins by the suppression of remunerative industry in others. The life of this banker, builder, lumberman, former merchant, superintendent of schools and real-estate broker, is so typically American, so full of cheery, wholesome energy, so absolutely useful in all its phases, that one regrets the necessary omission of much that would bring out and vitalize his story.

Born in Bowling Green, Clay County, Ind., January 15, 1854, Mr. Pinckly is a son of B. F. Pinckley, who came from the Carolinas to Clay County at an early day, and there married Mathilda B. Gwathmey, a native of Greencastle. The elder Pinckly was a carpenter by trade, but later turned his attention to the drug business, which he followed many years and in which he engaged after his arrival in Bushnell in May, 1855. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was mustered in at Camp Douglas as First Lieutenant, and retired from the service with the rank of Captain. Resuming civilian life in Bushnell, in 1868 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and thereupon moved to Macomb, which remained his home until 1872. The balance of his life was spent in retirement in Bushnell, where his death occurred March 14, 1903, his wife surviving him until March 28, the same year. Mr. Pinckly was a Republican in politics, a Mason and a member of the Christian Church. Of his three children—Walter C., Mrs. Georgie P. Wallace and Mack M.—all are residents of Bushnell.

Mack M. Pinckly was a year old when his parents came to Bushnell, and his preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of this town and Macomb. As a boy he was energetic and resourceful, without a lazy hair in his head, else, doubtless, he would have been unable to graduate from the McDonough County Normal School in 1871 and hold the certificate of graduation from two high schools, and a commission as a cadet at West Point at the age of seventeen. Afterward

he read law in the office of Joab & Harper at Terre Haute, Ind., clerked in a mercantile establishment of Chicago, then arising from the ashes of its terrible disaster, and upon returning to Bushnell, took up the weighty problem of forcing his energies into more permanent and remunerative channels. About this time his experiences were of a hard and monotonous character, but he eventually became interested in educational work, and in time was advanced to the superintendency of the public schools of Bushnell. This position he maintained with increasing credit until failing health compelled his resignation in 1891, during which year release from close confinement and plenty of outdoor exercise resulted in his purchase of the Haines Lumber Yard. The remodeling and enlarging of this yard was the task which Mr. Pinckly set himself to accomplish, and so well did he succeed that it now is recognized as one of the largest retail concerns in the Central West, having a shed with a double driveway under which twenty-eight teams can load at once. Four years after buying the lumber yard Mr. Pinckly began the study of architecture, for which he possesses singular gifts and the mastery of which introduced him into a large and practical field of usefulness. At the present time his name is associated with many of the finest buildings in Bushnell and Macomb, and many other parts of the county and State, included among which are residences of every kind costing from two to twenty thousand dollars. He designed and built the Cole Flats, in Bushnell, and made the designs and superintended the remodeling of the First National Bank, upon which, when his world was younger and hope ran high, he worked as a hod-carrier. His own beautiful residence, in external design and internal arrangement, embodies that ideal of personal surroundings which comes of scholarly tastes and mature experience, and which unites comfort and elegance with the least possible ostentation. His position as builder and lumberman has offered unrivaled opportunities for the acquisition of desirable real estate, and at one time he owned many fine residences and considerable other property in Bushnell. However, he long since has ceased to operate in this line of brokerage, his time being taken up with the increasingly serious responsibilities which surround him.

As a stockholder and director, Mr. Pinckly became officially connected with the First National Bank ten years ago. Upon the retirement of the former President, James Cole, in May, 1905, he undertook the management of the bank, and his election to the Presidency followed December 1, the same year. For the past twenty years he has been a stockholder and Director of the Bushnell Pump Company. By his voice in many campaigns he has been a staunch upholder of the Republican party, though declining proffered and flattering requests to accept office. He was President of the Board of Education when the West School was erected. He is fraternally connected with the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; the Knights of Pythias, of which he is Past Chancellor; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Court of Honor and the Workmen. He was for years been associated with Illinois Camp No. 100, Auxiliary Grand Army of the Republic, and for thirteen years represented the State in the National Encampment, and in recognition of his faithful services as Commander he was tendered a handsome sword. The marriage of Mr. Pinckly and Hattie E. Wheeler occurred April 24, 1879, his wife being a native of Scranton, Pa., a daughter of R. W. Wheeler, Manager of the Bushnell Pump Company. Two children have been born into the Pinckly home: Nellie M. and Benjamin W.

That no greater blessing falls across the way of mankind than the ability and will to work is emphatically endorsed by Mr. Pinckly. In his own life this creed has an amendment to the effect that a different kind of work is often the best kind of diversion. As a young man selling his labor to others, he was never one of the kind to lean up against things, to measure out his work with a yard-stick to fit with mathematical precision his salary, nor did he ever contract the habit of watching the clock, for the swinging around of the hands on the dial meant the curtailing of his opportunity to learn his superiors. As a consequence he was noticed and valued, and became a candidate for advancement. As an educator and builder the same principle of finishing what he had to do prevailed, and when to others the day seemed well spent, he would labor far into the night with plans and specifications of his buildings, doing that which the compulsory duties in other lines of business had crowded

into the background. A man so honest with himself must of necessity be honest with his fellowmen; and a man so industrious is poor material for the encroachment of other than the highest ideals of citizenship. And thus it happens that the second President of the First National Bank, like his predecessor, is a man of proved character and ability; a genial philosopher and true friend; a consistent contributor to many worthy causes, giving always of his best thought and interest to the community which has profited so richly by his upright example.—By the Editor.

PITTINGER, Clarence A., an intelligent and rising young farmer of Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in McDonough County in 1875, and in his youth pursued a course of study in the Bushnell Normal School. He is a son of A. H. and Eugenia (Sandige) Pittinger, natives of Virginia. The father, on coming to McDonough County, located on 160 acres of land in Section 13, Walnut Grove Township. Of this farm his son Clarence took charge in 1901, and has since successfully followed farming and stock-raising.

In 1897 Mr. Pittinger was married to Estella Bradbury, who was born and educated in the McDonough County schools. They have become the parents of two children, Harlan V. and Curtis. Mr. Pittinger has served as Town Clerk and School Director in his district. Fraternally, he is connected with the I. O. O. F., M. W. and Royal Neighbors.

PLASSMANN, Carl A., formerly a successful farmer in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., and now living in retirement in the city of Macomb, was born in Prussian Germany, May 20, 1837, a son of Carl H. Plassmann, who was a native of Prussia. In his boyhood the subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his neighborhood in the fatherland, and at the age of eighteen years came to the United States, landing at New Orleans. After working in a soap factory there for four months he went to St. Louis, where he was employed ten months. Thence he went to Quincy, Ill., and worked two years on a farm. After his marriage he moved to Scotland Township, McDonough County, where he was engaged eighteen months on a farm, moving thence to Chalmers Township, in the same

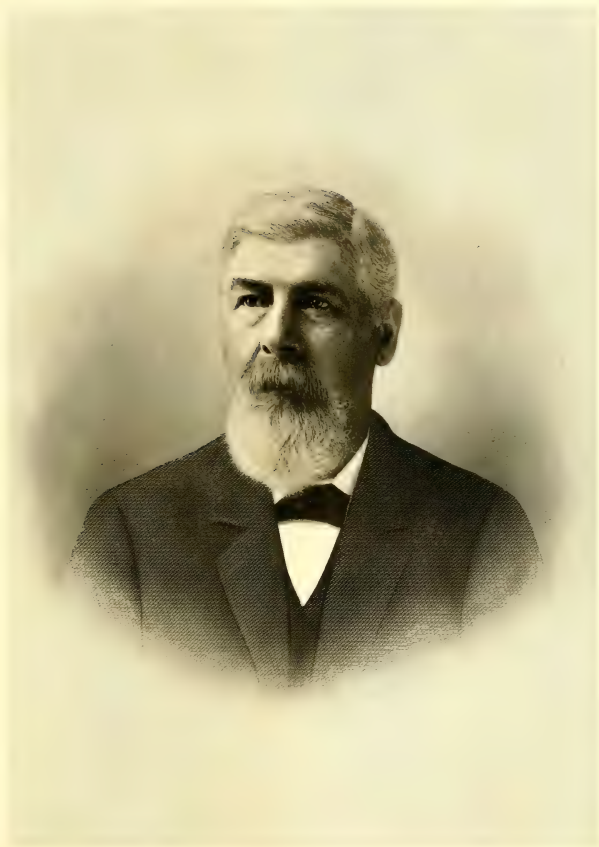
county. There he purchased 160 acres of timber land, which he cleared from the brush which covered it, and cultivated the ground until 1896. In that year he retired from active pursuits, buying a house and double lot on South McArthur Street, in Macomb, where he is spending his days in leisure. Mr. Plassmann was married October 28, 1857, to Charlotte Redhorst, a daughter of Eben Redhorst, and a native of Prussia, Germany. Nine children were born of their union, as follows: Annie, Emma, Fred, Marguerite, Louis, Lillian, William and two children who died in infancy. In religious belief Mr. Plassmann adheres to the Lutheran Church, and in political opinion is in harmony with the principles of the Democratic party. He has served twice as Road Commissioner and as School Director for three terms. The subject of this sketch has always lived a straightforward, upright life, and can look back on the past with the consciousness of having done what he thought to be right.

PLASSMANN, Frederick William, a thrifty and progressive farmer in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that township, February 23, 1868. His father was August Plassmann, a native of Germany. Frederick W. Plassmann is the fifth of a family of eight children, and was born on the paternal farm. In boyhood the subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools in his vicinity and remained with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-four years. He then commenced farming for himself in that township, and operated farms on shares for eight years. At the end of this period he bought a farm of forty acres in Section 22, Chalmers Township, which he has worked ever since. Besides his own place, he cultivates ninety-four acres of rented land.

On November 22, 1892, Mr. Plassmann was united in marriage with Annie Brall, who was born in Macomb, where she obtained a public school training. The names of the four children resulting from this union are as follows: Virginia, Otto August, Erma and Charlotte. In religious devotion, Mr. Plassmann joins with the brethren of the Lutheran Church. As to political issues he stands on the Democratic platform, and his fraternal relations are with the M. W. A.

POINTER, Robert C., one of the most prominent of the McDonough County (Ill.) farmers, who is still actively engaged in agriculture, was born in Morgan County, Ill., December 17, 1838. His father, William Pointer, was born in Cumberland County, Ky., and his mother, Elizabeth (Morrison) Pointer, was a native of Fleming County, in that State. They were married May 31, 1835. The grandparents on both sides—Cornelius Pointer (born in Pulaski County, Ky., in 1788, and died in 1833) and Rebecca (Snow) Pointer (born in Maryland in 1789 and died in 1835)—were all natives of Kentucky. William Pointer, the father, was born in Cumberland County, Ky., on November 30, 1812, came to Morgan County, Ill., with his parents in 1828, and remained there until 1855 and then moving to Macomb. Here, for one year, he conducted a hotel known as the "Brown House," situated on the west side of the square. In January, 1859, he sold the hotel to James Brown, and bought a farm in Scotland Township. In the Black Hawk War he enlisted twice, and in the fall of 1861 became identified with the Civil War by joining Company C, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he was wagon master, but in the fall of 1862-63 was discharged from the service on account of disability. He then returned to his farm, and afterward removed to Industry, Ill., where he lived with his son Robert until his death in June, 1893, at the age of eighty years. The mother had passed away July 8, 1892, at the age of seventy-six years. William Pointer was a prominent figure in the Free Methodist Church, being a licensed preacher and an ordained elder of that denomination. He solicited the funds to build the church in Macomb, contributing most of the necessary funds himself.

Robert C. Pointer was the second of four children born to his parents. In boyhood he attended the common and select schools and remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-five years old. At that period he married, and moved on his present farm of 240 acres in Section 23, Scotland Township. In May, 1876, he established himself in Bardolph, McDonough County, in the manufacture of drain tile, in connection with the Bardolph Fire Clay Works. Ten years later, he sold out his interest and returned to the farm, where he has



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since resided. Mr. Pointer has seen this region developed from a raw prairie to its present finely improved condition, and has done his share to promote the transformation. On May 5, 1864, Mr. Pointer was married to Flora Gates, who was born in Scotland Township, and there attended public school in her youthful days, as well as the Macomb High School. Seven children blessed their union, namely: Annie E. (Mrs. J. D. Hayes), Jennie (Mrs. L. L. Gardner), Ida M. (Mrs. G. A. Lewis), Lula (Mrs. B. D. Herndon), William C., Nellie (Mrs. James C. Gift), and Grace G. Mr. Pointer's religious associations are with the United Brethren Church. In politics, he takes the Democratic side of public issues. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., being a member of Industry Lodge No. 327, as also is his son William.

POLLOCK, Melvin C., a prominent and substantial farmer of Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in this township, April 26, 1862. He is a son of Robert and Mary (Walker) Pollock, his father being a native of Indiana and his mother of Walnut Grove, Ill. His grandfather, Quintus Walker, was a Kentuckian who came to Walnut Grove in 1833. Robert Pollock came about the year 1845 and settled on Section 16, Walnut Grove Township, where he took up ninety acres of land. Melvin C. Pollock attended the Western Normal School at Bushnell, Ill., and was reared on the home farm, the charge of which he assumed in 1903. He has also acquired other land, amounting in all, to 223 acres. For five years he was interested in the well-drilling business.

On December 25, 1890, Mr. Pollock was married to Belle Butler, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Three children have blessed their union, namely: Hallie R., Lucille, and Walker. Politically, Mr. Pollock is a Republican. He was elected Supervisor of his township in the spring of 1905, and has served as Justice of the Peace and School Director. Mrs. Pollock's parents are Ozias Butler, born in Oshkosh, Wis., in 1844, and Phoebe (Payne) Butler, a native of North Carolina. Her mother came to Adams County with her parents in 1848, the family moving to Lamoine Township, McDonough County, in 1859. Both the maternal grandparents are now dead. In

early boyhood her father also came to Illinois with his parents, locating in Blandinsville Township. He subsequently went to the Black Hills, since which time all trace of him has been lost.

POLLOCK, R. A., who is successfully engaged in farming on Section 13, in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., is a native of Schuyler County, Ill., where he was born August 10, 1860. His father and mother, who were natives, respectively, of Indiana and Pennsylvania, were William and Sarah M. (Walker) Pollock. The subject of this sketch is the sixth of a family of eleven children. He lived with his parents on the dividing line between Schuyler and McDonough Counties until he reached the age of twenty-six years, in the meantime attending the common schools, and the Northern Indiana Normal School. Then he bought a farm three miles south of the home place, where he lived four years. This he sold and bought a farm in Walnut Grove Township, where he remained twelve years. He disposed of this property also and in February, 1903, purchased the farm of William Barclay, consisting of 207 acres, situated in Section 13, Walnut Grove Township. Here he raises sheep, cattle, hogs and horses, and also grain for feed.

On January 3, 1886, Mr. Pollock was married to Clara B. Smiley, who was born and educated in McDonough County, and six children are the offspring of this union, namely: George W., Beulah, Sarah B., Ruth A., Charles W. and Ella M.

In politics, Mr. Pollock is identified with the Republican party. His fraternal connection is with the M. W. A.

PONTIOUS, L. F., who is extensively engaged in the poultry and egg trade, in Adair, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Ross County, Ohio, on October 23, 1848. He came to McDonough County in 1853, and was engaged in general farming until 1870. In that year he built a store in Adair in which he followed merchandising for some time. Subsequently he became general manager of W. F. Throckmorton's poultry houses. He purchased the Adair house in 1899, and has since conducted the concern, together with his son. They have buyers in all the principal towns from Monmouth to Beardstown, gathering poultry and eggs. All the

poultry purchased by them is dressed in their plant, and shipped east in car lots. Throughout the season they handle from one to three carloads per week, doing a business of about \$125,000 annually. The concern employs from ten to twenty people, and has a switch and loading platform on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

On December 16, 1875, Mr. Pontious was married to Florence Zoll, a native of Fulton County, Ill. One child, Clifford A., was born of this union. Politically, Mr. Pontious votes independently. He has served two terms as Supervisor, and has held all the other town offices. He is an energetic business man, and has made his last venture a profitable one.

PONTIOUS, Ralph Woods.—Though brief as years are counted, the professional life of Ralph Woods Pontious has realized many of the most gratifying compensations of legal practice, and gives promise of expressing, for many years to come, the justice, breadth and incalculable usefulness of one of the most versatile and expansive occupations of man. A liking for, and full realization of, the opportunities of his calling, are important factors in the success of this enthusiastic member of the Macomb bar. He comes of a family with whom to plan was to accomplish, and who invariably have equipped themselves with a definite purpose in life. The name is purely Roman, and consequently ancient. Three brothers Pontious came to New York during the Revolutionary War from Treves, the oldest Roman city in the independent duchy of Luxemburg, in the Rhine province, and fought with the British until the cessation of hostilities. They then married and settled in Pennsylvania. With few exceptions the men of the family have been of great physical size and strength, Simon Pontious, grandfather of Ralph, having been six feet four inches in height and of herculean strength.

Byron Pontious, father of Ralph, was born in Ross County, Ohio, May 25, 1850, and married Ambrosia Woods, born in McDonough County, Ill., in December, 1853. Mr. Pontious was first a farmer, later a merchant, and still later a doctor and lawyer, the latter calling becoming an engrossing and long continued occupation. He was the father of the Macomb Club, and was serving as its first President at the time of his death, April 2, 1903. At that

time also he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Illinois Supreme Court. He had many natural gifts, and was known as one of the best story tellers at the Illinois bar. Like the immortal Lincoln, he won many apparently hopeless cases with quick wit or a good story. The harmony of his life was sustained by his wife, a woman of great personal charm and rare qualities as a hostess, and who also was a devoted wife and mother and prominent in club life.

Reared in the atmosphere of the courts, Ralph Woods Pontious acquired his education in several institutions, and upon his finishing his course in the Law Department of the University of Illinois, was the first student to be admitted to the bar by the State Supreme Court from that Institution. During his student days he was interested in athletics, especially football, in which he played center in several teams, and also was an enthusiastic hunter, fisherman and rider. After his graduation Mr. Pontious became a member of the law firm of Pontious & Pontious, one of the leading ones in Western Illinois, and, he has since achieved marked success as a general practitioner and criminal lawyer, specializing as much as possible in federal practice. By those in a position to know, it is said that Mr. Pontious never has turned away a client because he was too poor to pay for his services. On the contrary, the money consideration never has been foremost in his professional calculations. As proof of his generosity in this regard, he is the possessor of a unique collection of neckties, pocket knives, shirt buttons, revolvers and other junk, tendered him by unfortunate but grateful clients whose material assets were temporarily abbreviated.

Mr. Pontious belongs to the third generation of Democrats in his family, and until the last election he has voted the straight Democratic ticket. He believed, however, that Theodore Roosevelt represented all that was square and upright in American character, and still holds to that opinion. He was chosen by the Board of Supervisors to fill the unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of Tom Benton Camp, State's Attorney, from March, 1904, to December, 1905. During the Spanish-American War he enlisted in troop N, Illinois National Guard, but was disappointed, with the other members of the company, in not being among those pres-

ent at the front. At the time he was studying at the University of Illinois. Mr. Pontious is prominent fraternally, and connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, and the A. T. O. college fraternity. He is a member of the Universalist Church.

On September 4, 1900, Mr. Pontious was united in marriage to Adah B. Runkle, who was born in Doddsville, Ill., in 1878, and who represents a numerous and wealthy pioneer family of the State, strong in Republican politics, and practically all the male members of which served in the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Pontious have a son, William Byron, born April 15, 1905. Mr. Pontious is a confirmed optimist, and philosophically accepts whatever of weal or woe fate has to offer. He inherits his father's gift of language, and, like the older man, is an entertaining story teller. With characteristic breadth of mind, he attributes much of his success to those who have constituted his environment, especially his parents and close friends, foremost of the latter being Hon. Alexander McLean, who, as Trustee of the University of Illinois, kept in close touch with all of his boys, as he termed the youth of McDonough County who attended that institution. This able and noble man radiated a cheerful and happy character, and one which inspired to self-development and great usefulness.

POOL, Charles, a most creditable representative of the younger element of the farmers of McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1873, the son of John and Amanda (Ringelke) Pool, his father being a native of Fulton County, and his mother of the State of Wisconsin. Charles L. attended the district school in his boyhood, was reared on the farm, and has always followed farming as his occupation. In 1892, he moved from Fulton County to Warren County, Ill., whence he came, in February, 1895, to McDonough County, and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Section 35, Bushnell Township, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

In 1900, Mr. Pool was married to Monina Spur, who was born and received her education in Fulton County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Pool have become the parents of two children,—Marion and Leota.

PORTER, E. E.—A thrifty and successful demonstrator of the best methods of central western farming and stock-raising is found in E. E. Porter, since 1892 the owner of 160 acres of land on Section 33, Sciota Township. Mr. Porter, who is the present Highway Commissioner of his township, was born on a farm in New Salem Township, McDonough County, in 1864, and was reared by his grandfather, Joseph E. Porter, who came in 1856 from his native State of Massachusetts, and settled upon unimproved land on Section 4, New Salem Township. The descendant of hardy New England ancestors he patiently bent his energies to conquering the wilderness in which he located his rude home, and his reward for diligence and good judgment was long life, a competence, and the good will of his fellowmen.

The average advantages of his time and place accompanied the growth to maturity of E. E. Porter. He has always been studiously inclined, and has added continually to the small store of knowledge acquired during the winter months in the township school. He lived with his grandfather until 1885, when he was married at Good Hope to Elizabeth Jane Balls, a native of New Salem Township, and daughter of J. and Mary Ann (Moore) Balls, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Porter are the parents of two children; a son, A. D., aged seventeen, and a daughter, Isola, aged ten years.

After his marriage Mr. Porter lived for a time on the farm of Frank Crabb, north of Macomb, and later bought a farm on Section 21, Mound Township, east of Macomb, where he lived three years. Disposing of this property, he moved to Sciota Township, and in 1892 bought his first eighty acres on Section 33, of Clint Moninger and John Tate, on Section 35, a little later purchasing an adjoining eighty acres. The improvements on the place at the time of purchase have many of them been substituted by more modern facilities, special attention having been given to accommodations for high grade stock, than which no farm in the township has a better showing. Mr. Porter is a stock enthusiast, and has devoted many hours of practical research to the subject. Nothing but the finest of their kind are to be found on his farm, and his Poland-China hogs, Aberdeen Angus cattle and Norman horses, yield a large yearly income.

Fraternally, Mr. Porter is connected with the Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors, and in religion, is a Methodist. He is a promoter of schools, churches, charities and wholesome diversions, and in sympathy with all movements which tend to the betterment and enlightenment of his prosperous community.

PRICE, Martin T., who is successfully engaged in the hardware business in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Macomb December 17, 1871. His father, John M. Price, was a native of Tennessee and his mother, Sarah A. (Wilson) Price, was born at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Price received his early education in the public school, and on the completion of his schooling at the age of seventeen years, worked a year in the Macomb Wagon Factory. He was next employed in the hardware business by J. A. Smith, with whom he remained three years. Subsequently he worked six years on the South Side for R. R. Campbell, and after this engagement became identified with the firm of Whitman and Price, of which he was a member for six years. He was at this period out of business for one year. On December 8, 1904, Mr. Price purchased the hardware establishment of Roy Allen, and now handles a complete line of hardware, stoves, tinware and bicycles, also doing furnace work and keeping a general repair shop.

The subject of this sketch is a young man of much energy and business capacity, and his trade bids fair to assume larger proportions as time advances. He is regarded by all as thoroughly reliable in his business dealings. Mr. Price was married October 6, 1897, to Estelle Brooking, who was born and received her education in Macomb. Politically, he is a Democrat, and fraternally, is a member of the K. of P.

PURDUM, Robert V., a well-known stationary engineer, of Macomb, Ill., was born December 15, 1853, in Schuyler County, Ill. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Tullis) Purdum. His father was a native of Maryland, and his mother was born in Ross County, Ohio. His paternal grandfather was Walter Purdum, and his grandfather on the mother's side, John Tullis, born in Ohio. Samuel Purdum, who was a farmer, came to McDonough County in 1835. Robert V. Purdum was the third of seven chil-

dren born to his parents. He lived with them on the farm in Schuyler County until he was twenty-one years of age, attending the common school when opportunity offered. Then he came to McDonough County and worked at farming until 1888, when he located at Macomb and was employed as a carpenter for three years, as janitor of the Second Ward school house. He served on the night police force for twenty months, and at the end of that period (January 1, 1901), became engineer of the Macomb Electric Light and Gas Company, where he still continues. In March, 1897, he was assigned to the duty of a guard in the election contest at Springfield, Ill., and continued thus for two months.

On September 5, 1883, Mr. Purdum was married to Laura J. Wilcox, who was born in Scotland Township, McDonough County, and there received her schooling. Five children were born of this union, namely: Walter R., Bertha B., Lena E., John A. and Mary F. In politics, Mr. Purdum is an active Republican. He was elected Alderman of the Third Ward in Macomb in 1903, and for eight years served as a member of the Republican Central Committee. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Court of Honor, Knights of Pythias and Loyal Americans. The subject of this sketch is one of the most public-spirited and useful citizens of Macomb, and is widely respected.

PURDUM, Samuel.—One of the oldest farmers in Lamoine Township, McDonough County, Ill., in point of residence, and one of the most worthy, is the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Samuel and Rebecca (Brown) Purdum, who were born, respectively, in Maryland and Ohio. Samuel Purdum is a native of Indiana, where he was born in Hamilton County, October 29, 1837, and was brought to McDonough County by his parents in the fall of 1838. His mother died when he was four years of age, and he was brought up by a step-mother, receiving his education in the schools of McDonough and Schuyler Counties. At the age of twenty-one years he started out to make his own living, and worked a year at the carpenter's trade. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until December 1, 1865, being mustered out as Second Lieutenant.



Dr. S. C. Starnes

He participated in many of the most important engagements of the war and was never wounded. After his discharge from the service he returned home and was married a month later. He bought forty acres of land where he now lives, on which there was a saw-mill, which he operated for eighteen years. At the end of that period he engaged in farming, and has thus continued ever since. He has made additions to his land until the farm now consists of 114 acres.

On February 25, 1866, Mr. Purdum was married to Cornelia J. Rigsby, who was born and schooled in Schuyler County, Ill. The following children resulted from this union, namely: Hattie, Ella (Mrs. Edward Hendrickson); Theodore, who died in infancy; Myrtle (Mrs. Anderson Ward); Catherine (Mrs. E. J. Blodett); Josie Ann, who died at the age of two years; and Edith Kerma, who is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Purdum have reared a nephew, born in March, 1889, a child of Mrs. Purdum's sister, since he was seven months old. In religious belief, Mr. Purdum is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In political connection, he is a Republican. His fraternal relations are with the A. F. & A. M. and the G. A. R.

QUINN, John (deceased), formerly a well-known farmer in Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1834, and was a son of Francis Quinn, a native of the same country. Mr. Quinn attended public school in his native land, and came to the United States in 1848, landing in New York City, where he worked in a whalebone factory for four years. He then came to Peoria, Ill., and was employed for seven years as trainmaster on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1859 he moved to Macomb, where he worked as a laborer until 1873. At that period he bought eighty acres of land in Section 20, Macomb Township, where he carried on farming during the remainder of his life. He died February 15, 1901. On January 15, 1855, Mr. Quinn was married to Mary Savage, who was born and schooled in County Down, Ireland. The children resulting from this union were: Charles, Mary E. (Mrs. Charles McKee), Nellie (deceased), Jane (Mrs. W. Purdy), Francis E., Alice T., John, and Robert, who is at home. Religiously, Mr. Quinn was a Catholic, as are his widow and the other

members of his family. In politics, he was a Democrat. Since his death, Mrs. Quinn and one of her sons have managed the farm.

RABY, Jacob, a well-known farmer of Industry and Scotland Townships, McDonough County, Ill., was born on a farm in Ashland County, Ohio, July 23, 1862, and there received his youthful instruction in the district schools. He is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Sharp) Raby, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter, of Ohio. The paternal grandfather was William Raby.

Jacob Raby was the fourth of five children born to his parents, four boys and one girl. In 1883, he came to McDonough County and worked one year. Returning to his father's farm he assisted him for one season, after which he spent four months in Nebraska. He then came and settled down to farming. Two years after his marriage he bought fifty-seven and one-half acres of farming land, to which he made additions when convenient, until he is now the owner of 292 acres, twenty-eight acres of which are in timber. Of this farm fifty-seven and one-half acres lie in Scotland Township, 115 in Industry Township and the remainder in Shelby County, Mo.

On July 28, 1886, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Julia Harlan, who was born and schooled in New Salem Township. Seven children have resulted from this union, as follows: Guy, George, Earl, Mary, Emma, Nellie and Ivan. The subject of this sketch is a Democrat in politics, and is fraternally identified with the I. O. O. F. He is an industrious and thrifty farmer and a worthy citizen.

RANDOLPH, Benjamin Franklin (deceased), formerly the well-known proprietor of a boot and shoe store in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born on a farm near Delphi, Ind., March 10, 1843. He was a son of Reuben and Elizabeth Randolph, natives of Virginia, and was among the older children of a family of eight born to his parents. Mr. Randolph attended the public schools in his neighborhood and pursued a subsequent course of study in Delphi College. At the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he left college to enlist in the Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served four years as a fifer, being engaged in all the battles participated

in by his regiment. He then came to Macomb, Ill., where he was employed for a short time as clerk in a dry-goods store with his brother, J. H. Randolph, who is now in business in Fort Scott, Kans., and later being engaged in the shoe business. In 1867 he bought the shoe business of his father-in-law, Charles M. Ray, and conducted it until the time of his death, which occurred July 26, 1902. The store is still operated by his widow, in conjunction with her son James, and her brother, Dwight E. Ray.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage August 10, 1868, with Fannie Ray, who was born in Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., and received her education in a private school in Macomb. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Randolph were: Ray, who died at the age of twenty-four; James H., of Macomb, who married Louise Aldridge; Maude and Louisa D. Mrs. Randolph's parents, Charles and Mary (Dean) Ray, were natives of Utica, N. Y. Her maternal grandparents, John and Lucinda M. (Dean) Dean, were born in the same State, as were also Phineas and Amelia Ray, the paternal grandparents. Politically, Mr. Randolph was a Republican and served as Alderman of the Second Ward of Macomb. In religious belief he was a Universalist, and fraternally, was connected with the G. A. R. and K. of P. In all the relations of life Mr. Randolph was a most exemplary man, and he was highly esteemed throughout the community.

RANDOLPH, William Harrison (deceased), previous to and during the Civil War, one of the most conspicuous among the historic characters of McDonough County, Ill., was born in Lebanon, Ohio, August 20, 1813, a son of David and Rebecca (Sutphin) Randolph, who moved from Lexington, Ky., to Ohio at an early period. On coming to Illinois, they first located at Rushville, whence they moved to Macomb. David Randolph, the father, followed farming throughout his life, and William H. was reared on the farm. In youth he received his mental training in the common schools of Lebanon, Ohio, and for some time afterward continued to assist his father in farming. His first venture in Macomb was in the grocery business, to which he subsequently added a line of dry-goods. At a later period he built the Randolph Hotel, which he conducted for about twenty years. He also built the residence

which his widow, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, now occupies. He laid out Oakwood Cemetery, donating it in part to McDonough County. Although he paid close attention to his business affairs, he did not neglect recreation and his leisure trips covered a good part of the United States. In the Civil War, Mr. Randolph was with the troops at Quincy, Ill., and while in the discharge of his duties as Provost Martial, he was killed at Blandinsville, McDonough County.

Mr. Randolph was married in Macomb, December 6, 1837, to Matilda Jane Brooking, now familiarly known as Aunt Jane Randolph. Her father was a resident of Richmond, Va., and the home of her mother, whose maiden name was Mary Louisa Stablesley, was in Lexington, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph had no offspring, but reared several adopted children, including some of Mr. Randolph's brother's, namely: James; John, who died February 12, 1858; Frank, deceased; and Rebecca, who died September 26, 1870. Among others thus adopted were Jennie Cook, and Rosetta, who died a widow, July 4, 1852.

In politics, Mr. Randolph was an active and influential Republican. He served two terms (1844-48) as Representative in the State Legislature, and was Clerk of the County Court. He was also Tax Collector, and was twice elected Sheriff of McDonough County. He was not a church member, but it was his custom to attend divine worship. In many respects Mr. Randolph was a remarkable man. While suave in deportment and of genial disposition, he was resolute and determined in the discharge of any trust imposed upon him in an official position. Danger he confronted, undismayed, and obstacles did not check him in the performance of duty. With the business and social interests of Macomb he was probably as prominently identified as any man of his time.

RAYBURN, W. H., a prominent and successful farmer of Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., as also an extensive stock-raiser, was born in Kentucky, November 16, 1836, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Walker) Rayburn, natives of Kentucky, who came to Petersburg, Menard County, Ill., when he was but a child. Henry Rayburn was a carpenter and farmer by occupation. He moved to Pleasant Plains, San-

gamon County, Ill., when his son W. H., was ten years old, and there lived on a farm for three years. Then he moved to Cass County, Ill., where he occupied rented farms for six years. He was a Justice of the Peace, and also served twelve years as Postmaster of Virginia in that county. There he died, his wife having passed away at Pleasant Plains.

The subject of this sketch was the third of a family of eight children born to his parents. In boyhood he attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home and, after pursuing a four years' course of study in college and Conference, at the age of twenty-two years, was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and admitted to the Illinois Conference. His first charge was at Mahomet, Champaign County, Ill., where he remained one year. He then took the pastorate at Chaney's Grove and traveled upon six circuits in seven years, in all. He then resigned from the ministry and became an extensive traveler, crossing the ocean seventy times. While visiting friends at Industry, Ill., he bought land in that vicinity to the extent of 800 acres, which he uses for stock-raising and general farming. He raises Shorthorn cattle, Hackney horses, draft horses and feeds cattle and hogs. He has imported draft sires, Clydes and other breeding horses, to a considerable extent.

On June 20, 1895, Mr. Rayburn was united in marriage with Emma Cook Wilkerson, and their union resulted in one child, Bretina E. M. Politically, Mr. Rayburn supports the policies of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. He is a man of high intelligence and broad information and, in his present sphere of effort, is doing much to maintain the reputation of McDonough County as a source of high grade horses and cattle.

REXROAT, Edgar L., the proprietor of a successful livery stable in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in McDonough County, May 8, 1872, a son of James M. and Jane (Moyers) Rexroat, whose biographical record appears elsewhere in this volume. In his boyhood Mr. Rexroat attended the public school, and at the age of twenty-one years started in the livery business in partnership with Oliver Thompson, at the stand where he is at present located. Two years later he sold out and was

engaged in farming in Scotland Township for eight years. He then entered a second time into partnership with Mr. Thompson, and in April, 1904, purchased his partner's interest becoming sole proprietor. He keeps fourteen horses and in addition does a general livery and feed business, conducting his place in a careful and painstaking manner and enjoying a good patronage. He now has the best rigs in the county.

On May 17, 1895, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Ella Curnow, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Two children, Delbert and Dale, have resulted from this union. Politically, Mr. Rexroat is a Republican, and fraternally, is a member of the M. W. A. Mrs. Rexroat is a daughter of Richard and Sarah (Haddock) Curnow, her parents being natives of England. They came to McDonough County in the '60s, where the father was engaged in mining until his death. The mother now resides with Mr. Rexroat.

REXROAT, Granville R., a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Macomb, Ill., and for many years a prosperous farmer in Scotland Township, was born in Russell County, Ky., October 11, 1839, a son of Peter and Mournen (Hopper) Rexroat, who were born, respectively, in Philadelphia, Pa., and Richmond, Va. The grandfather, Adam Rexroat, was a native of Germany. Granville R. Rexroat received his education in the public schools of Illinois and Iowa. He came to Morgan County, Ill., with his parents, where they remained eighteen months. The family then removed to the vicinity of Burlington, Ia., where they spent five years. In 1853 they came to Scotland Township, McDonough County, where the father bought a farm. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents there until his marriage, when he purchased a farm in Scotland Township. The father died in 1875, the mother having passed away in 1873. Mr. Rexroat continued to live on the place, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. The farm at first consisted of about 300 acres which has been increased to 380 acres, 100 acres of which lie in New Salem Township. When Mr. Rexroat gave up active work, he bought a residence on South McArthur Street, Macomb, where he now lives in retirement. Although keeping aloof from

business endeavors, he has not lost his interest in public affairs, in regard to which he is well informed, and whatever tends to promote the welfare of the community receives his careful consideration and ready support.

Mr. Rexroat was married in September, 1865, to Mary A. Baldock, who was born in Casey County, Ky., and educated in the public schools of Illinois and Missouri. Ten children have blessed this union, namely: Verinda, Alice M., Hettie V., Eliza A., Minnie, Della, James, Everett, Herman and Harry. Mrs. Rexroat's parents were John P. and Patsie (Riggins) Baldock, natives of Kentucky. Her grandparents on the paternal and maternal sides were William and Sarah (Pinix) Baldock, and David and Polly Riggins, who were also born in that State. Mr. Rexroat is a Republican in politics, has held the office of Assessor of Scotland Township, and served as School Director there from the time of his marriage until his removal to Macomb. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REXROAT, J. H.—The qualities of industry and common sense, so essential to the successful conduct of a farm, find expression in the life of J. H. Rexroat, representative of one of the pioneer families of McDonough County, and owner of a valuable farm of 350 acres in Emmet Township. James Rexroat, the father of J. H., was born in Kentucky, a son of Peter Rexroat, an early settler in the Bourbon State, while his mother's maiden name was Jane Moyers, a native of Iowa. The Rexroats were typical early settlers, not only because they had little when they came here, but because they were persevering and hopeful, and counted no sacrifice too great to achieve their purpose in life. They were frugal in their expenditure and simple in their tastes, and their children were taught to use their hands, and make themselves useful in house and field. There were twelve children in all, and J. H., who had both older and younger brothers and sisters, was born in Scotland Township, McDonough County, April 24, 1862. Mr. Rexroat remained under the family roof until his twenty-first year, when he went to Clay County, Neb., where he became owner of a farm and lived thereon for several years. Returning to McDonough County, he bought a farm near Industry, but two years later sold it and pur-

chased a farm near by, occupying the same for five years. As on the previous occasion, he sold this property at an advantageous figure, and bought his present large farm, to which he contemplates making additions in the near future. While a general farmer in the broadest sense of the word, Mr. Rexroat makes a specialty of stock, purchasing, raising, feeding and selling the same in large numbers. He is very progressive in his methods, has abundant facilities for conducting his farm along modern lines, and avails himself of the best knowledge obtainable from private sources, the agricultural colleges, and late periodicals.

In 1884 Mr. Rexroat was united in marriage to Viola Greenup, who owes her nativity to McDonough County, and who was educated in its public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Rexroat are the parents of eight children: Lewis, Ruby, Leroy, Lee, Mae, Ethel, Bessie and James.

The promotion of scientific agriculture constitutes an absorbing, but by no means the only interest of Mr. Rexroat. His strong personality, pronounced and practical views upon important questions and large fund of general information render him an important factor in many avenues of local enterprise. He is staunchly devoted to the Republican party, and while in the main opposed to office holding, served two years as Supervisor of Emmet Township. He is an appreciator of the moral and general benefits which arise from connection with time-honored fraternal organizations, and is a member of long standing of the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America. The energetic and forceful spirit of the Middle West finds an intelligent exponent in this well-known farmer, who has never contracted the habit of resting on his laurels, but who pushes unceasingly forward to better agricultural, educational, social and moral conditions.

REXROAT, James M., a retired farmer residing in Macomb, Ill., and justly regarded as one of the most worthy and substantial citizens of the place, was born in southeastern Kentucky, in January, 1828, and received his education in the subscription schools. He is a son of Peter and Mournen (Hopper) Rexroat, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Kentucky. Adam Rexroat, the paternal grandfather, was born in Germany, and



T. O. Sullivan

the grandfather on the maternal side, William Hopper, was a native of South Carolina. Mr. Rexroat is the oldest of six children born to his parents. At the age of nineteen years he came to Morgan County, Ill., where he was employed for two years at farming, by the month. He then rented a farm in Iowa for three years. In 1853 he came to Scotland Township, McDonough County, and bought 160 acres of land, which he improved. There he was engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1885, when he moved to Macomb and built a fine residence, where he lives in comfortable retirement. In 1873 Mr. Rexroat went to France, to secure blooded stallions for breeding purposes on his farm, and in 1881 and 1882 visited France and England for the same purpose. He became widely noted as a breeder of fine horses, dealing in Norman, English and Clyde stock. He started in this line in 1870, under the firm name of Rexroat, Moore & Westfall, and bought out his partners in 1873. He is now the owner of 320 acres of excellent farm land.

Mr. Rexroat has been twice married. His first wife was Jane Moyer, who was born and schooled in Illinois, and whom he married in 1850. She died in 1892, and in November, 1895, he was married to Dora Manlove, who was born and schooled near Rushville, Ill. He is the father of ten children, namely: Lawson, Eliza, Winfield F., William, Sarah, Jordan, Telus, Robert, Lee and Frederick, all living. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and has filled all the township offices with marked credit to himself and usefulness to the public. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order,—Morse Chapter No. 19, and Macomb Lodge No. 17. In religious faith, he is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Rexroat's sons are also members of the Masonic fraternity.

REXROAT, Lawson T.—Among the most substantial farmers in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, July 5, 1854, a son of James M. and Jane (Moyers) Rexroat, the father being a native of Russell County, Ky., and the mother, of Green County, Ill. Grandfathers Peter Rexroat and Jacob Moyers were natives of Penn-

sylvania. Mr. Rexroat is the eldest of twelve children, of whom ten were boys. Of these, all but two of the boys are still living. When he was two years of age his parents moved to McDonough County and settled on a farm in Scotland Township, where he lived until he was twenty-three years old. During this period he attended the public and Branch Normal schools. At the time of his marriage, he bought 160 acres of land in Sections 23 and 24, Scotland Township, to which he moved and which he occupied about eighteen years. To this property he added until its extent reached 320 acres. On one of the additional tracts purchased, he built a house, into which he moved in 1893. He raises cattle, hogs, etc., and does a considerable amount of feeding. His main crop is corn, for use as feed for his stock.

On September 2, 1875, Mr. Rexroat was united in marriage with Mintie A. Rexroat, who was born in Morgan County, Ill., and there attended public school in her girlhood. Four children were the offspring of this union, namely: Lela (Mrs. Albert Burnham), Alta, Mary and Carrie.

In politics, the subject of this sketch is connected with the Republicans. For the past six years he has served as Township Assessor, and held the office of Supervisor for one term; that of Road Commissioner one term; School Director one term, and School Trustee several terms. In religion, he professes the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., M. W. A., and Mystic Workers.

During the battle of Stone River, when Mr. Rexroat was but nine years old, he rode a mule each evening to Macomb to get the news. In this incident are manifest the activity and pushing spirit which have characterized his subsequent years.

REXROAT, William H., a well-known, prosperous and substantial farmer of Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that township December 10, 1859, and there, in boyhood, attended the district school. He is a son of James M. and Jane (Moyer) Rexroat, whose father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother of Iowa. His parents came from Iowa to Illinois in 1849, and his father bought a farm in Sections 11, 12 and 14, Scot-

land Township, where he lived until 1890, when he retired from active labors and moved to Macomb.

The subject of this sketch was the fifth of twelve children born to his parents, ten of whom were boys. At the age of twenty-two years, he rented a farm in Scotland Township on which he remained two years. In the fall of 1884 he went to Saline County, Neb., and built a house on a farm belonging to his father. There he raised three crops and then traded the farm for a livery barn in Wilbur, the county-seat of Saline County. After conducting the stable about two years, he sold out, and returning to Scotland Township rented a farm. After a while he bought eighty acres of land in Industry Township, the same county, where he lived two years. He then sold out and bought eighty acres in Section 26, Scotland Township, and two years later bought ninety acres more adjoining the first purchase on the east. In 1905 he bought sixty-five acres additional, east adjoining. He carries on general farming and raises cattle and hogs.

On November 10, 1880, Mr. Rexroat was united in marriage with Mary F. Landis, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill., where, in girlhood, she attended the district schools. From this union resulted two children, namely: Everett A., born in Scotland Township February 3, 1883; Bertha S. (Mrs. James G. Kirkpatrick), born August 10, 1886, and married May 24, 1905, in Saline County, Neb. In politics, Mr. Rexroat is an active Republican. He served as Assessor one term, and has been elected to the same office for the year 1906. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., and the M. W. A. He is a progressive farmer, personally popular and one of the most prominent and influential men in his township.

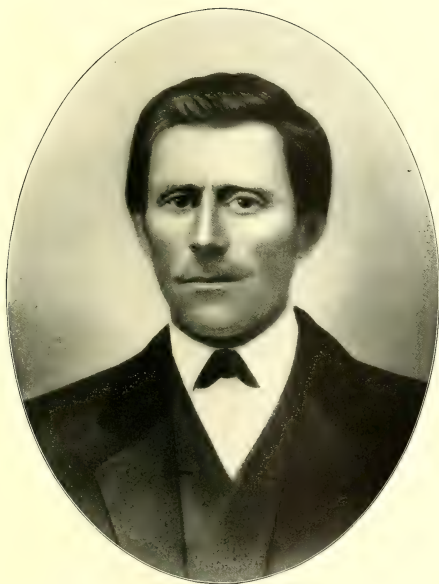
REYNOLDS, (Rev.) John C. (deceased), a long-time preacher of the Gospel in McDonough County, Ill., and one of the most profoundly respected citizens of that county, where his evangelical work was recognized for many years as highly efficient, was born in Hart County, Ky., December 15, 1825, and in his later years was one of the oldest ministers in McDonough County. Six years of his ministerial career were spent as a pastor in Abingdon, Knox County, Ill., and during the period from 1859 to 1869 he preached regularly

in Macomb, his pastoral relations being with the Christian Church.

Mr. Reynolds was widely known as a ready and forceful exponent of dogmatic theology, and was one of the principals in several public debates on religious issues, then warmly contested. Among them was his debate with Elder Wilson, which continued from March 5, to March 15, 1860; his spirited and instructive controversial meeting with Elder Hughes, at Table Grove, Ill., in 1869; and his subsequent public discussions with Elder Ritchie, at Bedford, and Rev. Mr. Francis, at Browning, in the same State. Of these opponents, he recalled Elder Ritchie as being the most candid in argument. On November 9, 1851, Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage with Sarah F. Meadows, and four children resulted from their union, namely: Mary (Mrs. Hoskins), James, John, and Malinda E. (Mrs. Walling). Although he reached more than four-score years, Mr. Reynolds retained to the end, which came February 14, 1906, much of that pristine vigor of mind and body which characterized his early pulpit efforts. His long-extended life was signalized by unwavering zeal in the cause of his Divine Master, and was replete with usefulness to his fellowman. To many who were familiar with his later pastoral career, he will be remembered as an object of deep respect and warm regard.

RHODES, Frederick P., proprietor of a livery stable and feed barn in Colchester, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Colchester, March 23, 1860, and in his youth attended the public schools of the town. His parents were Ebenezer Rhodes, and Elizabeth (Newland) Rhodes, the former born in McLean County, Ill., and the latter a native of England. The paternal grandfather was Samuel Rhodes, and the maternal grandparents were Abraham and Sarah (Porter) Newland, natives of England.

Frederick P. Rhodes is the third of a family of eight children, six of whom were boys. When ten years old he began working in the coal mines, and continued thus for two years. At the age of fifteen years he was employed as a janitor and also mined coal. He next worked at the carpenter's and painter's trades, and in the winter months was in the employ of a Mr. Stevens in the poultry business. Afterward he worked five years in Farmer & Son's general



RICHARD STIRE

store. This position he gave up October 3, 1899, and engaged in buying and selling poultry. On March 1, 1903, he sold out and established himself in the livery business, conducting also a feed barn.

On December 13, 1883, Mr. Rhodes was married to Carrie Whipple, who was born in the State of Massachusetts and received her early education in the public schools of Macomb, Ill. Seven children are the offspring of this union, as follows: Neffa E., Nellie A., Porter M., Gayletta U., Earl H., Cecil C. and Mary M. In politics, Mr. Rhodes gives his support to the Republican party, and fraternally, is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., K. of P., Rebekahs, Court of Honor, and the Mutual Protective League.

RINK, Isaac C., D. D. S.—He who would succeed in dentistry at the beginning of the twentieth century is a long way removed from his prototype of even a decade ago. In no branch of human endeavor have there been greater strides, nor is there any occupation more directly responsible for good health and good appearance, those greatest aids to human happiness and human achievement. Eternal vigilance sits at the elbow of the dental operator, and, if he would defy competition, demands of him high pressure attention to the signs of the times. Art, science and mechanical ingenuity beckon him with their alluring possibilities. One of his chief compensations is the possibility of invention, or the chance to do something a little better than has thus far been accomplished. The ability to see and grasp these advantages in a business of such universal importance differentiates the unambitious plodder from his more promising and often famous fellow practitioner. Dr. Isaac C. Rink, of Bushnell, is one of the men who, while he has gained laurels of a practical and satisfying kind, is never content to depend upon them alone, but pushes forward so persistently that his practice extends beyond the limits of both town and county, and includes the most exclusive and exacting of patrons.

Dr. Rink's profession is a direct departure from that fostered by his early surroundings and followed by several generations of his forefathers. He was born on a farm near Indiana, Indiana County, Pa., September 10, 1867, a son of George and Nancy Rink, farmers and large landowners of Indiana County. Dr. Rink

started his education in that great school of human equality, the district institution, and thereafter attended the State Normal School, at Indiana, Pa. His professional training was obtained at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Baltimore, Md., and he subsequently has added greatly to his knowledge through post-graduate work, and conventions held by his fellow practitioners. He began his independent life in Bushnell, and from the first his work was of such a character as to insure its permanency and extension.

Dr. Rink was married May 31, 1899, to Miss Susan Nance, a daughter of Dr. H. H. and Susan (Rinker) Nance, and they have one daughter, Josephine. Mrs. Rink is a graduate of the Bushnell High School and of the "Western Illinois College" of Bushnell, Ill., and is also an accomplished musician. Dr. H. H. Nance is a native of Vermont, Ill., and his wife of Ohio, their marriage taking place in Illinois. They resided for a time at Vermont, Ill., where Dr. Nance was engaged in the general practice of medicine until about 1866, when they removed to Bushnell, where they still reside, the Doctor having retired from his profession. Mrs. Rink is the youngest of a family of five children—two sons and three daughters—all living. Dr. Rink is a prominent and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been connected with that denomination since his boyhood, and in which he is an active worker. He is also prominent in the social life of his home city, and is highly esteemed not only for his professional acumen and skill, but also for his tact, courtesy, gentleness of manner and for his high moral character and purposeful aims in life.

RISSER, P., one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers of McDonough County, Ill., was born in Ashland County, Ohio, on February 3, 1838, and there in boyhood received his mental training in the public schools. He is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Snyder) Risser, natives of Germany, being the seventh in a family of ten children. The parents both died in Ashland County, where the father was engaged in farming. Mr. Risser came to McDonough County about the year 1862, and located in Blandinsville Township. In 1869 he made his first purchase of land, buying 115 acres in Hire Township from Nathan Hensley. He now

owns 490 acres in all—133 acres in Section 35, Blandinsville Township, and the remainder in Sections 2 and 3, Hire Township. He has always followed farming and stock-raising, and feeds large numbers of cattle. He has made the greater portion of the improvements on his land.

On November 1, 1866, Mr. Risser was married to Ora Locke, who was born near Burr Oak, Ind., on October 22, 1848. Her parents, Thomas and Grissella (Gardner) Locke, were natives of Pennsylvania, while her grandparents were born in Germany. The six children of this union were: Hattie (Mrs. W. K. Quinn), who resides in Blandinsville Township; Lillian (Mrs. J. E. Stickle), who lives near Bushnell; Clara (Mrs. W. M. Welsh), also a resident of Blandinsville Township; Florence; Gillman T. and Ruby. In politics, Mr. Risser is a Republican, and fraternally, is identified with the A. F. & A. M.—both lodge and chapter.

ROARK, M. E., a well-known merchant of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., who is engaged in the clothing and gents' furnishing business, was born in Chalmers Township, that county, in February, 1871, a son of James and Katherine (McGinnis) Roark, natives of County Down, Ireland. His maternal grandfather, Patrick McGinnis, was also a native of that county. James Roark, on landing in the United States, located first in New Jersey. Thence, in 1858, he came west to Illinois, where he worked about until his marriage, and then purchased a farm. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth.

M. E. Roark received his early education in the public and Macomb normal schools, and completed his studies at the age of twenty-one years. Then after teaching school one year, he worked as a clerk in stores in Macomb for some time. In 1898 he established himself in the clothing and gents' furnishing business, having bought the stock of G. F. Mosser. To this he has added considerably from time to time, and now handles a very complete line of desirable goods, and commands a profitable patronage.

ROARK, Patrick D., a popular and prosperous druggist of Macomb, Ill., was born in McDonough County, in October, 1866. His parents,

James and Katherine (McGinnis) Roark, were natives of County Down, Ireland, and his grandfather on the maternal side, Patrick McGinnis, was also a native of County Down. James Roark came to the United States and, in 1858, journeyed from New Jersey to Illinois, where he worked in different places until his marriage, when he bought a farm. He was the father of ten children. Mr. Roark received his education in the public and normal schools, and obtained his professional instruction in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, which he attended for eight months when he was twenty-one years old, working in that city for a few months thereafter. He gave up his position in Chicago on account of ill health, and returned to Macomb, where he spent a year in the employ of Mr. Stinson. In 1893 he purchased the Delaney drug store, situated at No. 118 north side of the public square, which he has since conducted successfully. He keeps a full line of drugs, and bears an excellent reputation as a careful compounder of prescriptions. His reliability and close attention to business have secured for him a good patronage, which is increasing from year to year.

The subject of this sketch was married in February, 1891, to Helen Oiker, who was born in Kenosha, Wis., and received her mental culture in the public schools and the convent at Quincy, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Roark have one child, Mary Katherine, who was born in December, 1902. Politically, Mr. Roark is a Democrat, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and National Union. He and his wife are consistent members of the Catholic Church.

ROBERTS, Robert, one of the most extensive and prosperous farmers and stock-raisers in McDonough County, Ill., was born at Bonhill, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, May 18, 1856. He is a son of William and Mary (Nimmo) Roberts, also natives of Scotland. Mr. Roberts is of a family of twelve children and came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Scotland Township, McDonough County, when he was thirteen years old. He had attended school in Scotland, completing his education in the public school in the vicinity of his new home. At the age of fifteen years he started out to work on a farm by the month, and in the spring preceding his twentieth birth-



C. P. SWEENEY AND FAMILY

day had saved \$600, and began farming on his own account. Five years later he bought 102 acres in Section 10, Scotland Township, to which he moved and on which he was engaged in farming twelve years. At the end of this period he sold the farm, and purchased 256 acres of the Dicky Kreag farm, situated in Industry and Scotland Townships. To this he made additions at intervals, until his farming possessions now comprise 440 acres of land. He is engaged in general farming, but has devoted his attention mainly to stock-raising since 1885, feeding each year from fifty to one hundred head of cattle. He also raises horses and hogs, and makes a conspicuous showing of draft horses at all of the local fairs. On Mr. Roberts' land are over 2,300 rods of drain tile. His two oldest sons, who are married, are comfortably located on different parts of the farm. Besides his farming land, Mr. Roberts is the owner of a three-story and basement business block in Industry, the largest in the town.

On March 4, 1879, Mr. Roberts was married to Melinda I. Rexroat, who was born in Scotland Township and there pursued her youthful studies in the district school. Their children are as follows: Charles F., Nimmo Earl, Silas William, George Sherman, Robert James and Harvey Lewis. The subject of this sketch is a Presbyterian in his religious faith, politically, a Republican. He has held most of the township offices, has served several terms as Justice of the Peace—an office which he still holds—and has the distinction of having performed the marriage ceremony for more couples than have all the other Justices in the township combined. Fraternally, Mr. Roberts is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Industry Lodge No. 327, Morse Chapter (Macomb) No. 19, and Macomb Commandery No. 61; Eastern Star; I. O. O. F., Industry Lodge No. 913; M. W. of A., Camp No. 1742; Rebekahs and Mystic Workers.

ROBERTSON, James T., who was formerly successfully engaged in farming in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., but is now living in comfortable retirement near Macomb, was born in Fulton County, Ill., March 29, 1842, and there received his mental training in the common schools. He is a son of John H. and Joley Ann (Wilson) Robertson, the former a

native of Johnson County, Ill., and the latter born in Kentucky. James Robertson, his paternal grandfather, was born in Tennessee, and John Wilson, his maternal grandfather, was a native of Kentucky. Seven children were born to the parents of Mr. Robertson, of which he was the second. Until July, 1862, he remained on his father's farm in McDonough County. Then he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was first sent to Kentucky. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Look-out Mountain, Mission Ridge, and many other important engagements. On being honorably discharged March 25, 1865, Mr. Robertson returned to McDonough County, and lived on a farm in Industry Township. In 1875 he bought a farm of sixty-seven acres in Scotland Township. This he sold three years later, and purchased another of forty acres in Emmet Township. After living three years there he moved to Industry Township and bought a farm of 140 acres, on which he lived until the fall of 1903. He then sold the farm in Emmet Township, and bought a residence just south of Macomb. The land surrounding this house he improved, and now occupies the premises free from the cares of active life.

Mr. Robertson was married in November, 1875, to Nancy L. Reeder, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Two children, Leslie and Essie, have resulted from this union. In politics, Mr. Robertson is a Republican. He served on the Board of Trustees at Industry several years, and has been a School Director. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has officiated as Trustee and Steward, as well as Treasurer of the Sunday School. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order (Industry Lodge No. 327), and the G. A. R. Mr. Robertson is a man of clear mind, sound judgment and upright character, who throughout an extended career, has faithfully discharged every duty devolving upon him.

ROBINSON, Dr. Gain (deceased).—Of the retired citizens of Macomb none were more highly honored than Dr. Gain Robinson, who, at the threshold of his eighty-seventh year, found himself the center of an interesting circle of friends, all of whom admired him for what he had accomplished for mankind, and still relied

upon the soundness of his counsel and the sterling qualities of his mind and heart. Dr. Robinson was a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, and was born September 19, 1819, a son of Gain and Sarah (Winans) Robinson, natives of Maine and Ohio, respectively, and died March 31, 1906. Gain Robinson, Sr., was a physician and surgeon who died when his son was two years old, the same year witnessing the death of his wife and daughter. The lad was educated in the public schools of Circleville, Ohio, and at a private school, in 1846 graduating from the medical department of the Western Reserve School at Cleveland, Ohio.

On May 18, 1847, Dr. Robinson was united in marriage to Mary L. Taylor, who was born near Milton, Ohio, October 12, 1829, a daughter of Alexander and Betsie (Scott) Robinson. For two years after his marriage Dr. Robinson practiced medicine in Baton Rouge, La.. As there were then no public schools in the village, he was asked to prepare several of the youth of the place for college. This occupation he followed four years, then came to Rushville, Ill., where he engaged in the drug business until 1861, during the summer of that year purchasing a large farm in Huntsville Township, Schuyler County, upon which he lived until 1891. Afterward he lived retired in Macomb, where he owned a beautiful home at No. 440 N. Campbell Street. February 10, 1905, a great grief fell across his life in the death of his beloved wife, who, at all times and under all conditions, was an ideal helpmate and mother. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson had eight children, five of whom are living: Cyrus G. and Harvey T., of South Dakota; Henry S., of Chicago, Ill.; Helen R., widow of Frank Baker; and A. May, who, with her sister, Mrs. Baker, lived with her father. Frank Baker, son-in-law of Dr. Robinson, was born in Ohio, October 8, 1833, and married Helen R. Baker at Mount Sterling, Ill. The couple lived for five years in Pierre, S. Dak., where Mr. Baker operated the "Park Hotel," and it was while on a trip to Brookfield, Mo., that he sickened and died, February 6, 1895. Mr. Baker was possessed of shrewd business ability, and was especially popular in Masonic circles, having taken the highest degree in that order. Mrs. Baker was educated in the public schools of Rushville and at Knox College, Galesburg.

Dr. Robinson was a Republican in politics, and fraternally, was a Mason. Although a constant sufferer from ill health, the deceased retained his old-time interest in the things around him to the last, and because of his optimism and patience was a source of inspiration and help to all who came in contact with him. Altogether his life was an upright and worthy one, nobly dignified by his cheerful temper, thoroughness of purpose, sincerity of character.

ROGERS, J. H., who is successfully conducting a meat market in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born on December 8, 1861, in Macoupin County, Ill. He is a son of H. H. and Christina (Miller) Rogers, of whom the former was born in Germany and the latter in Quincy, Ill. H. H. Rogers was a farmer by occupation. He came to McDonough County with his family in 1864, and bought a farm two and a half miles southwest of Bushnell, where he was engaged in general farming.

J. H. Rogers was about four years old when his father brought him to Bushnell. As he grew up he assisted his father on the farm, and enjoyed the advantages of the public schools of his neighborhood. He continued to work at farming after he reached years of maturity, and was thus engaged for five years in Kansas, where he proved up a homestead in Logan County. In 1894 he established himself in a meat market at Good Hope, Ill., where he remained until July 1, 1897. At that period he came to Bushnell and bought out the meat market of George Kline, which he has conducted ever since. He does the butchering himself, and his place is equipped with a gasoline engine and machinery for carrying on the work. Besides slaughtering and dealing in meats, he manufactures sausage and bone meal. He is thoroughly competent in this line, and enjoys a good patronage. On October 11, 1893, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Louisa Walthers, who was born in Quincy, Ill. Politically, Mr. Rogers gives his support to the Republican party. Fraternally, he is connected with the M. W. and I. O. O. F.

RUNKLE, Stephen A. (deceased), formerly a well-known farmer in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., whose widow, son and



THOMAS TERRILL

daughter are now residents of Macomb, was born in Doddsville, McDonough County, March 29, 1852. He was a son of Darius and Anna M. (Walker) Runkle, the former, a native of Ohio, and the latter, of Pennsylvania. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were William Runkle and Andrew Walker. Darius Runkle was one of the first settlers of Doddsville, and was a farmer by occupation. Stephen A. Runkle received his early education in the public schools of McDonough County and afterward pursued a course in the Gem City Business College. In early life, before his marriage, he was a bookkeeper in the Bank of Macomb. He remained on the homestead with his parents until 1885, when he moved to a farm one mile north, which he cultivated for ten years. He died July 31, 1895, and was buried at Doddsville. His family received 160 acres of land from the farm of his father, Darius Runkle.

The subject of this sketch was a man of strict integrity, was dutiful in all the relations of life, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. In politics, he was a Republican. He was married February 7, 1883, to Emma D. McClain, who was born in 1860, in Schuyler County, Ill., where she attended the public schools. Mrs. Runkle is the mother of two children—Lulu B., born August 28, 1885, and Rex, born February 27, 1887.

Mrs. Runkle's parents were William Stewart, and Mary J. (Sellers) McClain, the former born in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 4, 1826, and the latter in Schuyler County, Ill., March 12, 1840. Her paternal grandparents were James and Mary (Stewart) McClain, the former, born in Dayton, Ohio, and the latter, in the same State. Her maternal grandfather was Hartell Sellers, a native of Tennessee. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Runkle, who is a most estimable lady, moved to Macomb, and built a house on South Madison Street, where she, her daughter and son now reside. Her son, Rex, was bookkeeper for his uncle, S. G. Holland, who is engaged in the barrel stave business in Nashville, Tenn., but returned to Macomb in the fall of 1905 and made his home with his mother.

RUNYAN, Joseph D., who is successfully engaged in farming in Bushnell Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the county named August 14, 1862, a son of Stephen and

Lucy (Dilts) Runyan, natives of New Jersey. Stephen Runyan came to McDonough County about 1860, and settled in Bushnell Township, where he was engaged in farming. His son, Joseph D., was reared on the farm, and in boyhood attended the public school. When twenty-one years old he began farming for himself, and in 1889 purchased eighty acres of land in Section 30, Bushnell Township. He subsequently became the owner of his father's farm, making 160 acres in all, and in 1904 built an elegant modern residence. On December 23, 1886, Mr. Runyan was married to Elizabeth Black, who was born in McDonough County, Ill. Her parents, S. H. and Mary (Bosler) Black, were both natives of Ohio and were united in marriage on December 4, 1856. Coming to McDonough County, they located on a farm which he had purchased, two miles from Sciota. They are now living in retirement at Good Hope, Ill. Mrs. Runyan is the fourth born in a family of five children. Four children were the offspring of her union with Joseph D. Runyan: Edna, Stella, Winnie and Clarence. In politics, Mr. Runyan gives his support to the Republican party.

RUTLEDGE, M. B., who is successfully engaged in farming in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1876, the son of Simon and Mercy (Freeman) Rutledge, his father being a native of the State of Ohio, and his mother, of Fulton County, Ill. Simon Rutledge came to Walnut Grove Township in 1877, and, in 1881, purchased 160 acres of land in Section 29, where he has lived. He was formerly Road Commissioner of the township and is now serving as Assessor.

In early manhood Mr. Rutledge attended the public and Bushnell Normal schools, and grew up on the farm, of which he took charge in 1905. He makes a specialty of raising full-blooded Shorthorn cattle, and in this has proved successful. He is at present serving as Tax Collector of the township. Fraternally, he is connected with the I. O. O. F.

SAPP, Eugene E., a well-known hardware merchant and grain dealer, of Sciota, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Birmingham, Schuyler County, Ill., on December 6, 1859, a son of Samuel R. and Maggie (Miller) Sapp, the

father, a native of North Carolina, and the mother, of Missouri. Grandfather Brummel Sapp was born in North Carolina. Samuel R. Sapp, who was a farmer by occupation, is still living, a resident of Good Hope, Ill. Eugene E. Sapp, in early life, attended the public school and the Plymouth High School and came to Sciota in 1879. Here he established himself as a merchant and has been thus engaged ever since. He deals in hardware, buggies, wagons, farm machinery, grain, etc. He bought the elevator of Mills Brothers, at Peoria, which is situated on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and has an operating capacity of 12,000 bushels and a storage capacity of 20,000 bushels. In 1892, he built a store containing 9,260 square feet of floor space.

On February 28, 1884, Mr. Sapp was married to Emma Statler, who was born and schooled in Good Hope, Ill. Four children are the offspring of their marriage, namely: Lena, nineteen years old; Una, fifteen years old; Esther, six years old; and Keith, three years old. Politically, Mr. Sapp is a Republican, and fraternally, is a member of the K. of P., M. W., I. O. O. F., and A. F. & A. M., belonging to the Blue Lodge and Commandery in the latter order. The subject of this sketch is one of the most substantial and prosperous business men of this part of the county, and personally one of the most popular.

SAPP, S. R., who is now living in comfortable retirement in the town of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill., after a period of seventy-four years' residence in the State of Illinois, was born in North Carolina, on January 26, 1830, a son of Brummell and Elizabeth (Wier) Sapp, whose birthplace was also in that State. The occupation of Brummell Sapp was that of a farmer. In 1831 he moved from his native State to the then unsettled region of northwestern Illinois. The difficult and tedious journey consumed six weeks, being made in a wagon drawn by a blind horse. Into this vehicle the father packed his family, consisting of eight children, and the load slowly proceeded northward and westward, across the long stretch of country, until it reached its destination. This was Schuyler County, Ill., where, after numerous obstacles had been overcome, the party safely arrived. Brummell Sapp located at Rushville, in that county, remaining there six months.

He then bought a tract of farming land in the same county, four miles east of Plymouth, on which he built a log cabin that constituted the family home. He cleared and broke up the land consisting of eighty acres, and made the necessary improvements. For a long time, the nearest neighbor was five miles distant from his place, and he was compelled to haul his crops to Quincy, Ill., to find a market. At an early day Brummell Sapp went to Georgia, under an engagement as overseer of 200 slaves, but declined to remain there long, for the reason that their owner furnished them insufficient food. The subject of this sketch received what little education could be obtained under his circumstances in the subscription schools of that period, and made himself useful on his father's farm. In course of time he took charge of it himself, finally becoming the owner of 228 acres of land. He lived there until the death of his father, and after that event moved to Good Hope, McDonough County, where he made his home in 1881. There he opened a grocery store, which he conducted for one year, and subsequently devoted his attention to the breeding of Norman and Clyde horses, until his withdrawal from active pursuits. He owned the farm of seventy acres just east of Good Hope and in recent years, purchased a home in town. In 1858 Mr. Sapp was united in marriage, in Schuyler County, Ill., with Margaret Miller, who was born in Adams County, Ill., and there in girlhood improved the opportunities afforded by the public schools. Three children have resulted from this union, namely: Eugene E., a resident of Sciota, McDonough County, and Elmer L. and Minnie (Mrs. James), who are residents of Good Hope. Elmer L. Sapp is officiating as Postmaster of that town. The subject of this sketch has served with marked credit as a member of the Town Board for twelve years. In religion, Mr. Sapp adheres to the faith of the Presbyterian Church, while his worthy and estimable wife is identified with the Methodist denomination. Both are held in high esteem throughout the community.

SCHEIFLEY, George, a well-known railway mail clerk, whose home is in Tennessee, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Tennessee Township, February 16, 1867, a son of Christian G. and Caroline (Holoch) Scheifley, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. Christian G.



HENRY TERRILL

Scheifley was born in 1823, and at the age of fourteen years was a soldier in the German army, in which he remained until 1856. He then came to the United States and lived in the East until April, 1861, then enlisting in the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months. At the end of that period he re-enlisted in Company B, One Hundred Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as Lieutenant until the close of the war. He was wounded in the heel by a piece of shell. Returning to Ohio, he shortly afterward moved to Nauvoo, Ill., where he remained two years. He then engaged in farming in McDonough County until 1874, when he moved to Augusta, Ill. He died in Leavenworth, Kans., in 1902.

George Scheifley started out for himself at an early period in life, and worked on a farm until he was twenty years old. He had studied and tried in different ways to educate himself, and procured a certificate to teach school in Hancock County, Ill., being thus employed there and in McDonough County. In the spring of 1893 he secured a position as Railway Mail Clerk on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway between Chicago and Kansas City. In 1890 he purchased 160 acres of land on the border of McDonough and Hancock Counties, to which he has made additions until he is now the owner of 170 acres in Tennessee Township, McDonough County, and 425 acres in Hancock Township, Hancock County.

In April, 1896, Mr. Scheifley was married to Eliza Bowman, who was born and schooled in Tennessee Township. One child has resulted from this union, Eugene, born in February, 1897. Mrs. Scheifley is a daughter of Charles N. and Mary R. (Lincoln) Bowman. Her father was born in Madison County, Tenn., and her mother was a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Bowman's father was a cousin of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Scheifley is a member of the Catholic Church. Politically, he gives his support to the Democratic party.

SCHULZE, Martin, a well-known commission merchant of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1866. His parents, August and Matilda (Sasse) Schulze, were also of German birth. The subject of this sketch came to America in 1886 and first located in Minonk, Ill., where he went into

the produce business. After remaining there six months, he removed to Peoria, where he was engaged in the same line of trade for five years. From Peoria he came to Bushnell in October, 1891, in the capacity of superintendent of the P. & S. Poultry and Egg Company. He was manager of this concern until July, 1904, when he entered into the poultry, egg and butter business on his own responsibility. He has agents throughout the surrounding country buying poultry, which he dresses here, and ships to the East in car lots. He also handles butter and eggs in large quantities.

Mr. Schulze was married in 1887 to Johanna Jansson, a native of Germany, and they have one child, named Ida. Mr. Schulze is reasonably interested in politics, and has served the public in the capacity of a member of the School Board and of the City Council. Fraternally, he belongs to the I. O. O. F.

SCOTT, David (deceased), at one time one of the most enterprising and prosperous citizens of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pa., in 1823, and died in Macomb in 1886. He was a son of John Scott and wife, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Scott was a farmer by occupation. In 1839 he came with his family from Adams County, Pa., seven miles from Gettysburg, to Illinois. He started from Pittsburg on a boat called the "William Glasgow," which was destroyed by fire on the Mississippi River twelve miles from the mouth of the Ohio. All his effects were lost, including two teams. Taking the "North Star" boat, he came to St. Louis, and then to Frederick on the "Home."

In his youth David Scott assisted his father in farm work, attending the country school in the neighborhood during the winter. By dint of close application to his studies and reading during his leisure hours, he acquired a good mental training, and ultimately became a well informed man. At the age of eighteen years he started out to work with a threshing machine, having secured a loan of \$2 with which to buy oil. Subsequently he lived on several different farms, and finally came to Macomb, where he was engaged in milling and stock buying until the time of his death. In this occupation he amassed considerable wealth. He built many residences and business blocks in Macomb, one of which was blown down by a

cyclone during the period of construction, when just ready for the tinnerns. During the Mormon war Mr. Scott became involved in danger and was compelled to flee from Nauvoo, making his escape the day before the Smiths were killed. Subsequently he traveled throughout the West on account of the impairment of his health.

On January 1, 1853, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Margaret Allison, who died in 1863. Four children were the issue of this union, namely: John W., of Lawrence, Kans.; Robert, who died in infancy, and Charles Monroe and Frank, of Macomb. Mr. Scott was later married to Mary Rea, in Bedford, Pa., and they became the parents of four children, as follows: Anna, Mrs. Vose, of Macomb; Carrie deceased; George H., Cashier in C. V. Chandler's bank, and James Lewis, Secretary of the Macomb Sewer Pipe Company.

Politically, the subject of this sketch was in accord with the Republican party. Religiously, he was a Presbyterian, although he gave liberally to all denominations. His characteristic benevolences included all worthy charities. He was a man of great energy and indomitable spirit, whose resolute will no reverses could overcome.

SCOTT, Joshua H. (deceased).—John Scott, the father of Joshua H., was for many years one of the most widely known residents of McDonough and Schuyler Counties. He was a leader in his life occupation of husbandry, reared a fine family of thirteen children and, despite the proverbially unlucky number, was happy in all his family relations, and his progeny have prospered after him. The father of John Scott, (and the paternal grandfather of Joshua H.), was christened by the same name, and both were sons of the Emerald Isle. The grandfather on the maternal side was Solomon Hendrickson, his daughter, Mary Hendrickson, who became the wife of John Scott, being a native of Maryland. From Ohio John Scott and wife migrated to Bethel Township, McDonough County, in 1840, where he purchased a farm to serve as the foundation of a typical American homestead. This property he exchanged for another tract of 160 acres in McDonough County, and later increased his landed interests by entering land in Schuyler County. The homestead in McDonough County was mostly timberland, the father and son clearing

it together, with the exception of ten acres which Joshua cleared after the death of his father and his purchase of the property. The father died February 2, 1875, his wife having passed away two years earlier.

After his father's death, Joshua H., who was the youngest son, purchased the interests of the other heirs and thereby obtained the title to 168 acres of valuable land. He devoted himself successfully to grain and stock-raising until September, 1904, when he removed to Macomb to make his home in a fine residence which he had bought on Chandler Boulevard. Having managed his own interests to such advantage, his fellow citizens called upon him repeatedly to conduct their common affairs, with the result that he creditably served the township as Supervisor for two terms and as Assessor for one term. He was ever a sturdy Republican, and from his service as a boy in the Union Army, was enrolled as a member of the G. A. R. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and in his religious convictions and professions, was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joshua H. Scott was born in Bethel Township, McDonough County, on the 1st of March, 1848. His wife (formerly Mahala Wear), was also a native of McDonough County, both acquiring their education in the district schools. They were united in marriage on January 6, 1869, and there have been born to them the following children: Mary E. (Mrs. L. F. Greer), Lena C. (living at home), Amos N. (married to Myrtle Miner) and Roscoe and Rufus (twins), residing with their widowed mother, Mr. Scott having passed away September 6, 1905.

SEABURN, Thomas (deceased), formerly a well-known and enterprising farmer in New Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Ross County, Ohio, August 24, 1830, a son of Jacob and Mary (McGrady) Seaburn, the former a native of Berkeley County, Va., and the latter of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandmother was Annie (Van Osdell) Seaburn. At an early age the subject of this sketch came with his parents from Ohio to Fulton County, where the family lived until 1860. In boyhood he attended the common schools and assisted his father in the work of the farm. He remained with his parents until his marriage, when he moved to a farm of 160 acres in the northwest



D. E. TERRILL

quarter of Section 22, New Salem Township, and there carried on general farming and stock-raising, also feeding cattle. He died December 23, 1903, and was buried at Pennington's Point.

On February 22, 1860, Mr. Seaburn was united in marriage with Annie E. Johnston, who was born in Pike County, Ill., and there educated: Five children resulted from this union, namely: Johnston S., Mary Luella (Mrs. J. B. Woods), Frank T., and Jay and Jessie, twins, of whom the latter married Walter Sperling. Mrs. Seaburn's parents, David and Sarah (Day) Johnston, were natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky. Her paternal grandfather, Joseph Day, was a native of England. Mrs. Seaburn, with the assistance of her son, Jay, conducts the home farm. Politically, Mr. Seaburn gave his support to the Republican party. He served several terms as Assessor of his township and also held the office of Township Collector. Religiously, he was a member of the Christian Church. In all the relations of life Mr. Seaburn was a faithful, dutiful man. As a farmer he was thorough and careful; in his family he was tender and devoted; in the church, devout and zealous, and in the community, public-spirited and useful.

SEEM, Josiah Knous (deceased), for many years a well-known jeweler in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Kreidersville, Northampton County, Pa., August 19, 1828, and died in Macomb, February 11, 1903. In boyhood he attended the district schools of his native place, and subsequently pursued a collegiate course in Jefferson College, at Easton, Pa., with a view of preparing for the ministry, but abandoned this purpose on account of a want of self-confidence. After leaving college he taught school five or six years in Pennsylvania, after which he engaged in the jewelry business. In 1871 Mr. Seem came to Illinois with his family and settled in Macomb, where he opened a jewelry store. At the time of his death he had followed this occupation forty years. Nine years before he died he sold an interest in his business to A. E. Rush, and the concern was conducted under the firm name of Seem & Rush.

The subject of this sketch was a man of high intelligence and wide information. He possessed a refined nature, carefully avoided giving offense, and was especially observant of the

rights of others. In his domestic relations he was notably affectionate and indulgent. In business transactions he was the soul of honor, and as a citizen was true to the best interests of the community. On February 24, 1851, Mr. Seem was united in marriage to Elizabeth Ehret, who was born and schooled in Petersburg, Pa. Mrs. Seem was of French descent, and was reared in the faith of the German Reformed Church. Her great-grandfather, Jacob Beck (possibly a native of England) fought in the Revolutionary War. To Mr. and Mrs. Seem were born two children, namely: Ella (Mrs. C. H. Waddell), of Seattle, Wash., and Ida (Mrs. S. P. Dewey), of Chicago. The grandfather of the latter's husband was a near relative of Admiral Dewey. In politics, Mr. Seem gave his support to the Republican party. Religiously, he was reared to the tenets of the German Reformed Church, but on making his home in Macomb he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a consistent and useful member to the end.

SEIBERT, Theodore F., a well-known retired merchant residing in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Washington County, Md., on September 24, 1844, a son of John and Susan (Leight) Seibert, natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively. John Seibert came to McDonough County in 1868, and followed farming. Theodore F. Seibert is the oldest of a family of eight children. In boyhood he attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home, but leaving the home farm in September, 1862, was employed in the general store of Joseph Winger & Son at Clay Lick, Pa., for eighteen months, receiving fifty dollars as compensation for his first year's work. Then severing his connection with this firm, he was employed by Thomas Bowles & Son to take charge of their store at Welsh Run, Pa., where he remained until he came to Illinois in the winter of 1865-66. He here found employment in 1866 as clerk for J. Cole & Co., dry-goods merchants of Bushnell. They sold out to Plecker, Hunt & Company, and he worked for the new firm until his marriage, afterward forming a partnership with his father-in-law and his brother-in-law under the firm name of Aller, Seibert & Company, which was continued for two years. He then assumed the business alone

and for thirty-five years carried on general merchandising. At the end of this period he traded the store for a farm in Fulton County. The concern is now known as the "Boston Store." Mr. Seibert has three farms in Bushnell and Walnut Grove Townships, besides several residences and store buildings in Bushnell. He also has 475 acres in Illinois and 320 in Nebraska.

On Christmas night, 1868, Mr. Seibert was united in marriage with Emma Aller, who was born in Rosemont, N. J., and came to McDonough County in her childhood. At the time of her marriage her father, Emanuel Aller, was a resident of Bushnell. Mr. and Mrs. Seibert have one living child, Nola Blanche. Their oldest daughter, Ada, died at the age of seventeen years, and their son, Fred Aller, when eighteen months old. Politically, Mr. Seibert is a supporter of the Republican party, and has served as School Trustee of his township for twenty years. Fraternally, he is identified with the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of P. and A. O. U. W. The subject of this sketch has been one of the most successful merchants in McDonough County, his industry, energy and thrift having made him the possessor of a handsome competency, which he is now enjoying in leisurely retirement.

SEIBERT, William W., who is successfully engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Washington, County, Md., on December 7, 1846, a son of John Seibert, a native of the same State, who was a farmer by occupation. The subject of this sketch received his youthful education in the public schools of his native State and came to Bushnell in 1868. In this vicinity he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for two years, after which he went into the grocery business, in which he continued twenty-one years, and then sold out to Martin West. He was also associated in the grocery business with A. T. McDowell. After disposing of his grocery interests Mr. Seibert took up the real-estate and life insurance business, to which he has since devoted his attention. He deals in city property, farming property, and Southern and Western lands, and has a fine patronage. The ability of Mr. Seibert in this field of effort is widely recognized.

On October 12, 1873, Mr. Seibert was united

in marriage with Ora McDowell, a native of Indiana. They have a daughter, Bessie M. In politics, Mr. Seibert is a Republican, and fraternally is identified with the I. O. O. F.

SHEETS, Ira H., who is successfully engaged in the poultry business in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Mound Township, this county, December 24, 1877, and received his education in the Macomb Normal College and Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill. He is a son of George W. and Eliza A. (Foley) Sheets, the former a native of Frankfurt, Germany, and the latter, born in Indiana. The grandparents on the maternal side were William and Jane (Perkins) Foley, the latter a native of Indiana. At the age of eighteen years, Ira H. Sheets was graduated from the Macomb Normal College, and for two years was in the photograph business in Blandinsville, Ill. Next, he entered into a partnership in the Keefe Clothing Co., at La Harpe, Ill., where he continued two years. Selling out his interest in this concern he returned to Macomb, bought three acres of land and a house just south of the city, and built several poultry houses. Later in the summer of 1905 the subject of this sketch sold his three acres of land south of Macomb to George A. Singer, of that city, bought fourteen acres of land of the Blazer estate and built a new home, where he now resides. He built many new poultry houses and is now running an up-to-date poultry farm. The varieties of poultry raised are White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. He makes a business of furnishing exhibition stock and breeders for the fancy trade; also raising much utility stock. His birds are very fine, having won many prizes at leading shows and poultry exhibitions. Mr. Sheets is a young man of much energy, and of close application to business, and his prospects in the new venture are very encouraging.

The subject of this sketch was married January 29, 1901, to Dora Dunham, who was born in McDonough County and was a pupil in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Sheets have one child, George William, born November 17, 1901. Mrs. Sheets' parents, W. O. and Ermy C. (Creel) Dunham, were natives, respectively, of Pike and McDonough Counties. Her grandparents, Joshua and Matilda (Nelson) Dunham, were born in Ohio. Mr. Sheets is a Republican in

politics, and fraternally, is connected with the I. O. O. F.

SHELEY, Walter, who is successfully engaged in the grocery business in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Bushnell in 1873, where he received his early mental training in the public school. He is a son of John W. Sheley, a native of Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. The subject of this sketch has been engaged in mercantile pursuits ever since he reached his maturity. In 1904, he purchased the grocery business of Mr. Johnson, which has been in operation fifteen years. He handles a full line of fancy and staple groceries and provisions, has a large and profitable trade and possesses all the qualifications that command success.

In 1879, Mr. Sheley was united in marriage with Charlotte Bertel, who was born and schooled at Camp Point, Ill. Two children have been the result of this union, namely: Christine and Ruth. Mr. Sheley is not actively interested in political matters, although he is a keen observer of public affairs. Fraternally, he is identified with the K. of P.

SHERMAN, Lawrence Y., lawyer, legislator, ex-Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, and present Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Miami County, Ohio, November 9, 1858, and at the age of eleven months was brought to McDonough County, Ill., by his parents, who settled at Industry, in that county. During his youth he spent a number of years in Jasper County, Ill., receiving his primary education in the public schools, meanwhile working on a farm at fifty cents a day. Later he spent some time in St. Clair County, and for six years was engaged in teaching, devoting his attention at night to the study of law. Then, having taken a course in the law department of McKendree College, from which he graduated in 1882, he was admitted to the bar, during the same year, and at once came to Macomb with a view to establishing himself in his profession. As practice for the young lawyer in those days came slowly, he devoted a part of his time during the first months of his residence in Macomb to manual labor, manifesting those qualities of personal vigor, independence and self-reliance which have resulted in the success of recent years.

As a result of his interest in public affairs, he soon began to take an active part in State and National politics, and, in 1886, was elected County Judge, serving for a period of four years. As the expiration of his term of office he entered into partnership with Charles D. and D. G. Tunnicliff, the latter an ex-Justice of the Supreme Court and a leading lawyer of Western Illinois. In 1894 he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in the General Assembly, but with the desire to promote party harmony, withdrew his name from before the convention. Two years later he was again a candidate, was nominated and elected, and by three successive re-elections, served four consecutive terms (1896 to 1904), covering the period of the Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third General Assemblies. During two of these terms (the Forty-first and Forty-second) he served as Speaker of the House and, in connection with all public measures, acquired a prominence not surpassed by any other member of the General Assembly.

In 1904, after the historic struggle in the Republican State Convention of that year, he was nominated for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and at the November election was successful by a plurality of 296,640—a vote of nearly two to one over that of his Democratic competitor—a result unprecedented in the previous history of the State. An incident of no little personal interest in this connection is the fact that, while a student in McKendree College, Mr. Sherman made the acquaintance of Charles S. Deneen, who headed the ticket as candidate for Governor in 1894—Governor Deneen's father, at that time, as Professor of Latin, being a member of the College Faculty.

Mr. Sherman's name has been prominently mentioned in connection with a number of important offices, and during the spring of 1907 he was tendered by President Roosevelt an appointment as member of the Spanish Claims Commission, but this he declined, indicating a desire to retain his connection with State politics. A man of great mental energy and strong personal characteristics, as well as a close observer of public affairs, Mr. Sherman manifests a disposition to occupy an independent attitude on many leading questions connected with foreign as well as State and National interests.

Mr. Sherman was united in marriage in 1891 to Miss Ella M. Crews, of Jasper County, Ill., who died in 1893. Fraternally, he is connected with several branches of the Masonic Order, including the Knights Templar, the Consistory and Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

SHOOPMAN, Thomas, a venerable and highly respected retired farmer who has lived away from his present home in Colchester Township, McDonough County, Ill., but ten months in eighty-two years, was born in East Tennessee, February 15, 1816, a son of Jacob and Polly (Owens) Shoopman, natives of Virginia.

Mr. Shoopman came to Morgan County, Ill., with his mother in 1830, his father having been killed while on the way to that locality. After spending three years in Morgan County, they came to McDonough County, where Mr. Shoopman settled on the quarter-section of land where he now lives. Since his arrival here in 1833 he has spent but a short time absent from the place, having stayed six months in Plymouth and four months in Colchester. He originally entered 160 acres of land at the United States Land Office, and subsequently bought a quarter-section more. Of this he has since sold all but seventy acres. When Mr. Shoopman first settled in McDonough County, his nearest neighbor was a mile and a half distant. He has killed many a deer in the vicinity of his present home, and wolves were numerous there.

In 1831, Mr. Shoopman was united in marriage with Patience Smedley, a native of East Tennessee. This union resulted in twelve children, their mother dying in 1864. On September 20, 1865, Mr. Shoopman was again married, wedding Ruth Ann Busse, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill. Two children were born to them, namely: Nettie Caroline, who died at the age of thirty years, having become the wife of Donald Hook; and Albert. In politics, Mr. Shoopman adheres to the Democratic party. He has held the office of School Director, School Trustee and Highway Commissioner. The subject of this sketch has lived an honorable and useful life, and is now passing his declining years in quiet leisure, the object of profound respect on the part of all who know him.

Orel Don Hook, grandson of Thomas Shoop-

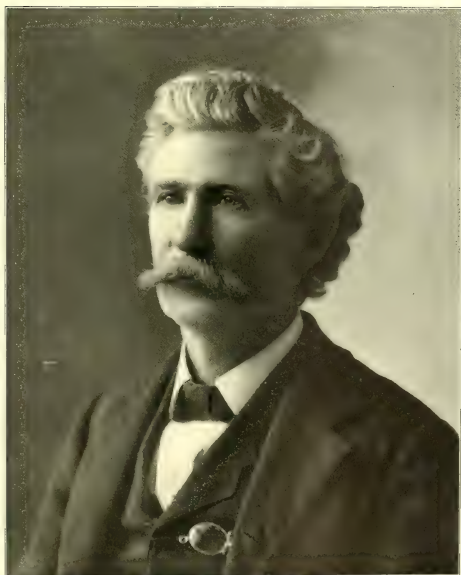
man, was born at Plymouth, Ill., July 21, 1885, a son of William and Nettie C. (Shoopman) Hook, both natives of McDonough County. He was married to Clementine Daniels, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill., and they have one child, Everet Floyd. Mr. Hook is a young man of superior qualities, and his early manhood gives promise of a serviceable and dutiful career.

SIMPSON, James, a retired farmer of excellent repute and substantial means, residing in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in McDonough County, March 3, 1853, a son of Josiah E. and Eliza (Trotter) Simpson, natives of Kentucky. Josiah Simpson and his wife had five sons and one daughter, and James was the youngest of their children. He enjoyed the advantages of the district school and remained on the home farm until the death of his father, the mother having passed away when he was nine years old. The father, who was one of the old settlers in McDonough County and was well known by all the pioneers, raised the first high-grade cattle bred in this county. For those days he was an extensive and successful stock-raiser. He died in March, 1887.

James Simpson inherited 100 acres of the homestead farm, and continued to live there from the time of his marriage in 1888. In 1896 he built a comfortable residence in Macomb, which he has since occupied, free from the cares of active life, and in the enjoyment of well earned repose. He is a man of much intelligence, well informed in regard to current topics, and is regarded by all as an upright and useful member of the community. He is the owner of three eighty-acre tracts of farming land in Industry Township, and one in Hire Township—in all making 320 acres.

Mr. Simpson was married October 4, 1888, to Jane E. Watson, who was born and schooled in Scotland Township, and is a daughter of William Watson, who resides in Macomb. Mr. Simpson and wife have one child, Nellie Lucille, born June 23, 1894. In political affairs, the subject of this sketch supports the Republican party, and in religious faith, is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SMITH, Albert J., a well-known citizen of Colchester, McDonough County, Ill., who is successfully engaged in the clothing business, was



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born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, October 16, 1830. His father, Joseph M. Smith, was born in Shoreham, Vt., and his mother, Eliza (Westover) Smith, was born in Grand Isle County, in that State. His grandfather, John Smith, was also a Vermonter, and Grandfather Moses Westover was of Canadian origin. Albert J. Smith, in his boyhood attended the public schools in Vermont, after his school days were over, learned the trade of a tanner and currier, and was engaged in that business in Vermont until 1862. In that year he came to Plymouth, Ill., where he was employed as extra agent of the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad Company. In 1864, he came to Colchester, and acted as that company's agent until 1876. After this he devoted his entire attention to a general store of bankrupt stock. He bought the store in 1873, and had the business conducted for him. In 1877 he built the first brick building in Colchester, and in 1881 erected two two-story buildings. The present three-story brick building he built in 1892. He sold out the stock and building of his first venture to J. W. & E. D. Stevens in 1879. In the fall of 1881 he went into the clothing and men's furnishing lines exclusively. In that year, he took his son Walter into partnership with him, and since 1902 the latter has conducted the business.

On March 10, 1856, the subject of this sketch was united in matrimony with Frances E. Coylar, who was born in Ferrisburg, on Lake Champlain, Vt., where in her youth, she attended the public school. Three children were the offspring of this union, namely: Jessie (Mrs. J. W. Stevens), Walter and Edward E. Mr. Smith's religious connection is with the Universalist Church. Politically, he advocates the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., as a member of the Eastern Star. The life of Mr. Smith has been crowded with work, and now, having accomplished much, he is enjoying a well merited rest.

SMITH, D. O., a prosperous farmer of Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1866, a son of John and Ella (Elliott) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a blacksmith by occupation. The son received his early mental training in the public schools of his birthplace,

in 1884 came to Bushnell, Ill., and until 1888, was employed as a farm hand. He then began farming on his own account in Walnut Grove Township, in which he has been engaged to the present time, also raising considerable stock.

In 1893, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Ada George, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Herman, Mary, Ella and Leland. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of Herman and Mary Jane (Irons) George, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Fraternally, Mr. Smith is affiliated with the Mystic Workers. He has established a reputation as an intelligent and systematic farmer, and his methods are productive of profitable results.

SMITH, Josiah A., a prosperous and well-to-do farmer, who pursues his avocation in Section 16, Sciota Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that township, August 19, 1850, and has lived there all his life, with the exception of two years spent in Nebraska. He is a son of Elijah S. and Mary (Wintin) Smith, natives of the State of Tennessee. Elijah Smith was a farmer in Tennessee, and settled in Illinois in 1850, making the journey in a wagon. He first located in Emmet Township, McDonough County, and thence moved to Sciota Township, where he bought 160 acres of land, which he owned until just before his death in 1899. On this place he made all the improvements, and carried on general farming and stock-raising. He was a thorough farmer and an exemplary and public-spirited citizen. Politically, he was a Democrat, and held several local offices, among them that of Road Commissioner.

J. A. Smith received his early education in the district schools of Sciota Township, and afterward pursued a course of study in Burlington University. After completing his education, he made himself useful on the home farm for two years, going then to Nebraska, where he spent a like period. On returning to Illinois, he remained with his parents until the time of his marriage and afterward occupied a part of the homestead for four years. In 1881 he bought 160 acres in Section 2, Sciota Township, from William Hall, on which he made nearly all the improvements. There he carried on general farming and stock-raising for twenty-five years, handling full-blooded, registered stock, and selling most of it for breeding purposes. He gave special attention to Polled-Angus cattle, and

raised Jersey Red hogs. In these undertakings, Mr. Smith has been very successful. On January 20, 1878, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage in Sciota Township, with Mary C. Logan, who was born in McDonough County, a daughter of John and Jane (Botts) Logan, natives of Kentucky. Her father settled in McDonough County at an early period, and carried on farming with success. Mrs. Smith graduated from Macomb Normal School under the tutorship of Mr. and Mrs. Branch. Two children resulted from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely: Ethel A. and Leslie E. In politics, the subject of this personal record is identified with the Republican party, and served with credit as Road Commissioner for three years. Religiously, he adheres to the faith of the Baptist Church. Individually, and in his relations as a member of the community, he maintains an excellent standing.

SMITH, W. H., who is successfully engaged in farming in the vicinity of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill.,—where he has lived about twenty years,—was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1846, a son of Jacob and Mary (Wolfe) Smith, both of whom were natives of the State of Pennsylvania. The occupation of Jacob Smith was that of a farmer, and this he followed for a long period with reasonable success in Ohio, to which State he had moved, from Pennsylvania at an early day. He was the father of ten children, and a man of diligent habits and upright character.

W. H. Smith received his early mental training in the common schools of Coshocton County, Ohio, and when he had nearly reached his majority (in 1865), journeyed to Illinois, where he applied himself to farming in Sciota Township, McDonough County. A short time afterwards, he bought a farm there. In 1870, he moved to Iowa, and there purchased a farm, which he cultivated for two years. Then returning to McDonough County, he purchased a farm in Emmet Township, situated on the line between that and Sciota Township. On this farm he made improvements and carried on farming until 1887, when he sold the property and moved to his present location, where he occupies rented land. His farming operations now cover 162½ acres, and he devotes considerable attention to the

raising of stock. In 1862, Mr. Smith served in the Eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry for a term of one hundred days.

In 1868, in Emmet Township, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Eliza E. Monger, who was born in Clinton County, Ohio. She is a daughter of Adam and Sidney (Johnson) Monger, natives of Ohio, who settled in McDonough County, Ill., in 1854, locating on what is still known as the Monger farm in Emmet Township. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of six children, namely: Arthur and Edgar, both of whom are residents of Emmet Township; Charles W., who lives in Sciota Township; Harvey and Alvah, whose home is in Rock Island, Ill., and Pearl, who is a member of the home circle.

In religious belief, Mr. Smith is a Methodist, and fraternally, is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. As a farmer he is careful and systematic, and his operations are productive of the best results. As a citizen, he takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, and may always be counted on to do his full share in promoting the best interests of the community.

SMITH, Ulysses G., banker, Bardolph, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that place, July 27, 1863, the son of Reuben A. and Mary H. (Tinsley) Smith, natives of Kentucky, who came to McDonough County in 1847 and settled on a farm in Macomb Township. As he was one of eleven children Ulysses began helping about the home farm at a very early age. He received a public school education and then began a man's work in earnest. The father died in 1875, and after 1883, Ulysses conducted farming on the homestead until 1902, when he removed to Bardolph, and, with C. V. Chandler, opened the new Bank of Bardolph, the only institution of the kind in town. At the present time Mr. Smith conducts the business alone. On February 28, 1902, he was married to Nellie Kelso, of Macomb Township. One child has been born to them, Harold T., whose anniversary occurs on January 2. In his political affiliations, Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and fraternally, belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. He is likewise a member of the Methodist Church. He has served as Township Collector one term, and as Supervisor for three terms, or six years. Active and energetic, interested



Anna W. Thomas

in all pertaining to the welfare of the town wherein he resides, few persons would be missed more than Ulysses G. Smith.

SNOWDEN, William Ellsworth, who is successfully engaged in farming in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that township December 7, 1861, a son of John and Mary J. (Adams) Snowden, natives of Virginia. John Snowden was one of the early settlers in this vicinity. He first bought a farm of eighty acres, to which he added until he owned 200 acres. His second purchase was a farm adjoining the home place on the north, where he built a large residence in 1879 and lived there until 1893. At that period he retired from farming and moved to Vermont, Ill., where he now resides. His wife died January 6, 1890.

William E. Snowden is the sixth of a family of eleven children born to his parents. He lived with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, assisting the latter in work on the farm and attending the district school in his neighborhood. After attaining his majority he worked for five years at farming for James Marshon. After his marriage he went to Kansas and took up a homestead in Sherman County, that State. When his mother died, he sold out his improvements on the Kansas farm and returned to McDonough County. On February 1, 1890, he moved to the home place, and after remaining there three years bought 120 acres of the property. He raises Poland-China hogs and rents out the farming land. His labors are attended with success, and he is considered one of the representative farmers of the township.

On February 18, 1888, Mr. Snowden was united in marriage with Susanna Moran, who was born and schooled in Eldorado Township. Her father, William B. Moran, was born in Baltimore, Md., and her mother, Mary J. (Turner) Moran, was a native of Erie County, N. Y. Her grandfathers, Thomas Moran and Samuel Turner, came to Fulton County at an early period and settled near Canton. Her parents had four girls and one boy, and Mrs. Snowden is the third child in succession of birth. Her father moved to Chalmers Township, McDonough County, and died near Good Hope in 1895, her mother having died in Eldorado Township in 1890. Politically, Mr. Snowden lends his support to the Democratic party.

SOLOMON, George W., who is among the most substantial farmers of McDonough County, Ill., was born in this county on March 12, 1839, a son of Frank and Nancy Solomon, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Kentucky.

At the age of eleven years Mr. Solomon came with his parents to Fulton County, Ill., and after living there six years, came to McDonough County. Here he purchased land from time to time until he is now the owner of 560 acres, all in one tract. On this land he has made all the improvements. For twelve years he was actively and extensively engaged in the stock business, buying, selling and feeding. He bought and shipped entire train-loads in a single transaction. During one winter he fed 361 head of cattle and 1,200 hogs.

On August 3, 1857, Mr. Solomon was married to Nancy Anderson, who was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, January 26, 1839. Five children resulted from this union, namely: Alice (Mrs. Porter); William J., who lives in Pekin, Ill.; George Edward; James D.; and Flora (Mrs. Cashenane). Fraternally, Mr. Solomon is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M.

SPANGLER, Jacob J. (deceased), for a long period one of the most industrious, honorable and highly respected farmers in the vicinity of Macomb, Ill., was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, March 7, 1836, a son of Reuben and Christina (Kramer) Spangler, of whom the latter was a native of Germany, who came to the United States with her parents when she was eight years old. Reuben Spangler, a Pennsylvanian by birth, was one of the early settlers of McDonough County, where he carried on farming for many years, and died in 1886, at the age of eighty-five years, his wife passing away at the age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of twelve children, six boys and six girls. Of this family six survive, as follows: Isaac, Reuben, George, Sarah, Mahala and Mahinda. The father was a man of rugged force of character, and in his religious belief was a Lutheran. He was a life-long Democrat in politics. The mother was a woman of sturdy worth, and a fitting helpmate for her husband in the labors and hardships which confronted the pioneers.

Jacob J. Spangler attended the public schools of Pickaway County, Ohio, until he reached the

age of eighteen years. After his marriage he located in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., where for five years he rented a farm. At the end of that period he went to Minnesota, where he spent an equal length of time in farming. Returning then to McDonough County, he located on a farm just north of Macomb which he cultivated for twenty-five years. He afterward lived five years in Good Hope, Ill., moving thence to Macomb, where he died August 12, 1904. His widow still survives, and is making her home with her sister-in-law, Mrs. David Holler, in Bardolph, McDonough County. Mr. Spangler was a very thorough and painstaking farmer, and his diligent and persevering labors were attended by successful results. Politically, he was a supporter of the Democratic party, although not active in politics. Religiously, he was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he officiated as an elder for many years. In fraternal circles, he was identified with the I. O. O. F. A man of the highest character and of sound judgment, he took an intelligent and earnest interest in public affairs. He was held in warm regard by all who knew him, and was considered one of the most useful members of the several communities in which he lived.

The marriage of Mr. Spangler took place in McDonough County, Ill., April 30, 1857, when he wedded Rachael A. McDonough, a daughter of Redmond and Sarah (Fox) McDonough, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 21, 1838. In girlhood, Mrs. Spangler attended the subscription schools of her native place, and afterward pursued her youthful studies in the schools of McDonough County, to which locality she accompanied her parents in 1847. The latter were natives of Ohio, where Sarah Fox was born in Warren County, and in that State they were married. Redmond McDonough was a farmer by occupation. When he moved from Ohio to McDonough County, at the period above mentioned, the journey from Cincinnati, Ohio, was made by boat. The boat sank with all on board, the passengers, however, being rescued. Three weeks elapsed before they were able to recover their household goods. Mr. and Mrs. McDonough settled two miles north of Macomb, on the Randolph farm, but later moved to a farm which Mr. McDonough purchased, lying two miles and a half east of Macomb, where the family lived a number of years. They then

located in the vicinity of Bushnell, McDonough County, where Mr. McDonough died in 1871. His widow survived him until 1888, when she too passed away. Mr. McDonough was possessed of sterling traits of character, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Religiously, he was a member of the Christian Church, and in politics, a Republican.

The union of Jacob J. Spangler and Rachael A. McDonough resulted in nine children, of whom seven are living, as follows: Reuben E., whose residence is in Chicago; Lena, who is the wife of John McFadden, of that city; William E., whose home is in Fannin County, Tex.; Ida L., who resides in Chicago; J. Anton, who is located at Blandinsville, Ill.; Nellie, wife of Harry Mustain, of Chicago; and Mina C., also of Chicago. All of these inherit the excellent characteristics of their parents. The mother of this family is regarded with the fondest affection by her surviving children, and is an object of tender solicitude and care in the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Holler, where her declining years are made comfortable and pleasant.

SPARKS, Thomas J.—Among all classes of toilers is demonstrated the fact that some lives are shaped by circumstances, while others overcome circumstances and shape their own lives. To the latter class belongs Thomas J. Sparks, a legal practitioner of Bushnell since 1876, an ex-member of the General Assembly, ex-City Attorney, and prominent Democratic politician. Tens of thousands, born in comparative poverty, as was Mr. Sparks, never emerge from it. From his parents, however, he inherited the best of legacies, health, industry and integrity, and the ability to recognize and grasp a waiting opportunity.

Born in Clinton County, Ind., Mr. Sparks is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Deford) Sparks, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. When Joseph Sparks was twelve years old his family moved to Ohio, where he was apprenticed to a wheelwright, learning a trade which he combined with farming for many years. In 1845 he moved from Ohio to a farm in the vicinity of Ellisville, Fulton County, Ill., where the balance of his life was spent and where his son, Thomas J., completed his common school education. Longing for a broader

life than that of the devotee of agriculture, the lad began at an early age to teach school, that his education might penetrate deeper channels of knowledge through his own ability to meet his tuition. Untiring effort and rigid economy made possible the realization of his hopes, and he entered Lombard College, at Galesburg, Ill., later taking a two years' course at Howe's Academy, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

In the meantime, having developed a compelling interest in law, Mr. Sparks in 1864 began the reading of law with S. Corning Judd, at Lewistown, and, upon being admitted to the bar, removed west to Central City, Neb., where he practiced his profession for six years. Returning to Illinois in 1867, he settled in Bushnell, then a rising town having need of serious minded, purposeful young men, and which, because of the high character of its citizens, promised support and appreciation of his efforts. Thirty-eight years of continuous residence have seen many of his professional dreams realized and even exceeded, for it is doubtful if the economizing law student took into account the public honors which would be accorded him.

At an early stage of his career Mr. Sparks identified himself with the Democratic party, and for years he has been an important factor in its local undertakings. For several years he filled with credit the exacting office of City Attorney, and his election to the Thirty-eighth General Assembly of Illinois resulted in capable representation of the needs and requirements of his district. At Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1871, Mr. Sparks was united in marriage to Agnes Patton, of Wheeling, W. Va., and of this union there are two children, of whom Maud is the wife of Professor W. W. Ernest, of Macomb, Ill., and Ray is a student at the University of Illinois. Socially, Mr. Sparks is connected with the Masonic fraternity. Around his strenuous life he has built a wall of public confidence, and his qualities of mind and heart are such as may well be emulated by the men of a younger generation.

SPERRY, Alonzo M., son of Clark and Elizabeth Sperry, a well-known farmer of Mound Township, McDonough County, was born in Fulton County, Ill., on July 8, 1856, and received his early education in the public schools of the former county. In 1859 he came with his par-

ents to Mound Township, where he has since lived. He commenced farming for himself in 1880, and has bought land in Sections 3, 10 and 11, in that township, aggregating 240 acres. In connection with farming, he has raised and fed stock to a considerable extent. On February 26, 1880, Mr. Sperry was married to Mary E. Anderson, who was born in Mound Township. The children resulting from this union are: Nellie G., Clark and Edith. Mrs. Sperry is a daughter of W. A. Anderson, an early settler in McDonough County, and a native of Ohio. Her mother's maiden name was Martha Truitt. Politically, Mr. Sperry is a member of the Republican party, and fraternally, he is connected with the K. of P.

SPERRY, Edward Clark, a son of Clark Sperry, a native of Ohio, was born in Mound Township, McDonough County, Ill., on June 25, 1867, and is now engaged in farming in Bushnell Township, in that county. In early life Mr. Sperry attended the public schools in Bushnell, Ill., and in 1902 bought a farm of 120 acres in Section 30, Bushnell Township, where he now lives. He has followed farming in other portions of the county, and has devoted considerable attention to stock-raising. On January 23, 1895, Mr. Sperry was married to Frances Pelley, who was born in 1871, at Bardolph, Ill. Two children, Ralph Edward and Mabel Frances, have resulted from this union. Politically, Mr. Sperry gives his support to the Republican party, and fraternally, he belongs to the K. of P.

SPERRY, R. H., a very successful farmer in Mound Township, McDonough County, Ill., is still living on the homestead farm which his father purchased in 1859. He was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1858, and is a son of Clark and Elizabeth (Humphrey) Sperry, of whom the father was a native of the State of Ohio, and the mother, of Fulton County, Ill.

R. H. Sperry came with his parents to McDonough County in 1859, when he was about one year old. He grew up on his father's farm, attended the public school in his boyhood and assisted in cultivating the place. Since he came into possession of the estate he has greatly increased its extent, buying more land from time to time, until he is now the owner of 400 acres. It is all in one tract situated in Sections 3, 10 and 11, Mound Township. Here he has been

engaged in general farming and stock-raising for many years. He is a careful and thorough farmer, and his work has been attended with the best results.

Mr. Sperry was married in 1885, to Emma Ditmore, who was born and schooled in New Jersey. Six children have been the result of this union, namely: Verne, Clarence, Zoe, Harvey, Helen and Ben. Fraternally, Mr. Sperry is identified with the K. of P. and M. W. A.

SPICER, John B., who was formerly a successful farmer in the vicinity of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., but has been for twenty-two years a prominent resident of Bushnell, where he is now living in retirement, was born in the State of Maryland in 1834. He is a son of James H. and Priscilla (Ralph) Spicer, who were natives of Delaware. The parents of Mr. Spicer came to Quincy, Ill., in 1835; in 1836 they moved to Vermont, Fulton County, and in 1838 to Table Grove, which his father platted during that year. The family moved to McDonough County in 1854, where they located on a farm two and a half miles west of Bushnell. There the subject of this sketch, who had attended public school as opportunity offered, followed farming until 1863, when he engaged in the drug business in Bushnell, in partnership with his brother. On abandoning this enterprise he returned to the farm, where he continued until 1883. At that period he relinquished active work and took up his permanent residence in Bushnell.

Mr. Spicer was united in marriage in 1861 with Sarah J. Medaris, who was born in Ohio. In politics, he supports the Prohibition party. His religious connection is with the Christian Church. He has served one term in the City Council of Bushnell and has officiated as Justice of the Peace for sixteen years. He is much respected in the community, and is enjoying in quiet retirement the well earned fruition of many years of industry, frugality and upright living.

SPIKER, J. Fred, who is proprietor of a flourishing grocery and meat market in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born at La Harpe, Ill., in 1875, a son of James E. and Caroline (Collins) Spiker. His father, who was engaged in mercantile pursuits, was born at La Harpe, and his mother is a native of Good

Hope, Ill. The early mental training of the subject of this sketch was received in the public schools of Roseville and Bushnell, in this State. After he reached the period of manhood, he applied himself to farming and followed that occupation until 1899. In that year he and his brother purchased the grocery and meat market of M. West, who had conducted the concern for several years. Mr. Spiker deals in all kinds of fancy and staple groceries, vegetables, fresh and salt meats, etc., and keeps an up-to-date store. He has not only retained the patronage enjoyed by his predecessor in the business, but by honest dealing, careful attention and agreeable manners, has succeeded in developing the trade into large proportions. Mr. Spiker was married October 18, 1904, to Grace H. Sample, an intelligent and estimable lady, who was born in Bushnell. He devotes his attention so closely to his business affairs that he finds little time for political activity. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

STALEY, William (deceased), formerly a substantial and highly respected farmer of New Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Staffordshire, England, December 15, 1832, a son of Robert and Ada (Blower) Staley, natives of England. Robert Staley was born November 16, 1790, and his wife January 8, 1803, and they were married in England, February 13, 1830. The father was a dairyman by occupation, and followed this pursuit in Bolton, Staffordshire. In 1856, Robert Staley came with his family to the United States, landing in New York. He then proceeded to Fulton County, Ill., where he had a brother-in-law engaged in farming, and there applied himself to agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. He died August 13, 1867, and his wife passed away January 8, 1868.

William Staley received his early education in the schools of his native country, where his boyhood and early manhood were spent. On the completion of his studies he went to work in the coal mines, continuing this occupation until twenty-one years of age, when he accompanied his parents to the land of his future adoption. He assisted his father on the farm in Fulton County, and after a while, together with his brother Benjamin, bought a farm near the town of Vermont. Not being satisfied with the purchase, they afterward moved to New Salem



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Township, McDonough County, where they bought a quarter-section of land. This they divided after the marriage of William Staley, and the latter carried on farming on his portion (eighty acres) until his death, on October 21, 1892. Mrs. Staley, after living on this place twenty-seven years, disposed of it and moved to Macomb, where she bought a residence.

On February 19, 1873, Mr. Staley was married to Nancy A. Marr, who was born in McDonough County, near Macomb, February 24, 1839. Mrs. Staley is a daughter of Jonathan B. and Hepsebeth (Hays) Marr, whose marriage took place in Tennessee. Her father was born in North Carolina, June 19, 1800, and moved with his parents to East Tennessee. He died May 10, 1884. Her mother was born October 7, 1800, and moved with her parents to West Tennessee. She died September 16, 1868. On political issues, William Staley was identified with the Democratic party, and in religious belief adhered to the doctrines of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was an upright man and a useful citizen, and in his death the church and the community suffered a serious loss. His estimable widow, who has many friends, is passing her declining years in comfort at her pleasant home, No. 916 East Jackson street, Macomb.

STANDARD, George W., a successful farmer in Section 19, Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in this county, August 11, 1867, and here received his education in the public school of his locality. He is a son of John Barrett and Sarah Jane (Lutton) Standard, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Pennsylvania. John Barrett Standard came with his parents to Industry Township, McDonough County, when eight years old. He lived under the paternal roof until his marriage, and spent the remainder of his life in this vicinity. He died April 1, 1889, his wife having passed away in 1877.

George W. Standard is the youngest of the nine children which constitute the family of his parents. He remained at home, working on one of his father's farms, until he was nineteen years old. After his marriage he lived for two years on Section 17, Eldorado Township, and in 1889, moved to his present location. He is the owner of two farms, one containing 120 acres, and the other 159 acres. He is engaged in general farming, conducts his operations

with intelligent and progressive methods, and succeeds in securing the best results.

Mr. Standard was married March 4, 1886, to Sallie Merrick, who was born in Industry, Ill., and attended the public school in her neighborhood, and the Normal School at Rushville, Ill. Her father, John D. Merrick, a native of Vermont, Ill., was a soldier in Company H, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War. He died January 17, 1903. Her mother was, before marriage, Mary C. Leach, a native of Brandonville, W. Va. Mrs. Merrick lives in Industry, having had four children, three girls and a boy. Mr. and Mrs. Standard have six children, namely: Harry A., born April 15, 1887; Virgil T., born May 8, 1889, and now a student in Hedding College, at Abingdon, Ill.; Jeremiah, born April 21, 1891; Edness, born March 2, 1895; Daniel Carroll, born August 20, 1897, and a son born April 19, 1906. In politics, Mr. Standard maintains an independent position, supporting both men and measures according to the best interests of the public. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

STANLEY, George W., who has been engaged in farming in McDonough County, Ill., for nearly forty years, was born in Guilford County, N. C., on March 13, 1837. He is a son of John and Lureny (Poe) Stanley, natives of North Carolina. Mr. Stanley left North Carolina when he was about thirteen years old, and lived for one year in Iowa. Thence he went to Henderson County, Ill., and thence came to McDonough County in 1867. There he located on Section 6, Walnut Grove Township, where he bought 163 acres of land. Two years later he purchased eighty acres more, and has built up a fine place.

On March 8, 1866, Mr. Stanley was married to Nancy A. Woods, who was born in Pennsylvania. Six children resulted from this union, namely: Ella, Ethen Otis, Mrs. Morilla L. Beaver, Lester, Effie and Leota. The mother of this family died on August 15, 1883. On February 18, 1885, Mr. Stanley married Cynthia A. Creel, who was born in McDonough County. Her father, Silas Creel, was born in Kentucky, and was an old settler in Macomb Township, where he was an elder in the church throughout his mature life. Her mother was formerly Elizabeth Bland, a native of Kentucky. Mrs.

Stanley was one of a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living. Politically, Mr. Stanley is a Republican, and has held the office of Road Commissioner and School Director.

STIARWALT, C. M., formerly a successful farmer in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., and now retired from active business pursuits and residing in Good Hope, McDonough County, was born in Weston, Mo., on July 22, 1850, a son of G. M. and Amanda (Merritt) Stiarwalt, natives of Ohio and Missouri, respectively. G. M. Stiarwalt went from Ohio to Missouri at an early period, and served as a soldier in the Mexican War. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation at Weston, Mo., moving subsequently to Knox County, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his life. He was twice married, and was the father of two children by his first wife, six children resulting from the second union.

C. M. Stiarwalt received his early educational training in the public schools of Knox County, Ill., where he was brought by his parents when he was five years of age. At the age of eight years, he began working on a farm, and in 1874 engaged in farming on his own account in Walnut Grove Township, continuing thus for a few years. In course of time he bought eighty acres of the farm he had rented, and is now the owner of 267 acres in that township, on which he has made nearly all the improvements. He carried on general farming and stock-raising, shipping cattle to market. The farm is now operated by his son. In February, 1905, Mr. Stiarwalt moved to Good Hope, where he built a two-story and basement residence, thirty-two by fifty-two feet in dimensions, with all modern improvements, in which he makes his home.

On November 6, 1873, the subject of this sketch was united in matrimony, in Fulton County, Ill., with Hester Tuttle, who was born and educated in that county. Her parents, John and Elizabeth Tuttle, were former residents of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stiarwalt have a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, Charles M. In politics, Mr. Stiarwalt is identified with the Democratic party, and served in the capacity of Town Clerk for a few years. In religious belief he accepts the doctrine of the United Brethren Church. At the age of fifty-six years, in the unimpaired vigor of his bodily powers, he is now fortunate in being able to enjoy,

exempt from care, the fruits of his early toil. He is a man of blameless life, and has an excellent standing as a citizen.

STINSON, William J., a leading druggist of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 28, 1854. His father and mother, Robert and Rebecca (Baird) Stinson, were natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively, the former having been born in County Tyrone. His maternal grandfather, Matthew Baird, was a Scotchman. William J. Stinson is the youngest of twelve children, of whom six are now living. In childhood he attended the public school, and when twelve years old came to live with his sister, Mrs. George D. Keefer, at Macomb, and went to work in the drug store of George D. Keefer and Brother, remaining until 1874, when, for two years, he attended the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy. Returning to Macomb he again went to work for Keefer Brothers where he continued until 1883. In that year he entered into partnership with L. N. Rost in the drug business, handling also paints and oils. In 1886 he purchased the interest of Mr. Rost, and conducted the business next door to where he is now located until 1891, when he occupied his present store. Mr. Stinson's business qualifications are conceded to be of a superior order, and he commands the confidence of the community as a thoroughly competent pharmacist.

The subject of this sketch was married in September, 1885, to Lydia Rhinechild, a native of Pomeroy, Ohio, where she received her early education in the public school. Three children resulted from their union: Ethel Margaret, who died at the age of seven years; Lavina S., and Dorothy. In his political views, Mr. Stinson is in harmony with the principles of the Democratic party. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

STIRE, Richard (deceased), formerly one of the most worthy and highly esteemed citizens of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Upper North Bethel, Pa., June 11, 1826, a son of Francis and Louise (Hagaman) Stire, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stire's father was of Dutch nativity, being a member of a very prosperous family in his native Holland. The brothers-in-law of Francis Stire, the father, was instrumental in founding the famous Cooper In-



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stitute, in New York. Richard Stire had five brothers and two sisters. He was one of the best known men of Bushnell, where he located in 1883, although he first settled on a farm in the vicinity of the place in 1856. Nearly every one for miles around Bushnell knew him, and he had hosts of friends. He was a man of upright character, pure life and of the strictest business integrity. He died March 11, 1904, from a stroke of apoplexy. He was about to go to the opera House to attend a lecture, when the end came; falling insensible, he never regained consciousness and died in twenty minutes.

On April 5, 1853, Mr. Stire was united in marriage, in Detroit, Mich., with Margaret Crawford, a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of George and Catherine (Bowman) Crawford, a native of Canada. This union resulted in two children, namely: Howard, of Nebraska, and G. Francis, who died at the age of six years. For two years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Stire lived in Michigan, but in 1855 went to Warren County, Ill., where they spent one year on a farm, whence they moved to a homestead of 160 acres just north of Bushnell, in McDonough County, which Mrs. Stire still owns. On political issues, Mr. Stire's views were in harmony with the principles of the Democratic party. He was confirmed in the Episcopal Church in August, 1865, but finding no organization of that denomination in Bushnell, he united with the Presbyterian Church of that city. His connection with this church extended over a period of about twenty-nine years, during a part of this time officiating as elder. He was a conscientious, dutiful man and a useful citizen, and in his death the community suffered a most serious loss.

STOCKER, Edward, a well-known jeweler and optician, who has been a resident of Macomb for more than fifty years, was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 15, 1852, a son of Lorenz and Marguerite Barbara (Pechtold) Stocker, the former born in Schnecklenlohe, Bavaria, Germany, and the latter in Neuses, Saxony. The paternal grandfather, Nicholas Stocker, was a native of Bavaria. Lorenz Stocker located in Macomb in 1854 and established himself in the jewelry business, in which he continued until May, 1890, when he turned the concern over to his sons, Edward and Herman. He

died October 12, 1903. Edward Stocker, who was the eldest of a family of eight children, obtained his education in the Macomb public schools and, at the age of twenty years, went to work with his father in the store, thus continuing until 1880, when he was admitted to partnership in the concern. In 1887 he pursued a course of study under J. E. Harper, in the Chicago Ophthalmic College, from which he was graduated. He returned to Macomb, and in 1888 went to Laporte, Ind., where he attended the watchmakers' school, from which he received a diploma. On December 22, 1880, Mr. Stocker was married to S. Ellen Forrest, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. They have one child, Edward Leroy, born March 1, 1882. Mr. Stocker served for four years as a member of the School Board. In religious belief, he is a Universalist, and fraternally, is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Macomb Lodge No. 17, Macomb Commandery No. 61, and Morse Chapter No. 19. The subject of this sketch is an expert in his business, and his patronage is of the best, while as a citizen he is highly regarded.

STOCKER, Lorenz L. (deceased), formerly the proprietor of the largest jewelry concern in McDonough County, Ill., and in his life-time one of the leading citizens of Macomb, was born in Schnecklenlohe, Bavaria, Germany, April 26, 1830, and died in Macomb, October 12, 1903. He was a son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Frankenberger) Stocker, natives of Germany, and his father's occupation was that of a watchmaker. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Bavaria in his boyhood, where he applied himself diligently to his studies. As he was also a constant reader, he ultimately became a very intelligent man. In that country, the compulsory school period of a boy is terminated at the age of thirteen. After his schooling was completed, young Stocker studied music and assisted his father in the watchmaking line. On August 17, 1851, he came to the United States and located in St. Louis, Mo., where he spent three years, thence coming to Macomb in the fall of 1854. At that period he started in the jewelry trade with little means, and in the course of time developed the largest business of the kind in the county. His first location was on the west side of the Square in the same building with John Brown's

clothing store, from which he moved to the south side where Binnie's Bank now stands. In 1860 he built a store where the concern is now located, afterward enlarging it to its present size. In 1890 he withdrew from active participation in the enterprise and was succeeded by his sons, Edward and Herman, who still conduct it. Mr. Stocker accumulated a competency, and held stock in both of the Macomb sewer-pipe companies and in the Union National Bank. During his residence in Macomb, he made three trips to Europe, and traveled somewhat in the United States.

On January 1, 1852, at St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Stocker was wedded to Marguerita Barbara Pechtold, whose parents were natives of Germany. Eight children resulted from this union, one of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: Edward, Amella (Mrs. Johnson), Josephine (Mrs. Odenweiler), and Herman, all of Macomb; Adolph, who was drowned in Killjordon Creek, July 7, 1869, aged nine years and six months; and Pauline (Mrs. Porter), of Syracuse, N. Y. Politically, Mr. Stocker was a Republican until 1865 or 1866, when he became a Democrat. He was a member of the Board of Education of Macomb for ten years. Religiously, his views nearly coincided with the creed of the Universalist Church. In fraternal circles, he was identified with the A. F. & A. M., being a Knight Templar and a member of the Chapter and Commandery. He was also affiliated with the I. O. O. F. He was a man of keen business perception, and one of the most energetic, diligent and upright merchants of his adopted city. The deceased was also a thoroughly qualified musician, especially prominent as a violinist and organist. He was, in fact, the leading instrumental performer in the county; was the leader and instructor of two bands in Macomb which were noted throughout the Military Tract, and did much to educate the community in high-class music.

STREMMEL, Samuel Calhoun, M. D.—The family of which Dr. Samuel Calhoun Stremmel, of Macomb, is a worthy representative, owes its American establishment to the Doctor's great-grandfather, a native of Germany, who settled in Jefferson, York County, Pa., which was the home also of George Stremmel, the paternal grandfather. George Stremmel, son of George and father of Samuel Calhoun, was

born in 1822 and married Mary Brodbeck, who was born in 1830. The young couple devoted their energies to farming, and, after a few years near Jefferson, York County, Pa., moved to Gettysburg, Pa., where Samuel Calhoun was born July 23, 1863, and where his mother died in 1868.

While making himself useful on his father's farm, Dr. Stremmel attended the district school, and, at the age of fifteen, became a pupil in the Gettysburg High School. A year later he entered the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, in the same town, but after two years was obliged to exchange study for teaching in Gettysburg, owing to meager financial resources. Coming to Astoria, Ill., at the end of a year, he engaged in educational work in the town and vicinity for three years, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Chicago, from which he was graduated in the class of 1889. Locating in Macomb, he began his professional career with material assets aggregating five dollars, augmented by such invaluable aids as thorough preparation and scholarship, determination and large capacity for industry. Beginning in 1902, he took four courses in the Chicago Post-Graduate College, and supplemented these by a term in the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York.

The professional career of Dr. Stremmel has been remarkably successful, and has won him a reputation by no means local in extent. The skill he has evidenced and the confidence he has invoked have brought him many of the most gratifying and substantial compensations of his calling. Of these, none is more worthy of mention than his connection as Surgeon-in-chief at the Marietta Phelps Hospital. While this hospital reflects the splendid generosity of one of Macomb's best known and most charitable women, it is no less an expression, from the inception of its plan to its present prominence among community interests, of the personality and achievement of Dr. Stremmel. December 22, 1899, the Doctor was called to set the broken arm of Mrs. Phelps, his treatment resulting in the complete recovery of the patient. Developing profound confidence in the professional and business ability of her physician, Mrs. Phelps proposed a donation of \$10,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a hospital, providing Dr. Stremmel would assume entire responsibility for its manage-



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ment and control. After due consideration the Doctor submitted to Mrs. Phelps the provisos of his acceptance, viz.: that the donation be made to some organization of nurses, that it be made to the City of Macomb and to a Board of Trustees. After several weeks Mrs. Phelps rejected these proposals, and insisted upon making the donation as an individual one to Dr. Stremmel or not at all. Confronted with the responsibility of deciding whether or not Macomb should profit by so necessary an adjunct to its interests as a hospital, Dr. Stremmel accepted the proposal of the donor, and forthwith took necessary steps towards the erection and equipment of the institution. While it was in process of construction, it became apparent that the donation would fall far short of the required sum, and in this emergency Dr. Stremmel himself made up the deficiency, which amounted to about \$7,500. At the end of five years the success of the hospital had been assured to the extent that an addition was necessary, and an outlay of \$10,000 resulted in an increase of capacity and equipment conforming to the most modern and scientific of hospital ideals. At the present time there are thirty beds for the accommodation of patients, and in connection a training school is maintained, which, under the able management of Miss Mathilda Hoffman, is producing graduates whose efficiency is recognized by the State Association of Trained Nurses. Besides Dr. Stremmel, the Surgeon-in-chief, the hospital staff consists of Dr. J. B. Holmes, assistant surgeon; Dr. F. Russel, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist; Dr. Henry Knappenberger, kidney and heart; Dr. Elizabeth Miner, gynecologist; Dr. R. C. Sloan, diseases of the skin; Dr. Kemper Westfall, diseases of children; Dr. E. P. Jarvis, pathologist; and Dr. W. S. Adams, physician and osteopath. In the institution founded by her generosity, Mrs. Phelps spent the last years of her life, her death occurring there in January, 1901, at the age of eighty-seven years.

In addition to his other responsibilities, Dr. Stremmel has been a member of the Macomb Board of Health for the past twelve years. He is prominent fraternally, and is identified with the Macomb Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., the Morse Chapter No. 19, Macomb Commandery No. 61, Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Peoria; the Montrose Lodge K. of P.,

and the Jack Oak Camp No. 102, M. W. of A. The marriage of Dr. Stremmel and Effie Stephens occurred May 25, 1887, Mrs. Stremmel being of English descent. George Stephens Stremmel, born April 14, 1897, is the only child of this union. Politically, the Doctor is a staunch Republican.

STUART, James William, who is successfully operating a machine and wagon shop in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Schuyler County, Ill., November 2, 1867, and there attended public school. He is a son of James and Margaret (Parks) Stuart, natives, respectively, of Scotland and Ireland. The father, James Stuart, came from Scotland to the United States and located in Pike County, Ill., in 1825. In 1832 he moved to Schuyler County, Ill., and entered government land, finally owning 320 acres. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was one of three boys.

At the age of twenty-one years James W. Stuart came to Macomb, and worked at the carpenter's trade one year. He was then employed for five years in R. H. Massey's blacksmith and machine shop. This property he purchased of Mr. Massey, and has since conducted the business. His brother, Charles H., was in partnership with him for six years, when Mr. Stuart bought him out. He is engaged in general repair work on farming implements and all kinds of machines, and in the manufacture of wagons. In this line his experience and skill have secured for him a good patronage, upon which he bestows faithful attention. He is considered absolutely reliable in his dealings, and enjoys the implicit confidence of all who know him.

Mr. Stuart was married September 9, 1891, to Olive M. Thompson, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Two children, Ethel L. and Howard T., are the issue of this union. In politics, Mr. Stuart supports the Republican party. His religious connection is with the Baptist Church of Macomb, in which he is a prominent and very useful member. He has been Chairman of its Village Board of Trustees four years, and was for eighteen months Superintendent of its Sunday School. During the erection of the new Baptist Church edifice he served as Chairman of the Building Committee. Fraternally, the subject of this

sketch is affiliated with the K. of P., I. O. O. F., M. W. A., R. A. M. and M. W.

SULLIVAN, Thomas D., the well-known banker of Industry, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, Ill., August 5, 1858, and received his early school training in the town of Industry. He is a son of William and Sarah A. (Adkisson) Sullivan, the former a native of the State of Pennsylvania, and the latter, of Tennessee. The subject of this sketch, after his school days were over, entered into business on his own responsibility at the age of sixteen years, at first conducting a restaurant and subsequently becoming associated with his brother, Henry C. Sullivan, as partner in a hardware store. To their stock of hardware were afterwards added dry-goods, boots and shoes, and a general line of merchandise. After going out of business in Industry, in 1894 Mr. Sullivan changed his residence to Macomb, where he spent about five years. He then returned to Industry, and, in 1901, established himself in the banking business, and in this sphere he has prospered and made a good record, as he did in the enterprise in which he was previously engaged.

On January 13, 1884, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage with Mary M. Anstine, who was born in Industry Township, and obtained her early education in the town of Industry. Three children have been the offspring of this union, namely: Katy L., Leon Bain and Kenneth H. Politically, Mr. Sullivan casts his vote and exerts his influence in favor of the Prohibition party. Fraternally, Mr. Sullivan is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Mystic Workers. He is a man of superior business ability and much energy and force of character.

SWEENEY, Charles Peter, a well-known and prosperous farmer living in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, Ill., February 12, 1863, a son of James and Bridget (Green) Sweeney. Both parents were natives of Ireland, the father born in County Tyrone, and the mother in County Roscommon. Charles Sweeney, the paternal grandfather, was a native of County Tyrone. James Sweeney came to the United States and located in New York City, where he engaged in railroad work and followed the trade of a

stone and brick mason. He also devoted attention to this trade in different parts of Pennsylvania, besides this working at times as a coal-miner. In 1863 he came to Fulton County, Ill., where, during the first winter, he was employed in a packing house by Joab Mershon. Subsequently, for six years, he lived in the vicinity of Vermont, Ill., engaged in digging coal. In 1871, he bought a farm of eighty acres on Section 24, in Eldorado Township, to which he moved with his family. Here he remained until his death, March 31, 1887. His widow passed away September 13, 1893.

Charles P. Sweeney is the youngest of a family of five children, the remainder of whom were girls. He attended the district schools and remained under the paternal roof until his father's death, and then purchased the interests of the other heirs. He now owns a farm of 126 acres, on which he is engaged in general farming and raising cattle, hogs and horses. Besides this occupation he has a coal bank with a thirty-four-inch vein, on which he generally keeps four men employed during the season, the mine being operated by a foreman. Mr. Sweeney was married January 17, 1894, to Ellen McGirr, who was born in Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., and received her education in the public and high schools in her vicinity. Four children have resulted from this union, namely: James Leo, born January 4, 1895, died June 9, 1904; William, born June 14, 1896; Winifred, born September 1, 1898, and died in infancy; and Ellen Marie, born July 9, 1904. Mrs. Sweeney's parents were William and Winifred (McEvelly) McGirr, both natives of Ireland—her father of County Tyrone and her mother, of County Mayo. Winifred McEvelly came to the United States with her parents when she was two years of age, and died in Fulton County, Ill., June 17, 1896. William McGirr, her husband, emigrated to this county with an uncle when he was fifteen years of age, and after a short stay in New York, went to New Hampshire, where he was employed in a woolen factory. He located in Fulton County, Ill., in the '50s, where he engaged in the same line of work, and where he still resides, a faithful Catholic and a staunch Democrat. Mr. Sweeney is a thorough farmer, and his management of his agricultural and mining interests is characterized by marked energy and close attention to business.



J. H. Kuman.

TABLER, Harry M., a well-known attorney-at-law of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Tennessee Township, McDonough County, February 24, 1868, a son of James D. and Sarah (Waddill) Tabler. His father was born in Hancock County, Ill., and his mother in Hills Grove, McDonough County, that State. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Louisa (Owen) Tabler, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively, and his maternal grandparents, Wesley and Mary (Lawyer) Waddill, were born respectively in Tennessee and Ohio. Mr. Tabler attended the public schools in his neighborhood and afterward pursued a course of study in the Western Illinois Normal School and Branch College of Macomb. He taught school in this county for five years, in the meantime studying law evenings and Saturdays. He also read law with Judge Breeden two and a half years. In May, 1894, Mr. Tabler was admitted to the bar in Macomb, and opened a law office on the northwest corner of the Square, in company with William Compton. He subsequently practiced alone for two years at the same place. In the fall of 1900 he took a position in the credit and collection department of the Deering Harvester Company, at Chicago, but two years later returned to Macomb and opened an office on the east side of the Square.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage January 29, 1903, with Josephine Agnew, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. She also taught school for one year; then was stenographer in her brother's law office for nine years and in September, 1902, received the appointment as stenographer in the State Normal at Macomb, a position she still holds.

In politics, Mr. Tabler is in accord with the Republican party. In 1890, he served as census enumerator of Lamoine Township and was elected City Attorney in the spring of 1905. Fraternally, he is connected with the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. Professionally and socially, he is well regarded in Macomb.

TANNEHILL, William H., a successful cattle dealer, who is the owner of 160 acres of land in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fort Madison, Iowa, September 2, 1829. His father, John F. Tannehill, is a native of Ohio, and his mother, Oletha P. (King) Tannehill, was born in East Tennessee. Mr.

Tannehill's grandfather entered 240 acres of land in Section 7, Walnut Grove Township, at an early period. John F. Tannehill came to what is now Mound Church, in that township, when the subject of this sketch was three years old and has lived here ever since, being now ninety-two years old, while his wife has reached the age of eighty-four years. He still owns the homestead taken up by the grandfather. William H. Tannehill was reared to farming, and followed that occupation until about 1890, when he went into the business of buying and shipping cattle and hogs, in which he has done well.

On September 1, 1876, Mr. Tannehill was married to Esther J. Mathews, who was born in McDonough County. This union resulted in two children: Anna (Mrs. Barlow), and Harvey. On June 30, 1904, Mr. Tannehill was married to Ella Keith, a native of Bartholomew County, Ind. Politically, Mr. Tannehill is a Republican, and fraternally, a member of the I. O. O. F.

TAYLOR, Bentley W., a prominent and successful farmer, living in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Chester County, Pa., February 10, 1861, a son of William and Hannah (Pyle) Taylor, natives of Chester County, Pa. After attending public school in his boyhood, Mr. Taylor pursued a course of study at Abingdon College, and then, at the age of sixteen years, went back to Montrose, Pa., to learn the printer's trade, at which he worked three years. After mastering the trade, he returned to his home, where he remained until he was of age. At that period he went to work on a farm in Champaign County, where he stayed two years. One year after his return to McDonough County, he and his brother bought a farm in Emmet Township, and eight years later he purchased land in Scotland Township, in which he now owns 160 acres, having sold the Emmet Township farm. He bought his present place in 1901.

On June 1, 1887, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Alice J. Clark, who was born in Scotland Township, and three children are the offspring of this union, namely: Ralph, Anna and Frank. In religious faith, Mr. Taylor is a Presbyterian. Politically, he follows the fortunes of the Republican party. He held the office of Supervisor two years, and after an in-

termisison of two years was again elected Supervisor in 1904, in each instance his public service being ably and faithfully performed.

TAYLOR, Charles W., serving at present as Sheriff of McDonough County, Ill., and also engaged in agricultural pursuits, was born in Chester County, Pa., February 20, 1849. His parents were William W. and Hannah (Pyle) Taylor, natives of Chester County, Pa., the mother being a daughter of James Pyle, of that county. They came to Bloomington, Ill., in 1869 and remained there one year, when they moved to McDonough County, where the father pursued the occupation of a farmer, having purchased a farm in Scotland Township. Charles W. Taylor received his early education in the public schools and in the military school at Westchester, Pa. He went to Ohio at the age of seventeen years, and after working five years at the carpenter's trade came to Macomb, Ill., where he was engaged in the same line of work for two years. Then he spent four years in the meat business, after which he bought a farm in Summit Township, where he lived eighteen years.

Mr. Taylor was first married in 1870, to Laura Miller, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and there received her schooling. She died February 14, 1893. His second marriage occurred in November, 1898. The children of the family are: William, Jessie, Maud, Marie, Leroy and Walter. In politics, Mr. Taylor is a Republican. He served as Highway Commissioner of Summit Township for eight years, and was elected Sheriff of McDonough County in November, 1902, his term expiring in 1906. Fraternally, Mr. Taylor is a member of the Masonic order (Macomb Lodge No. 17), and the I. O. O. F. (Macomb Lodge No. 145).

TAYLOR, John H., who is well known in Macomb, Ill., as one of the proprietors of a coal and feed store, was born on his father's farm in McDonough County, in March, 1860, and received his early training in the common schools. His father and mother, William and Mary (Goodwin) Taylor, were natives of England. Mr. Taylor is the youngest of three children born to his parents. When he was four years of age his father died and, at the age of seventeen years, he went to England with his mother and sister. There he worked as a coal-

miner between eight and nine years, and then returned to the home farm, which has thirty acres occupied in the cultivation of fruit, and on which he makes his home. His mother died in 1898. He and his brother William have been dealing in hay, straw, coal and feed in Macomb since 1897.

Mr. Taylor was married, in 1889, to Margaret Spoomore, who was born in McDonough County, where she pursued her studies in the common schools. They have two adopted children: Richard and Lula. Politically, Mr. Taylor supports the principles of the Republican party. He has held the offices of Road Master, Commissioner, Pathmaster and Constable in Chalmers Township.

In business affairs Mr. Taylor is careful, energetic and reliable, and is well regarded in the community.

TERRILL, David Edward, the senior member of the firm of Terrill Brothers, general merchants of Colchester, was born in the place where he now resides, September 20, 1869, being the eighth of the ten children of Thomas and Jeannette (Cowan) Terrill, mention of whom is made in another part of this work. Like his father, Mr. Terrill has worked his way up from discouraging conditions, and his educational and general advantages have been those of maturity rather than youth. At the age of thirteen years he began work in the Colchester coal mines, but he was soon forced out by the prevailing labor law, which prevented the employment of boys under fourteen years of age. For a year he remained in the public school, and then went back to work in the dreary coal mines. The coal mining days of Mr. Terrill terminated in 1883, when his father and brothers established their general store in Colchester. He became a general deliveryman for the firm, and was thus employed until purchasing an interest in the business in 1896. In 1904 he secured entire control of the concern in company with his brother Henry, and the two since have operated under the firm name of Terrill Brothers. The store is admirably conducted, and facilities are offered for the most modern and complete methods of merchandising. For its operation the services are required of from ten to fifteen persons, according to the season, and the policy is maintained of supplying the best possible goods



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for the least money. Courtesy and consideration is encouraged and insisted on by all in the employ of the establishment, and neatness and order prevail in every department.

The marriage of Mr. Terrill to Edith M. Webb occurred in Macomb, October 12, 1892. Mrs. Terrill is a native of Macomb, but for a time was a dweller in Arkansas, Tennessee and Colchester, Ill. To Mr. and Mrs. Terrill have been born two children: Sela Alene and Dean Edwin. Mr. Terrill attends the Christian Church, of which his wife is an active member. He is a Republican in politics, but has no official aspirations. Fraternally, he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is a wide-awake and progressive merchant, keenly alive to the best interests of his native town, and in his character and attainments representing that reliable and thrifty class which may be counted on in any financial or general emergency.

TERRILL, Henry.—The general mercantile establishment of Henry and Edward Terrill, at Colchester, covers the largest floor space, and does about the largest business, of any concern of its kind in McDonough County. At its head are two comparatively young men of both insight and experience, who thoroughly understand their occupation and enjoy the confidence and hearty support of the community. The merits of the family are too well known to require recapitulation or emphasis here, and special mention being made elsewhere in this work of its founder, Thomas Terrill, a hardy Cornwallian, who rose to wealth and prominence through the most elemental conditions, and who, with the help of his wife, Jeannette (Cowan) Terrill, a native of Nova Scotia, reared to useful and practical careers a large family of children.

Henry Terrill was born in Colchester, Ill., August 2, 1858, and at the age of thirteen, leaving the school room, began work in the coal mines near Colchester, where, at the end of ten years, he was advanced to the position of hoisting engineer. In 1887, with his father and two brothers, he embarked in the mercantile business, dealing in groceries, clothing, dry-goods, boots and shoes, etc., under the firm name of Terrill & Sons. The firm and business underwent various changes between its establishment and 1904, in which year the firm

name was changed to Henry and Edward Terrill, under which it still is doing business, catering to a large town and country trade.

On March 25, 1880, Mr. Terrill married Martha Usher, who was born in Pleasant View, Ill., a daughter of George Usher, who now makes his home with his daughter and son-in-law. Mr. Usher was born in New Castle-on-Tyne, England, May 1, 1823, a son of Walter and Emma (Wier) Usher, natives of the same place. Mr. Usher was sixteen years old when he came to the United States and settled in Zanesville, Ohio, whence he removed to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1854. He came to Colchester in 1862, and thereafter followed his occupation of mining for the remainder of his active life. April 20, 1846, he married Margaret Underhill, who was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 22, 1829, and who became the mother of six children: Anna, Jane, Emma, Hannah, Angelica and Martha. Mr. Usher is a Democrat in politics, and in religion a Methodist. Mr. and Mrs. Terrill are the parents of three children: Fred, Earl and George.

Politically, Mr. Terrill is a Republican, and in addition to holding the office of County Treasurer from 1898 to 1902, has served as Supervisor of his township since 1903, acting also as Overseer of the Poor during the same period. Fraternally, he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Rebekahs and Royal Neighbors. He is a capable and energetic business man, and a popular and public-spirited citizen.

TERRILL, Thomas (deceased).—The energy and wealth of McDonough County have been recruited from many parts of the world, but to no country does it owe more of courage and practical achievement than to the region comprising the British Isles. In many instances men almost primitive in their educational equipment have grappled splendidly with the opportunities here presented, and upon their departure from accustomed surroundings, have left a record for integrity and general worth as encouraging as it was useful and difficult of attainment. To such a class belonged Thomas Terrill, who was born in County Cornwall, southwestern England, February 28, 1833, a son of Thomas Henry Terrill, who was identified,

for his entire active life, with the gloomy occupation of mining in Cornwall.

The youth of Thomas Terrill was a hard and colorless one. He knew nothing of the pleasures and diversions which so richly visit the boyhood of American boys, for at the age of seven he went to work in the mines of Pennsylvania, to which his parents had in the meantime removed, continuing thus until he came to Illinois in 1854. This being before the days of the railroad, he traveled overland and by river to his destination at Galesburg, in Knox County, bringing with him his wife and their first born son, John. The former was Jeannette Cowan, a native of Nova Scotia, who received her education at Sharon, Pa., and to whom he was married on November 2, 1853. By stage he soon after made his way to McDonough County, settling in Colchester, which at that time consisted of an aggregation of five or six houses. He engaged in mining in the coal fields near Colchester until 1868, when he was employed as mine foreman by the Quincy Coal Company, owning large coal mines near Colchester. This position he retained with credit for twenty-eight years, and in the meantime laid by considerable money and established a reputation for conscientious and honest labor. He was particularly fitted for his position as foreman, having patience, consideration and sympathy, and it was his good fortune never to have had any trouble with his men, and to retain the good will and friendship of all. It is said of him that he never made an enemy in the world. Although he might have lived in comparative comfort on what he already had made, Mr. Terrill seemed unwilling to retire from active life, and in 1887, with his three sons, established a general store in Colchester, under the firm name of Terrill & Sons. He had the qualities which contribute to successful merchandising, and lived to see his store enlarged and well patronized and a sharer in the confidence and stability of the town. Ten years after he entered into mercantile business Mr. Terrill died, on September 27, 1897, and thereafter the business was conducted by his wife and sons until May, 1904, when it passed into the possession of Henry and Edward Terrill, who since have conducted it under the firm name of Terrill Brothers.

Mr. Terrill was a Republican in politics, and in religion, a Methodist. Fraternally, he was connected with the Colchester Miners' Friendly

Society. Besides John, who was born in Pennsylvania, he had nine children: William, Henry, Eliza Jane, Eliza, Robert, Mary, Edward, Samuel and Clara. Under a rough exterior Mr. Terrill carried a heart of gold and a brain which responded to every demand of business or social life. A mining foreman, and later a successful merchant, he necessarily evidenced business and general knowledge; yet he never attended school a day, nor did he know much of books or the advantages thereof. He was, nevertheless, credited with being the shrewdest mathematical calculator in the county, and no one could worst him when it came to figuring out a knotty problem. The energy that many men put into research through books he expended in practical observation, and, in consequence, he had a remarkably accurate knowledge of human nature, and a well developed trading instinct. His word was as good as his bond, and he won and held through life the confidence and respect of the entire community.

THOMAS, James B., formerly a well-known and skillful mason, now living in Macomb, Ill., was born at Natchez, Miss., February 4, 1839, a son of Ezra and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Thomas, the former a native of Steuben County, New York, and the latter, born in Maine. Daniel Thomas, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Scotland, and the maternal grandparents, H. H. and Catherine (Beckley) Hutchinson, were of German origin. Ezra Thomas moved from New York State to Springfield, Ohio, and thence to Whitehall, Ill., where his father was buried in 1832. Afterward he went to St. Clair County, Ill., where he spent a year, going thence to Mississippi, where he lived until 1840, and then returned to St. Louis. James B. Thomas lived at St. Louis until July 28, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, mustered in at Cairo, Ill., which became mounted in 1862 and was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., August 20, 1864. His regiment participated in one hundred and ten engagements, his commanding officers being Colonel E. A. Paine and Capt. J. G. Robinson. It was the first regiment at Fort Donelson, lost more than sixty per cent. of its number at Pittsburg Landing, and took part in the Battle of Corinth. After his honorable discharge from the army, Mr. Thomas



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came to Madison County, Ill., where he remained until he was married, following his trade of brick mason. In 1891 he went to Nevada, Mo., and staid there until 1895, coming thence to Macomb, where he retired from active labors.

Mr. Thomas was twice married, first to Martha Posey, a native of Madison County, Ill., who was born in August, 1839, and died November 1, 1899. She left two daughters: Susan (Mrs. E. L. Kemper), of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mary (Mrs. H. N. Killingsworth), of Fulton, Mo. On March 24, 1901, he married, as his second wife, Mrs. Anna (Keeler) Walker, widow of Solomon Walker, who died December 15, 1899, leaving besides his widow, one daughter, Mary, who married J. L. Killingsworth, of Peoria. The second Mrs. Thomas was born in Dover, England. In 1903 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas made a European tour of three months, visiting various cities and points of interest in England, Scotland, Ireland and France. This was Mrs. Thomas' second trip abroad, as she had attended the Paris Exposition of 1878. They have many views and souvenirs of their travels in the Old World, which recall the most pleasant memories and which serve to impress upon the already well stored minds of the owners, spots rich in native scenery and historic associations. Politically, Mr. Thomas is a Democrat, and fraternally, is affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

THOMAS, Robert, one of the most prominent and substantial citizens of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., where he is successfully engaged in buying and shipping live-stock (having retired from active farming operations), was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 27, 1849, a son of William and Catherine (Anderson) Thomas, natives of Virginia, where the father was born in 1807, and the mother in 1810. The paternal grandfather, Eli Thomas, was a Kentuckian, while James and Catherine (Phelps) Anderson, the maternal grandparents, were natives of Virginia. William Thomas removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, with his parents, when a boy, and lived on a farm until his death, in 1858, sometimes working at the shoemaking trade. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children—eight boys and four girls—of whom Robert is the tenth in order of birth. In 1859, the mother came to Pennington's Point

(now in Salem Township), McDonough County, with her family of six children and located on a farm. Robert remained with his mother until he was fourteen years old, when he enlisted at Springfield, Ill., in Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Mike Lawler. His regiment was stationed at Little Rock, Ark., six months, and at Pine Bluff, Ark., four months; was afterwards sent to Fort Steele, Ark., where he was mustered out in December, 1865. He then returned to his home in McDonough County, and remained with his mother until 1871, when he married and went to farming in New Salem Township. In 1882 Mr. Thomas abandoned farming and engaged in the stock-buying business in Macomb. This he continued until 1894, when he was elected Sheriff of McDonough County. After serving four years in this office, he resumed business and is still buying and shipping stock.

Mr. Thomas was married February 19, 1871, to Mary E. Jones, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. The children resulting from this union were: Edith (Mrs. James L. Barkley); Nellie, who died at the age of three years; Fannie (Mrs. Theodore Hainline); Samuel, who is at home; Melvin, Velasco, and Margaret (Mrs. Walter Sowers) of Macomb. In politics, Mr. Thomas is a Republican, and has served as Road Overseer, and Tax Collector of Scotland Township, beside the office of Sheriff in 1894-98. During his term as Sheriff he had the custody of 404 prisoners, and of these, he took twenty-seven to Joliet, twenty to Pontiac, six to Geneva, and thirty-two to the Jacksonville Insane Asylum. All but two of these he conducted in person. While he was Sheriff he earned for the county \$13,200. Of this amount he collected \$8,000, his salary for the four years being \$6,000. Religiously, Mr. Thomas is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal faith, and fraternally, he is a member of the G. A. R. In every relation of life he has done his duty, and done it well, and his record is that of one of the conspicuous and useful citizens of McDonough County.

THOMAS, Samuel, the popular and efficient Postmaster of Industry, McDonough County, Ill., and for many years previously engaged in agricultural pursuits in McDonough County, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, March 8, 1833, a son of William and Catherine (An-

derson) Thomas, his father being a native of Maryland, and his mother of Virginia. His paternal grandparents were Nicholas and Margaret (Ross) Thomas, natives of Maryland. His maternal grandfather was James Anderson, a Virginian. At the age of ten years Samuel Thomas began work at farming and so continued until he was twenty-one years old, meanwhile obtaining what instruction was afforded by the public schools in his neighborhood. He came to Illinois and worked on a farm in McDonough County until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until August, 1864. On his discharge from the army Mr. Thomas returned to McDonough County and worked five years on a farm which he had bought in New Salem Township. He then sold this property and moved to Scotland Township, where he purchased eighty acres of land. This he sold three years later, and bought another farm in the southern portion of the township. Five years afterward he disposed of this also, trading for 320 acres of Kansas land. In 1891 he moved to Industry village, and purchased the residence which he now occupies.

On April 17, 1875, Mr. Thomas was married to Eugenia Williams, a native of McDonough County. Three children have been born of this union, namely: Sherman, Nettie (Mrs. W. H. Morley), and Mary (Mrs. Forrest F. Ellis). All reside in McDonough County. Politically, Mr. Thomas is a Republican. He was first appointed Postmaster in 1898. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch was a good farmer and a brave soldier, and he is regarded throughout the community as a good citizen and a capable Postmaster.

THOMPSON, Oliver, proprietor of a feed barn, in Macomb, Ill., was born near Beardstown, Cass County, Ill., December 5, 1845, the son of John and Elizabeth (White) Thompson, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and North Carolina. His paternal grandfather, John Thompson, was born in Germany, and his mother's father, George White, was a native of Ireland. Mr. Thompson was a member of a family of ten children, of whom he was next to the youngest. He received his early mental training in the common schools, and remained

at home, engaged in farm work, until twenty-two years old. He then lived on a farm which he owned in Morgan County, Ill., until 1875, when he came to McDonough County, and there he purchased another farm. Eight years later he again located in Morgan County, where he remained three years, when, returning to McDonough County, he bought a farm of eighty-five acres in Industry Township, and after living on it one season, moved to Macomb. On November 2, 1891, he entered into the livery business on West Jackson Street, where he continued until the spring of 1904, when he sold out and opened a feed barn on East Jackson Street in company with J. O. Head.

Mr. Thompson was married September 4, 1882, to Eliza Rexroat, a native of Iowa, who received her education in the public schools. The children of this union are James, Arthur and Ollie (Mrs. Greenup), of Missouri. He had previously been married to Margaret Rexroat, who was born in Morgan County, Ill., and died in 1878. Politically, Mr. Thompson is a Republican, and fraternally, he belongs to the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Church of United Brethren.

THOMPSON, R. F., a well-known resident of Colchester, McDonough County, Ill., who is successfully engaged in the drayage business, was born in Colchester Township, September 17, 1855, a son of James and Hannah (Hooton) Thompson, natives of the State of Ohio. James Thompson was a farmer by occupation and pursued that vocation in Colchester Township until the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Union Army. When the war was nearly over he was taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville prison, where he died. R. F. Thompson is the sixth of a family of nine children born to his parents, of whom eight were boys. He remained with his mother on the farm until 1882, during his boyhood attending the public schools of that vicinity. In the year named he settled in Colchester and went into the draying business, starting with one team and a dray. In this line Mr. Thompson, through his energy, industry and close attention to his work, has made such good headway that he now conducts the largest business of the kind in town, and his patronage continues to increase. He maintains an office at his residence, with telephone connections.



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On November 30, 1882, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Maggie E. Campbell, who was born in Colchester, where in girlhood she attended the public schools. This union has been the source of five children, namely: Del Roy, Elsie, Erma, Ruth and Lawrence; the last named died at the age of three years and eight months. As between the political parties, the subject of this sketch follows the Republican lead. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Order of Mystic Workers.

THRAPP, Charles, a thriving farmer, of Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in McDonough County, in 1867, a son of John and Mary McGee Thrapp, natives of Ohio. John Thrapp came to Illinois and first located in La Harpe, thence moving to Blandinsville Township, where he followed farming and stock-raising.

Charles Thrapp was reared on a farm, in boyhood attended the public school in McDonough County, and since he reached his maturity, has carried on farming. Besides a farm of 113 acres in Blandinsville Township, he owns another in Sciota Township, containing 120 acres. He has recently purchased a fine residence in Blandinsville, for his future home. In 1888, Mr. Thrapp was married to Lizzie Cozad, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., and three children—Glynn, Martin and Carl—have been the offspring of this union. Fraternally, Mr. Thrapp belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the Order of Rebekahs.

TIERNAN, Patrick Henry, a well-known brick manufacturer and mason contractor of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born June 7, 1863, in Macomb, and there received his education in the public school. His parents, Patrick and Margaret (Hanlon) Tiernan, were natives, respectively, of County Roscommon and City of Dundalk, County Donegal, Ireland. His maternal grandfather, John Hanlon, was also of Irish birth. Mr. Tiernan is the eldest of five children born to his parents. His father came to Macomb in 1854, and worked at his trade of plasterer, taking contracts. He died in 1894, his wife having passed away in 1892. The subject of this sketch completed his school studies at the age of eighteen years, and then learned the plasterer's trade. He started as a contractor in mason work in southeastern Kansas. He

had charge of all mason work for the Gould system in that region, and in southwestern Missouri for ten years. He then returned to Macomb and continued contracting. In 1895 he bought a brickyard of Sebree & Merriman, which he developed from a hand-manufacturing plant to a steam system, with a capacity of 25,000 brick per day. He employs an average force of thirty men, and in the summer season the number reaches one hundred. For a radius of sixty miles around Macomb he performs the work of his trade, and goes wherever his contracts call him. He was the first successful layer of cement walks in Macomb. He did the mason work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist Church, Marietta Phelps and St. Francis Hospitals, and other large buildings in Macomb. He is a contractor and builder of exceptional ability and skill and has attained a wide reputation in his line. Mr. Tiernan was married October 7, 1896, to Mary Colgan, who was born and schooled in Galesburg, Ill. The children resulting from this union are: Claude, born September 2, 1897; Louis, born October 9, 1899, and Gertrude, born June 18, 1905. Politically, Mr. Tiernan is a Democrat. He was elected Alderman of the Fourth Ward in 1899, and was re-elected, holding the office up to the present time. Fraternally, he is connected with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A. In religious faith, he is a Catholic.

TINSLEY, Nathaniel P. (deceased), who was in his day the most enterprising, progressive and prosperous merchant and miller in McDonough County, Ill., was born in Amherst County, Va., November 1, 1810, a son of David and Mahala Tinsley, who were natives of Kentucky. When he was six years old Nathaniel P. was brought by his parents from Virginia to Kentucky, where he was reared to manhood. At the age of nineteen years he became clerk in a store at Columbia, Ky., where he acquired his first business experience. He came to Macomb, Ill., in 1836, and opened a store which was among the earliest business concerns in the place. Mr. Tinsley began his business career in Macomb in a small building on the east side of the public Square. The venture proved so successful that in 1837 he was enabled to build a two-story frame store on the North Side, which he occupied until 1857, when he erected the large brick block where he carried on merchan-

dising during the remainder of his life. In 1849 he built his mill on South Randolph Street, which he sold in 1856 to Clisby & Trull. He built another mill in 1857, in the northern portion of the town, which he subsequently disposed of to David Scott. He started the first large flour mill in McDonough County and shipped the first flour out of the county. It is a lasting honor to the memory of Nathaniel P. Tinsley, that his prompt and public-spirited action at a critical juncture induced the railroad company to build the depot on its present convenient and desirable site. To the timely and unselfish intervention of this sturdy merchant is, doubtless, attributable the fact that the county-seat of McDonough County was not transferred from Macomb, as he personally pledged \$5,000 toward the erection of the county building at the point originally selected. For this amount his fellow townsmen afterward decided, by formal vote, that he should not be held responsible, as he had already done far more than his share in advancing the interests of his city and county.

It is generally conceded, all things considered, that Mr. Tinsley was more intimately identified with the early development of Macomb and its vicinity than any other merchant of his time, as he was a man of ample means, high ideals, great force of character and pure motives. He was generous to a fault in the matter of individual necessities, and never withheld his financial aid from any movement designed to promote the public weal. In manner and general deportment, he was plain and unassuming, and, in speech, reserved. On occasions when public meetings were convened for the purpose of promoting improvements, he was wont to rise from his chair and simply say that he could not talk but would furnish his share of the money. Mr. Tinsley was married in 1838, to Telitha C. Walker, daughter of Joseph Walker, a farmer of McDonough County, and native of Kentucky. She died June 24, 1847. Four children resulted from this union, of whom but one survives—Mary C.—now the wife of Albert Eads, a sketch of whose life appears in another part of this volume. Mr. Tinsley died July 20, 1882, leaving the impress of his noble character and worthy deeds upon the community to which his life was so great a boon.

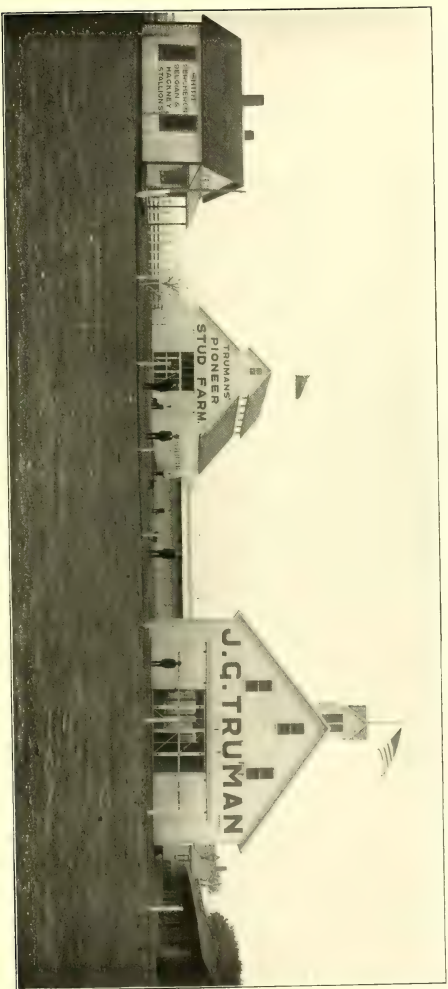
TOWNLEY, Clarence S., one of the most prominent lawyers of Macomb, and State's Attorney

of McDonough County, Ill., was born in Louisville, Ky., November 13, 1866. Although the subject of this sketch lived in town he worked on a farm in early youth, and in leisure hours was very fond of outdoor sports, riding, hunting, fishing, etc. In boyhood he attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and was afterward a student in the Carthage (Ill.) and Eureka Colleges, taking the regular classical course, and devoting especial attention to history, that and mathematics being his favorite studies. While in college he read law, as opportunity offered. After completing his education he taught school in the country districts of Hancock County, Ill., and subsequently read law with Hon. William H. Warder, who was a member of the State Legislature, and one of the ablest lawyers in southern Illinois. In 1899 Mr. Townley was admitted to the bar, and shortly afterward moved to Blandinsville, Ill., where he commenced the practice of his profession. In this he soon rose to prominence, and acquired a profitable patronage. Upon his election as State's Attorney he moved to Macomb.

Mr. Townley has always been inclined to travel, and being a forceful and popular speaker, he has been much in demand on public occasions throughout the State. Being quite prominent in fraternal circles, he has made numerous addresses in connection with the various orders of which he is a member.

On June 27, 1902, Mr. Townley was united in marriage, at Rockford, Ill., to Emma Cunningham, a lady of fine culture and many accomplishments. She is also eloquent and convincing as a public speaker, and has been in frequent requisition for addresses at different points, though in recent years she has had little time for work of this nature. Her platform efforts have brought her into prominent notice and she was several times President of the District C. E. Union and the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the old Twenty-second Congressional District. Mr. and Mrs. Townley have two children: Fairfax and Wayne, born, respectively, April 11, 1893, and August 26, 1894.

Religiously, Mr. Townley adheres to the Christian faith. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., Blandinsville Lodge and Chapter, and Macomb Commandery No. 61. He is also identified with the K. of P., of Bushnell, Cleveland Lodge No. 101; I. O. O. F., New



TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM, BUSHNELL

Hope Lodge No. 263, of Blandinsville, Colchester Encampment; and M. W. A., No. 396, of Blandinsville, of which he is District Deputy. In politics, Mr. Townley is an earnest and influential Republican. He was elected State's Attorney of McDonough County in November, 1904, by the largest majority ever given any candidate for office in the county, and his administration of the affairs of this office has been vigorous, honest and efficient.

TRUMAN, Herbert Henry, M. R. C. V. S. and F. V. M. A., who is interested to a considerable extent as a shareholder in "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm," at Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, England, on November 8, 1869. Although always a resident of the land of his birth, it is deemed proper to include a sketch of his career in the biographical records of this volume, partly on account of his financial connection with the above named enterprise. Another reason which makes the insertion appropriate is that he is a son of its widely known founder, and a brother of the four members of the Truman family who make their home in Bushnell, and whose ability and energy have largely developed the important project of their father into its present proportions, and have caused it to become a credit to McDonough County and to the State of Illinois. Narratives of the lives of the head of the family and his four sons who operate the Pioneer Stud Farm and the Trumans' Veterinary Medicine, together with interesting details pertaining to the management and business of the farm, appear herewith.

Herbert H. Truman, whose home is in March, England, is a son of Jonathan Hall Truman, a native of Whittlesea, and Mary Elizabeth (Crane) Truman, who was born in Thorney, Cambridgeshire. His paternal grandparents, George and Ann (Brown) Truman, were also of English nativity, the birthplace of the former being in Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, and that of the latter in Whittlesea. Mr. Truman was reared on his father's farm, and in youth entertained a strong partiality for animals of all kinds, desiring even when an infant to be constantly among them. Naturally, with such an inclination, he has always been fond of outdoor life. Since early manhood he has been closely identified with the raising of pedigree

stock—horses, cattle and sheep. His education was received at the Classical and Commercial School in Peterborough, England, and he afterward took a course in the Royal Veterinary College, London, the premier veterinary institution of Great Britain, from which he graduated in May, 1892, receiving the degree of M. R. C. V. S. After completing his professional studies he made a tour of the United States lasting two years. On returning to England he acted in the capacity of assistant to T. J. Merrick, M. R. C. V. S., of Northampton, whose veterinary practice was one of the largest in that country. Subsequently in 1896 he entered into practice for himself at March, England, with branch offices at Chatteris and Ramsey, Huntingdonshire. Thus he has continued since that year, conducting a veterinary establishment surpassed in patronage by few in the British Isles. In addition to the work involved in his practice, Mr. Truman is engaged in farming and in the breeding of Shire and Hackney full-blood horses, a considerable number of which he sells in various parts of the world. He is also the buyer in France and Belgium for "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm" at Bushnell, having frequently traversed those countries. In the course of his operations he has also made repeated visits to all parts of the United States and Canada. Mr. Truman holds the office of Veterinary Inspector of the Isle of Ely (England) County Council. He was elected Chairman of the March (England) Horse Show Society February 2, 1903, and is Chairman of the March Shire and Hackney Horse Society. Aside from honors pertaining to his business and profession, he is a member of the Board of Governors of the March Grammar School, and of the Consolidated Charities of that place.

On September 7, 1898, Mr. Truman was united in marriage at March, England, with Edith Emilie Morton, of Grandford House, whose birth occurred there on February 25, 1875. Mrs. Truman is a twin daughter of the late William Morton, of Grandford House, who was the most extensive farmer and landowner in that vicinity. He died in April, 1905.

In religion, Mr. Truman is an adherent of the faith of the Church of England. Politically, he is allied with the Conservatives, and belongs to the March Conservative Association, a political organization. On the Conservative ticket

he was elected a member of the March Town Council in April, 1905, and in the same month a member of the March Burial Board. He is a man of superior intelligence and attainments, excellent business capacity, and in his profession, ranks among the foremost in England.

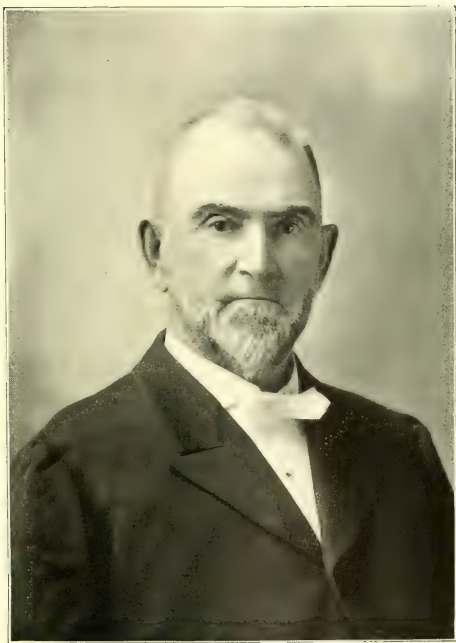
TRUMAN, Horace William, Second Vice-President of "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm," at Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., whose general business capacity and thorough knowledge of matters pertaining to the breeding, care and use of fine horses have contributed in no small measure to the success of that enterprise in later years, was born at Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, England, on February 18, 1872. He is the fourth son of Jonathan Hall and Mary Elizabeth (Crane) Truman, and a grandson of George and Ann (Brown) Truman. His father and mother were also natives of Cambridgeshire, born in Whittlesea and Thorney, respectively, and of the paternal grandparents, George Truman was a native of Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, and Ann (Brown) Truman, of Whittlesea. Jonathan Hall Truman, organizer and President of the corporation conducting the Bushnell concern of the Trumans, has long been one of the most widely known and successful individual operators in the horse and cattle trade between England and America. Four of the five sons seem to have inherited the father's predilection for fine horses, both in a personal and commercial sense. Of these, three are actively engaged in the work at Bushnell, and another, living in England, is interested in it as a shareholder. Full details of the career of Jonathan H. Truman, together with incidents in the life of his father, and biographical records of the four other sons above mentioned, may be found herewith. In connection with the sketch of the head of this family appears also a description of the perfectly equipped headquarters of their operations in this country.

Horace W. Truman was reared on the home farm at Whittlesea, England, and in his youth was a member of the choir of St. Mary's Episcopal Church of that town for ten years. His boyhood was marked by a pronounced inclination toward outdoor diversions and athletic sports, and he grew up with an especial fondness for horses. His education was principally obtained in the Classical and Commercial

School at Peterborough, England, from which institution he is a graduate. On completing his studies he was engaged for some time in supervising the affairs of his father's Hackney Stud Farm in Cambridgeshire, during the absence of the latter in America. After leaving England the first responsibility devolved upon him was the management of the branch of "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm" established at London, Canada. His active connection with the work at Bushnell commenced in 1902, and since that period he has ably and diligently devoted his utmost energies to its prosperous development. To this end he has traveled over all the States of the Union and throughout Canada, and has made many visits to European countries.

The religious faith of Mr. Truman is in harmony with the creed of the Church of England. Politically, he is a Republican, and manifests a good citizen's interest in public affairs. He has a wide circle of acquaintances, and wherever known is regarded as a gentleman of honorable character and estimable qualities of mind and heart.

TRUMAN, John George, Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm" at Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, England, January 17, 1865, a son of Jonathan Hall and Mary Elizabeth (Crane) Truman, both natives of England, where the father was born in Whittlesea, and the mother in Thorney, Huntingdonshire. His grandfather, George Truman, was a native of Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, and his grandmother, Ann (Brown) Truman, of Whittlesea. Jonathan Hall Truman, who has always maintained his residence in the land of his birth, was one of the very first to become identified with the importation of American cattle into England, and the first to introduce "Shire" and "Hackney" horses into America for business uses. In furtherance of the latter undertaking he organized the enterprise now under the management of his son, John G., in which he still holds the office of President. He is one of the most noted importers and exporters of horses and cattle in the world, and has made a very high record in that sphere of operation. An extended narrative of his life, together with interesting details pertaining to this branch of the Truman family, may be found



Damon G. Tunnickff—

in these pages, and is well worthy of perusal in connection herewith.

John G. Truman was reared on the paternal farm in Cambridgeshire, and in boyhood attended school in the vicinity of his home. He received his later education in the Classical and Commercial School at Peterborough, England, from which institution he was graduated in due time. His youth was characterized by a strong liking for all kinds of animals, particularly horses, and this predilection had an important influence in shaping his subsequent career. In 1882 he came to the United States, locating at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and moved in 1884 to Bushnell, Ill., and taking part in the widely known concern established by his father a few years previously. With this enterprise he has been prominently identified for nearly twenty-three years, and no small degree of its prosperity and widely extended reputation are attributable to the thorough knowledge of methods and details, and the sound judgment and business sagacity which he has brought to bear in the development of the original scheme projected in 1878. He is a recognized authority on matters pertaining to pure-bred horses, is a charter member of the Saddle and Sirloln Club, Chicago, and holds the office of President of the American Shire Horse Association. In the course of his participation in the affairs of "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm," Mr. Truman has traveled extensively throughout the United States and Europe, and has made fifty-two round trips across the Atlantic Ocean.

On July 28, 1887, Mr. Truman was united in marriage, at Avon, Fulton County, Ill., with Lulu Gertrude Tompkins, who was born in that town, and whose parents were among the very earliest settlers in Fulton County, locating in Avon when the place bore the name of Woodstock. From this union two children have been born: Jonathan Hall Truman, Jr., born in June, 1888, and Herbert Arthur Truman, born in May, 1894. The religious connection of Mr. Truman is with the Church of England. Politically, he is allied with the Republican party. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a charter member of the Mystic Workers of the World. Socially and in business relations he is held in high regard, and his earnest interest in public affairs bears evi-

dence of superior intelligence and clear discernment.

TRUMAN, Jonathan Hall, who, although always domiciled in the land of his nativity, has made his name broadly recognized on this side of the Atlantic as the projector and leading spirit of the important enterprise widely known as "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm," established in 1878, in the vicinity of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., is also entitled to the distinction of being one of the first men to become identified with the handling of American cattle in the British Isles. His life has thus served a double purpose in signally promoting the interests of a large class of people in the two great English-speaking countries of the world. Mr. Truman was born November 26, 1842, in Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, England, and has maintained a life-long residence in the town of his birth. He is a son of George and Ann (Brown) Truman, both natives of England, the former having been born in Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, and the latter in Whittlesea. The occupation of George Truman, the father, was that of a cattle and sheep salesman, in which his efforts were attended by merited success.

From his earliest recollection up to nine years, J. H. Truman attended school in Whittlesea, and during this period he was a choir-boy in St. Mary's Church there. He was then sent to the Oundle Classical School (of the Grocers' Company), where scholarships are gratuitously bestowed upon deserving students as aids to university courses. Although his boyhood was notable for a strong inclination toward cricket and ordinary youthful sports, he was nevertheless diligent in applying himself to study, and in his first half year at Oundle was awarded first prize as the best writer in the school. After continuing there four years, he followed Mr. Kingston, one of the Oundle undermasters, to Northampton, where he remained for one year. The latter gentleman was a noted cricketer, and this continued association with him afforded Mr. Truman a good opportunity to become proficient in the good old English game. He had, moreover, the advantage of still retaining the valuable assistance of Mr. Kingston as a teacher, in which vocation the latter was one of the most competent of his time. When this highly agreeable connection was severed by the withdrawal

of Mr. Truman from school, he had the pleasure of receiving from Mr. Kingston the compliment that the pupil had surpassed his tutor in skill as a cricket player.

The parents of Mr. Truman, deeming it advisable that their son should remain with them at home and perfect himself in his father's business as a cattle salesman, he had to begin at the bottom in this occupation when fourteen years of age. His first task was to learn how to drive sheep at a speed not exceeding one mile an hour, which in those days was considered the safe limit. Sheep were at that time fattened to such a degree that to hurry them on the first day's drive would enfeeble them so that they could not walk. The next thing to be learned was the process of clipping, in which our novice became quite proficient after some experience. Cattle, by the same rule, required proper handling, especially in the winter and the spring seasons, when they came off the manure, being hovel-and-yard-fed. Mr. Truman's father was one of the old-school cattle dealers, who drove his cattle and sheep to the London market, which consumed from ten to thirteen days. It was necessary to keep careful note of the time made each day, in order to make connection with the Monday market, which he always aimed to do. In October of the year when Mr. Truman reached his seventeenth birthday (1859), his father succumbed for a time to an attack of typhus fever, thus devolving the entire arduous task of taking care of the business on the former. This, however, proved a good discipline for the son, necessitating the utmost diligence on his part. The serious responsibility had suddenly fallen upon him of selling fat and lean stock of all kinds, and the effort to fulfill the expectations of the owners was no light matter for one of his age. Still he gained confidence in himself after the first week's attempt to act as a substitute for his father, and when the latter became convalescent in February of the following year, having been informed through reliable sources of the thorough, faithful and satisfactory manner in which his affairs had been conducted during the protracted period of his illness, his warm expressions of approval and commendation were most grateful to the sensibilities of the son, stimulating in him a lively pride in well-

doing, and furnishing an additional incentive to fidelity in connection with any future trust committed to his care. As soon as his father was in a condition to resume business he placed his check book in the hands of his son, with authority to make any purchases which he deemed best for the interests of the concern.

Thus matters continued until J. H. Truman reached the age of about twenty-two years. At this time he entertained serious thoughts of entering into the marriage relation and establishing a home of his own. In consummating this purpose he was peculiarly fortunate, being united in matrimonial bonds with Mary Elizabeth Crane, of Thorney, Cambridgeshire, who is descended from a Huguenot family which settled at an early period in the Thorney Fen district. The nuptial ceremonies occurred at Mitcham, Surrey, in 1864. Mrs. Truman is a lady of unusual intelligence, literary tastes and training, and genial affability of demeanor. She has earned for herself a high meed of honor as helpmate, mother and mistress of the household, and has shared her husband's joys and sorrows with unfailing affection and undeviating fidelity. Five sons have resulted from this happy union, as follows: John George Truman (born January 17, 1865), manager of "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm," at Bushnell, Ill.; Wright Edward Truman (born February 17, 1867), First Vice-President of that enterprise; Herbert Henry Truman, of March, England, M. R. C. V. S. and F. V. M. A. (born November 8, 1869), who is a shareholder in "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm," and acts as its buyer in France and Belgium; Horace William Truman, of Bushnell, Ill. (born February 18, 1872), Second Vice-President of the same concern; and Reginald James Truman (dispenser), of Bushnell, Ill., who was born on March 26, 1876. Sketches of the lives of all of the above named gentlemen appear in this connection, by reason of their association with the superb establishment founded by their father, which is elsewhere described in these pages.

In 1874, J. H. Truman, obtaining information concerning a lot of American cattle that was on the way to England, and being naturally of a speculative turn of mind, was much interested in the arrival of the cargo. Had the cattle been so many elephants, none of the Eng-



Henry Clay Fryman

lish cattle dealers would have seemed less likely to venture any money in purchasing. The importation had no attraction for buyers. Its novelty was the occasion for hesitation and distrust on their part, although all admitted the superiority of American over English cattle at that day. Mr. Truman, however, thought he would invest something in the chance, and took the initiative by giving £37 each (or \$185) for a number of the cattle. The next year, people were still indisposed to take kindly to the innovation. Mr. Truman forced sale at last, after a threat that if he brought any more American cattle into Peterborough market, they would be turned out. He sold by retail at 25 cents (two bits) for a pound and a quarter of meat, the same price that the English dealers in the market were charging for a pound. In case he disposed of the beef in wholesale quantities he made the concession of giving buyers credit until the next week. This arrangement met with satisfactory results, so that subsequently it was not a difficult matter for Mr. Truman to sell from forty to sixty head of cattle in that market weekly. Ordinarily, the full supply was only 120 head, but Mr. Truman's sales helped to increase the aggregate. He became fully satisfied with the profits from his patronage, and his customers appeared equally pleased. In the following year Mr. Truman paid \$300 (£60) each, in the London market, for four white American steers. These he placed on exhibition at the Peterborough Fair, which was at that time noted as the largest exposition of the kind for miles around. He afterward sold them to a farmer, Mr. Harry Cook, of Postland, for \$315 each, who kept them until Christmas and then disposed of them at \$375 per head. At this period Mr. Truman had become fully identified with the handling of American cattle, and he was naturally curious to see the places where such cattle came from, particularly as odd tales were rife among Liverpool dealers as to prices paid for them in the country where they were raised. Therefore, he crossed the ocean in July, 1878, and visited Chicago, soon making himself familiar with all details of the cattle trade there. The result of this trip was the purchase of 120 head in New York, which he shipped to Liverpool on the Anchor Line steamer "Alsacia." After paying freightage of £7, 10 shillings per head (\$37.50) and other heavy

expenses incident to those days, the transaction netted him a profit of \$32.50 per head. He then entered into a contract with T. M. Duche & Sons, of London, Paris and New York, to attend to their buying in Chicago. In accordance with this agreement he again crossed the Atlantic, starting in January, 1879, and returning in September of that year, having bought in the meantime 10,666 cattle of the very best grade, including some of the heaviest bulls obtainable. He was the first English buyer to export cattle on these shores, and during the first three years of his operations here shipped to the home market 90,000 head. He was also the first importer of Shire horses to this country.

While in Chicago he became convinced of the urgent necessity of improving on the draft horses of those days by breeding a kind closer knit and in more compact form, thus eliminating the long back, loose loins and short ribs in that class of horses, which constantly came under his observation in the metropolis of the West. He came to the conclusion that the Shire horses met the requirements for this work, and so began shipping to this country some of these (together with others) which he had bred on his two farms in England. In this undertaking he studied from the first the lines he had followed at home, using animals which had won prizes in the showing as far as possible—the Shire breed not being so numerous kept for business purposes there, at that time, as at present. The gentleman farmer of that day would not keep such a horse, and they cost what was then considered "big money." Now, however, the price of horses of this breed is from five to ten times higher, for, in these days, \$5,000 is not deemed an excessive price to pay for a good young "Shire"—or even \$15,000, if on the right winning lines. The efforts above mentioned, made by Mr. Truman, to improve the breed of draft horses in this country constituted the foundation of the extensive enterprise at Bushnell, of which he is still President. When he established his American headquarters there, in 1883, he purchased thirty-nine acres of land near the city, situated at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways. He then organized the present company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, to operate "Trumans' Pio-

neer Stud Farm." In 1900 the company built a large breeding and sale stable for the purpose of handling and breeding Shire and Hackney horses. Here fifty imported horses are constantly kept. The concern has also dealt in Percheron and Belgian horses. Its offices are located in Bushnell, and it employs from twelve to fifteen salesmen on the road. The Trumans have been the recipients of prizes for exhibitions at all the principal fairs in this country, and have taken more premiums at the International Stock Shows at Chicago, within five years, than all other exhibitors combined. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, in 1904, practically all the premiums in this line were awarded to them, including six gold medals, eight diplomas and \$2,891 in premiums on Shire horses, of which they entered twenty-five head. The company has branch stables at Phoenix, Ariz.; Moscow, Idaho, and London, Ontario. Since organizing the Bushnell establishment, Mr. Truman's business career has been so largely devoted to transactions in this country and Canada, in connection with the importation of "Shires" and "Hackneys" that the name of J. H. Truman, of "Truman & Sons," is familiar as a household word among the users of high-grade horses in America. Mr. Truman feels that it is no small honor to be thus conspicuously identified with interests so highly regarded in the United States, whose people he looks upon as undoubtedly the most progressive in the world.

Religiously, Mr. Truman is a member of the Established Church, as are also his wife and family. At one time he held the office of church warden of "St. Andrews," in Whittlesea. In politics, the absorbing cares of his extensive business relations have precluded, on his part, any thing more than a good citizen's individual interest in the civic affairs of the realm. He has had a very busy and successful life, having made between fifty and sixty round trips across the Atlantic, and, wherever known, his name has been recognized as a synonym for uprightness of character and equitable dealing.

TRUMAN, Reginald James, dispenser Trumans' Veterinary Medicine Company, Bushnell, Ill., was born in March, Huntingdonshire, England, August 26, 1876, the youngest son of Jonathan Hall and Mary Elizabeth (Crane) Truman.

(For details of family history see sketch of Jonathan Hall Truman in a preceding section of this volume.) Mr. Truman received his education chiefly in his native country, and by his association with other members of his family naturally imbibed a spirit which led him to become deeply interested in the importation and breeding of high-grade horses, in connection with which the firm of Truman & Sons, of Bushnell, Ill., have become such an important factor. For eleven years Mr. Truman had been dispenser for his brother, Herbert H. Truman, in connection with the Truman Veterinary Department at March, England, but in the fall of 1906 decided to join his brothers at Bushnell, Ill., where he has opened a veterinary dispensary under the style of Trumans' Veterinary Medicine Company, which is engaged in the manufacture and sale of a large variety of medicines that are finding an extensive sale among stock-growers of Illinois and other States. The wide reputation of the Truman Company throughout the United States and Canada is destined to secure for the remedies guaranteed by the company a constantly increasing trade.

In addition to his career as dispenser of veterinary remedies in his native country, Mr. Truman devoted much attention to the study of music under the tutorship of Professor Manders, the noted organist of Peterborough, England, under whose instruction he graduated and spent the last eight years of his life in his native place as organist and choir-master of St. John's Church, at March, England. His connection with the widely known Truman family insures for him an extended and favorable acquaintance throughout the country of his adoption.

TRUMAN, Wright Edward, widely known as First-Vice-President of the corporation operating "Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm," at Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., in connection with which he has acquired an enviable reputation as an expert authority on the breeding and points of high-grade horses, and in the line of purchasing fine stallions abroad for importation into the United States, was born in Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, England, February 17, 1867. He is a son of Jonathan Hall Truman, who was born in Whittlesea, November 26, 1842, and



NELSON UPP

neer Stud Farm." In 1900 the company built a large breeding and sale stable for the purpose of handling and breeding Shire and Hackney horses. Here fifty imported horses are constantly kept. The concern has also dealt in Percheron and Belgian horses. Its offices are located in Bushnell, and it employs from twelve to fifteen salesmen on the road. The Trumans have been the recipients of prizes for exhibitions at all the principal fairs in this country, and have taken more premiums at the International Stock Shows at Chicago, within five years, than all other exhibitors combined. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, in 1904, practically all the premiums in this line were awarded to them, including six gold medals, eight diplomas and \$2,891 in premiums on Shire horses, of which they entered twenty-five head. The company has branch stables at Phoenix, Ariz.; Moscow, Idaho, and London, Ontario. Since organizing the Bushnell establishment, Mr. Truman's business career has been so largely devoted to transactions in this country and Canada, in connection with the importation of "Shires" and "Hackneys" that the name of J. H. Truman, of "Truman & Sons," is familiar as a household word among the users of high-grade horses in America. Mr. Truman feels that it is no small honor to be thus conspicuously identified with interests so highly regarded in the United States, whose people he looks upon as undoubtedly the most progressive in the world.

Religiously, Mr. Truman is a member of the Established Church, as are also his wife and family. At one time he held the office of church warden of "St. Andrews," in Whittlesea. In politics, the absorbing cares of his extensive business relations have precluded, on his part, any thing more than a good citizen's individual interest in the civic affairs of the realm. He has had a very busy and successful life, having made between fifty and sixty round trips across the Atlantic, and, wherever known, his name has been recognized as a synonym for uprightness of character and equitable dealing.

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NELSON UPP

Mary Elizabeth (Crane) Truman, a native of Thorney, Cambridgeshire. His grandparents were George and Ann (Brown) Truman, the former born in Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, England, and the latter in Whittlesea. Jonathan Hall Truman, the father, one of the most noted and successful importers and exporters of purebred horses in the world, and among the very first to introduce American cattle into the English market, is President of the extensive concern of which the subject of this sketch is Vice-President, and the perfection of the enterprise is due to his keen judgment, energy and far-reaching sagacity. An elaborate portrayal of the elder Truman's career, together with further particulars concerning this branch of the Truman family, and a description of the Pioneer Stud Farm, appears on another page of this volume.

Wright E. Truman passed his youthful days on the home farm, pursuing his primary studies in the schools of his native place, and completing his education in the Classical and Commercial School of Peterborough, England. There his proficiency as a student was denoted by the award of first prize for attainments in English grammar and in mathematics, and he was afterwards given the honor of the premier position of the school. At a very early age Mr. Truman displayed a notable fondness for all kinds of animals, especially for horses, and this has continued to be a marked characteristic of his whole life. His first occupation after finishing his scholastic course was in connection with the importation of fine stallions into the United States, having taken up his residence in this country in 1886, and identified himself with the undertaking at Bushnell begun by his father in 1878. His attention has been assiduously devoted since he first crossed the Atlantic to the furtherance of this extensive business, to which end he has spent several years in constant travel between the United States and England, engaged in the purchase of horses. He has visited almost every country of Europe, and has time and again traversed the various States of the Union and the area of the Dominion of Canada.

Religiously, Mr. Truman is a communicant of the Church of England. Politically, he is a Republican. In commercial circles his reputation is deservedly high, and he is accounted, among large numbers of people with whom he

has been wont to deal, as an exceptionally capable, energetic and resourceful business man.

TUNNICLIFF, Damon G. (deceased), former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, whose period of residence in Macomb, Ill., covered nearly half a century, and who was, for at least twenty-five years, the recognized leader of the McDonough County Bar, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 20, 1829. His parents, George and Marinda (Tilden) Tunnichliff, were natives, respectively, of New York State and Connecticut. George Tunnichliff was a farmer and miller by occupation, and Damon assisted him on the farm and in the mill until he reached the age of fifteen years. His youth was almost devoid of opportunities for mental training, and the finished culture and broad, comprehensive grasp and power of minute analysis which made him a conspicuous and commanding figure in the forensic arena of Illinois, were the self-acquired attainments of his mature years. On leaving the home farm he became clerk in a mercantile establishment, and when he came to Fulton County, Ill., in 1849, he embarked in general merchandising in Vermont, that county. At the age of twenty-three years he went to Rushville, Ill., where he commenced the study of law with Robert Blackwell, and, when the latter moved to Chicago, accompanied him to that city. Mr. Blackwell formed a partnership with Charles B. Beckwith, a leading lawyer of Chicago, and after Mr. Tunnichliff's admission to the bar, in April, 1853, he remained with this firm for a year. An indication of his faculty for concentration, and his talent for mental acquisition and assimilation exists in the fact that he passed the examination for membership at the bar after a period of but six months' study. In 1854 he located at Macomb and became associated with Chauncey L. Higbee and Cyrus Walker in the practice of law. The election of Mr. Higbee as Circuit Judge, in 1861, caused the dissolution of the firm, and Mr. Tunnichliff continued alone in practice for four years, when he entered into partnership with Asa A. Matteson. On the removal of the latter to Galesburg, Ill., in 1875, Mr. Tunnichliff again practiced alone for a like period, after which James H. Baker became his partner, continuing thus a number of years. During these periods of practice, from 1854 until 1880, Damon G. Tunnichliff had been steadily

developing in intellectual strength, broadening in scope and growing in legal knowledge and acumen, until he had attained an eminent position as the undisputed leader of the McDonough County Bar. Five years later (in 1885) this pre-eminence was recognized by Governor Oglesby, who appointed him an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Pinckney H. Walker. While serving in the Supreme Court he ranked with the soundest jurists of that body. On the conclusion of the term for which he was appointed, Judge Tunnickliff resumed the practice of law, which he continued with his son, George D. Tunnickliff, until 1890, and was after that time with the firm of Sherman & Tunnickliff, Lawrence Y. Sherman having in the meantime been admitted as partner. The Judge seldom acted, however, after this period, in any other than a consulting capacity. The subject of this sketch is believed to have been the oldest legal representative of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company, having been retained in 1854 as counsel for the Northern Cross Railroad Company, which was the germ of the present gigantic corporation, whose legal adviser he remained to the end of his life.

Mr. Tunnickliff was married January 11, 1855, to Mary E. Bailey, of Macomb. Her father, Col. W. W. Bailey, was one of the earliest settlers in McDonough County, and was the father of two well-known citizens of Macomb, William S. and George W. Bailey. Six children resulted from Mr. Tunnickliff's first marriage, two of whom died in infancy. The others are: Mary E. (Mrs. W. L. Parrotte), of Chicago; Bailey; George D., a resident of Macomb, Ill.; and William W., of Kansas City, Mo. The mother of this family died in 1865. Mr. Tunnickliff was married again November 4, 1868, wedding Sarah A. Bacon, a daughter of Larkin C. Bacon, an old resident of McDonough County. The offspring of this union was three children, as follows: Helen (Mrs. Ralph Catteral), of Ithaca, N. Y., and Sarah and Ruth, who live in Chicago, as does their mother.

Although not in any sense a selfish politician or desirous of political preferment, Judge Tunnickliff was an inflexible Republican, having been prominent in the organization of that party, which rendered him signal honor on many important occasions. He was an alternate

member of the National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, in 1860. In 1868 his name appeared on the Grant Electoral ticket, and he participated in the nomination of President Hayes, at Cincinnati, in 1876. Judge Tunnickliff died, after a brief sickness, on December 20, 1901, at his home, No. 423 East Washington Street, Macomb, Ill.; and thus ended the career of one of the most sturdy and strenuous intellectual and moral characters which have illuminated the legal annals of Illinois. His mortal remains were committed to Oakwood Cemetery in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing neighbors and associates, together with distinguished men gathered from all quarters of the State.

TUNNICLIFF, George D., one of the leading members of the McDonough County Bar, was born in Macomb, Ill., December 14, 1861, a son of Damon G. and Mary E. (Bailey) Tunnickliff, the former a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., and for many years the foremost lawyer of McDonough County. In boyhood George D. Tunnickliff attended the public schools of Macomb, and afterward entered the Northwestern University, at Evanston. In his sophomore year he left that institution and entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated and immediately commenced the practice of law in Macomb. His career since then is familiar to all. Both as public prosecutor and in private practice, he has conducted a large number of important cases with signal ability and pronounced success. His absolute fidelity to the interests of his client, whether advocating the cause of the county or the State, or appearing in behalf of a humble and obscure client, is one of the salient traits of his character. Alert, forceful, keen and convincing, he has acquired an excellent patronage and made a record in which he may take a just pride.

On October 5, 1886, Mr. Tunnickliff was united in marriage, in Macomb, Ill., with Isabelle Baker, who was born in that city, December 6, 1864. Mrs. Tunnickliff is a daughter of Jonathan H. Baker, who was one of the early settlers and leading citizens of McDonough County, and was for several terms Judge of the County Court. Three children have been the result of this union: Helen D., born July 4, 1887; Mary



CYRUS WALKER

Louise, born September 10, 1889, and Morris, born September 13, 1895. In 1886 the subject of this sketch became associated with his eminent and lamented father, Damon G. Tunncliff, whose career is portrayed in the preceding sketch in this work. On the withdrawal of Judge Tunncliff from active life, the firm became Sherman & Tunncliff, Lawrence Y. Sherman having been admitted to the partnership in 1890. In 1901 C. G. Gumbart became a member of the firm which is now styled Sherman, Tunncliff & Gumbart.

The religious belief of Mr. Tunncliff is in harmony with the creed of the Universalist Church. Politically, he is a pronounced Republican. In the spring of 1887 he was elected City Attorney of Macomb, and filled that position with great efficiency. He was elected to the office of State's Attorney of McDonough County in the fall of 1888, and, during his term of four years, so discharged the duties devolving upon him as to gain additional distinction. At the end of the term, he declined a renomination at the hands of his party. Fraternally, Mr. Tunncliff is affiliated with the K. of P. He has hosts of admiring friends throughout McDonough County, who hold him in warm regard, not alone for his estimable qualities of head and heart, but because he worthily upholds a name long honored in the legal annals of this region.

TWYMAN, Henry Clay (deceased), who was among the most successful and highly esteemed of the early merchants of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Hodgenville, Ky., June 11, 1832, and died in Macomb, October 18, 1891. He was a son of Elijah and Mary (Bell) Twyman. His father was a Virginian by birth and a slaveholder. About the year 1800 his parents moved from Virginia to Hardin County, Ky., and located in a very sparsely settled and barren region, where they spent the remainder of their lives in the development of their landed possessions. The family owned many slaves. Henry Clay Twyman was one of a family of twelve or thirteen children. He lived with his parents in Kentucky until he was eighteen years old, and then came to Illinois. He received his first pair of trousers as a gift from the great statesman for whom he was named, Henry Clay. In boyhood he obtained what instruction was possible in the primitive district schools of Kentucky at that period and,

after coming to Macomb, in 1850, attended the old Normal school. He lived with his brother, I. L. Twyman, until his marriage, when he moved to the site of the present "Macomb Journal" office, and afterward to the residence now occupied by his widow. His first experience in business was as clerk with his brother I. L. Twyman and D. P. Wells, dry-goods merchants. In 1854 he became proprietor of a drug store, which was carried on for a number of years, and subsequently was engaged in the dry-goods trade with a profitable patronage. He traveled considerably in this country, his trips eventually covering nearly every State in the Union.

On October 9, 1856, Mr. Twyman was united in marriage with Martha Chandler at Macomb. Mrs. Twyman was a daughter of Colonel Charles and Sarah (King) Chandler, and a sister of C. V. Chandler, of the Macomb banking institution, and J. E. Chandler, of St. Louis. Eight children resulted from this union, two of whom died in infancy. The others were: Charles Elijah, deceased; Sarah Belle (Mrs. Charles Mapes), of Kansas City, Mo.; Vilasco Chandler, deceased, twenty-one years old; Henry Iverson, deceased; Willis F., of Macomb; Catherine (Mrs. R. C. Hall), of Oak Park, Ill.; Mary King (Mrs. Charles McLean), of Chicago; and Franklin, of the same city. In his religious connection, Mr. Twyman was a member of the Christian denomination. He officiated as Trustee of the Christian Church in Macomb, and was also its clerk and treasurer for a long period. On political issues he was identified with the Republican party, and in fraternal circles, with the I. O. O. F. and the A. F. & A. M. Mr. Twyman filled a number of responsible positions outside the business field. He served twice as County Treasurer to his great personal credit and the satisfaction of the public; and was also County Assessor and Collector for the North Cross Railroad. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Macomb, owned valuable city and farm property and was a man of broad, reliable and thoroughly honorable character.

UPDEGRAFF, Frank, who is successfully carrying on farming operations on the place in Mound Township, McDonough County, Ill., where he has lived since he was one year old, was born in Fulton County, Ill., October 7, 1855. His parents, James and Almira (Humphrey)

Updegraff, were natives of Ohio, the father having been born in Jefferson County, that State. The latter came to Mound Township in 1856, having previously bought eighty acres of land in this township and added more to this later. He served as Supervisor, Tax Collector and School Treasurer of Mound Township. He died in 1883, but the mother is now living in Chicago.

Frank Updegraff was reared on the paternal farm, and in boyhood attended the public schools in his vicinity. He is now engaged in farming and stock-raising on a farm of 360 acres in Sections 23 and 27, and his labors have been rewarded with abundant success. He is a careful and thorough farmer, and a useful member of the community.

On December 27, 1888, Mr. Updegraff was united in marriage with Etta Miller, who was born and schooled in Fulton County, Ill., and they are the parents of Helen, Ray and Blanche. Politically, the subject of this sketch gives his support to the Republican party. He was elected Supervisor of Mound Township in 1896, and served eight years in that office. He was also Chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1901 and 1902. Fraternally, Mr. Updegraff is identified with the M. W. of A. and I. O. O. F.

UPP, Daniel, who is living in comfortable retirement at No. 802 Jackson Street, in Macomb, Ill., was formerly a successful farmer in Macomb Township, in this county. He was born in Hocking County, Ohio, July 11, 1850, a son of George and Rachel (Tower) Upp. Both of his parents were natives of Ohio, his father born in Circleville, Pickaway County, and his mother, in Hocking County. James Tower, the maternal grandfather, was born in the State of Maryland. George Upp, the father, followed the occupation of a farmer, and on first coming to Illinois worked a farm in Emmet Township, McDonough County, but afterwards bought land in Macomb Township. Daniel Upp is the second of a family of four children born to his father and mother, and was brought to McDonough County when he was in his second year. He grew up on the farm, attending the district school at intervals, and living under the paternal roof until he attained the age of twenty-three years. At that period he engaged in farming on a portion of the homestead and continued thus until 1902, except during the years which he spent in Nebraska. In 1902 his

father deeded to him 200 acres of the homestead, and in the same year Daniel Upp bought residence property in Macomb, to which he moved, having withdrawn from active labors. The father died August 6, 1902, and the mother in 1886.

On December 25, 1873, Mr. Upp was united in marriage with Mary Harris, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and there, in youthful days, attended the public schools. From this union sprang four children, namely: Mattie (Mrs. Patrick Whalen), George, Astella Dorothy (Mrs. Arthur), and Mahala. Mrs. Upp's parents, William and Mary M. McRay, were natives of Ireland. Mr. Upp is in comfortable circumstances, and in the fullness of his vigor is content to enjoy in quiet leisure the fruits of his early labors. Politically, the subject of this sketch is counted in the ranks of the Democratic party.

UPP, Nelson (deceased), who was formerly a prominent farmer in Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born December 26, 1847, in Hocking County, Ohio, where he attended public school. He was a son of George and Rachel (Towers) Upp, natives of Ohio, where the father was born in Pickaway County, and the mother, in Hocking County. John Upp, the paternal grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, and James Towers, the maternal grandfather, was a native of Maryland. George Upp, who was a farmer by occupation, brought his family to McDonough County, when Nelson was five years old. The father lived on a farm in Macomb Township one year, and in 1853 bought a farm near Macomb, which he operated until 1869, in the meantime purchasing more land. He died August 6, 1902.

Nelson Upp was the eldest of three children born to his parents. He remained in the paternal home until he was twenty-two years old, when he moved to another farm belonging to his father. There he stayed until he established his home in Macomb, in February, 1903. At that time he bought a residence at No. 712 North Lafayette Street, where he lived until his death June 26, 1905, free from the cares and vexations which attend active pursuits. He had made a good record both as a man and a citizen and was respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Upp was married December 23, 1869, to Rebecca Fox, who was born and schooled in



ALFRED WARNER

McDonough County. Five children resulted from this union, viz.: Eva L. (Mrs. O. S. Lester), of McDonough County; Maude E. (Mrs. John McKee); Minnie D. (deceased); Lucy (Mrs. Henry Graham); and Frankie Jewel. In politics, Mr. Upp supported the policy of the Democratic party, and had been Road Commissioner. He was affiliated with the Universalist Church.

VOORHEES, Elmer E., a well-known and prosperous hardware merchant, of Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Raritan, Ill., on November 8, 1865, a son of Jacques and Sarah A. (Voorhees) Voorhees, natives of New Jersey. Jacques Voorhees followed farming for a number of years, and subsequently was engaged for a time in the mercantile business. Elmer E. Voorhees was engaged in the hardware line in Raritan for five years, and was also in the furniture business in Stuttgart a year and a half. In October, 1891, he came to Blandinsville and entered into the hardware trade with his brother, Alliscum. Since May, 1900, he has conducted the concern alone, dealing in shelf and builders' hardware, farm implements, buggies, etc.

On February 18, 1888, Mr. Voorhees was married to Maggie M. Beard, who was born and schooled in Batesville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees have one child, Harold. Politically, the subject of this sketch advocates the principles of the Republican party. He served as President of the Village Board one year, and is now School Director. He is a member of the Baptist Church, in which he has officiated for a number of years as Superintendent of the Sunday School. Fraternally, Mr. Voorhees is identified with the A. F. & A. M. (member of Blandinsville Lodge No. 233), I. O. O. F., M. W. of A., and Court of Honor. He possesses exceptional capacity in his line of business, and his methods of dealing are deemed thoroughly reliable. He is meeting with merited success.

VOORHEES, James E., who is successfully conducting a hardware store in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Henderson County, that State, on April 5, 1860, a son of Henry D. and Elizabeth (Nevis) Voorhees, natives of New Jersey. Henry D. Voorhees was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years, and also served as Justice of the

Peace at Raritan, Ill., James E. Voorhees attended the public school of his neighborhood during his youth, and for a considerable period followed farming in Henderson County. In 1885 he moved to a farm near Bushnell, which he cultivated for eight years. At the end of that time he purchased the interest of Mr. Byrne in a hardware store, which was operated under the firm name of Hoover & Voorhees until 1892. In that year Mr. Voorhees bought Mr. Hoover's interest, and since then has conducted the store alone. He does a general hardware business in connection with a tin-shop, in which he employs a tinner. He deals also in paints and oils.

On January 17, 1883, Mr. Voorhees was united in marriage with Ella Simonson, who was born and schooled in Bushnell. Of this union two children have been born: Harry and Katherine. Politically, Mr. Voorhees gives his support to the Republican party. In 1899, he was elected to the City Council and in 1906 is serving a second term. He filled the office of City Treasurer for two years, and is at present a member of the School Board. Fraternally, Mr. Voorhees is connected with the I. O. O. F., A. F. & A. M., C. of H., and M. W. A. The subject of this sketch is a careful and energetic business man, and a useful and influential citizen.

VOORHEES, John J., who is successfully conducting a livery and sale stable in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Henderson County, Ill., on the 27th of February, 1879. He is a son of Allie and Mary F. (Wassom) Voorhees, natives of Illinois. Allie Voorhees was a farmer by occupation. He carried on farming until 1891, when he went into the hardware business in Blandinsville. This he conducted until his death, in 1900. The mother of our subject is still living in Blandinsville.

John J. Voorhees came to Blandinsville with his parents when twelve years old, and worked out on a farm for three years. In 1903 he bought out Luther Hamlin's livery, and conducts a first-class establishment, keeping about twenty head of good horses. His barn is 100 by 40 feet in dimensions, and the harness shop, carriage barn and stable connected with it cover an area of 191 by 26 feet, and are well equipped in every particular. On June 15, 1904, Mr. Voorhees was married to Mabel Grigsby, who

was born in Blandinsville, a daughter of Jeff Grigsby and Fannie Taylor. Mr. Grigsby is one of the pioneer farmers of McDonough County, now living in retirement in Blandinsville Township where he owns upwards of 500 acres of land. Mrs. Voorhees is the oldest of a family of three children, all now living. Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees are the parents of one child, a son born in October, 1905. Politically, Mr. Voorhees is a Republican, and fraternally, a member of the M. W. of A.

VOORHEES, Liscom Allen (deceased), former hardware merchant of Blandinsville, Ill., was born near Raritan, Henderson County, Ill., August 10, 1855, the second son of Jacques and Sarah (Allen) Voorhees, who came from Somerset County, N. J., in 1850. He was educated in the public schools and, during the latter years of his life, was engaged in the hardware and implement trade at Blandinsville, McDonough County, in which he continued until his sudden death on May 16, 1900.

Mr. Voorhees was married, September 6, 1876, at Raritan, Ill., to Miss Mary Frances Wassom, daughter of John and Mary (Huston) Wassom, who came from Tennessee at an early day and settled in the southern part of Henderson County, Ill., being one of the pioneer families of that locality. After marriage he resided on a farm one-half mile north of Old Bedford until November, 1891, when he entered the hardware and implement business at Blandinsville in partnership with his brother, Elmer E. Voorhees. At the time of his death he was the owner of 500 acres of valuable farming land situated in Henderson and McDonough Counties, and was also the proprietor of two business houses on Main Street in Blandinsville, occupied by his hardware and implement store, besides good residence property in the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees were the parents of four children, namely: Clara Ellen, wife of M. T. Kirkpatrick, who is engaged in the music business in Macomb, Ill.; John Jacques, who married Mabel Grigsby, of Blandinsville, is engaged in the livery business, and they have one son, Robert Neil; Alta Pearle, married George T. Daniels, a merchant tailor of Blandinsville, and they have one daughter, Mary Frances; and Herbert Allen, who is engaged in buying and selling live-stock.

The circumstances attending the death of Mr.

Voorhees were of a peculiarly pathetic and tragic character. On the morning of May 16, 1900, he left his home accompanied by a party of friends—Prof. B. E. Decker, W. S. Davis, J. A. Brakey, J. C. Bishop, William Gordon and George Griggs—for the forks of Crooked Creek, some sixteen miles southwest of Blandinsville, where they contemplated spending a couple of days fishing. Arriving at their destination in the early afternoon, they entered upon the object of their visit by the use of a seine in shallow water, but failing to secure the success anticipated, accompanied by one of his companions, Mr. Voorhees sought a more favorable location. Here finding himself in deeper water he was soon compelled to swim. Although a good swimmer, for some reason he was soon overcome, and none of the rest of the party being able to swim, they were unable to render him the needed aid. Assistance was obtained a few minutes later, but it came too late, and, when his body was recovered some twenty minutes later, life was extinct, and the party which had left Blandinsville in the morning with such bright hopes of a pleasant outing, returned the following evening bearing with them to his stricken family the lifeless remains of their friend and comrade. Mr. Voorhees was a man of much personal popularity; honorable and upright in all his dealings; generous in his treatment of the poor and the distressed; liberal in the support of the church with which his family was identified—and his sudden and unexpected taking off was deplored by a large circle of sorrowing friends, as shown by the honors paid to his memory on the day of his funeral.

WADDILL, Charles R.—Among the enterprising farmers of Tennessee Township, McDonough County, Ill., is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Tennessee Township March 8, 1855. His father, Wesley Waddill, was born in East Tennessee, and his mother, Mary E. (Lawyer) Waddill, was a native of Ohio. Wesley Waddill came to Tennessee Township with his parents, who were among the earliest settlers in this vicinity. His father entered land in Section 32, and Wesley Waddill also bought land in the township at a later period.

Charles R. Waddill is the second of four children. His only sister, Mrs. James R. Tabler, is older than he. He lived under the parental



Dr A M Westfall

roof until he was twenty-four years old. Then he occupied a rented place for two years, after which he moved to a farm of his own consisting of eighty-nine acres, in Section 30, where he has since lived, with the exception of the period between 1898 and 1901, which he spent in Plymouth, Ill., for the benefit of his health.

On June 16, 1886, Mr. Waddill was married to Hannah E. Follin, who was born and schooled in Richland County, Ohio. The children born of this union are: Louisa (Mrs. Erwin Ousterhout), who lives near Des Moines, Ia.; Walter, who also resides in that city; and Candice, who is with her parents. Politically, Mr. Waddill belongs to the Republican party.

WADDILL, Clarence E., who is engaged in coal-mining and lives at Tennessee, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Tennessee Township, that county, May 7, 1869. He is a son of Daniel B. and Mary E. (Dull) Waddill, natives, respectively, of the States of Tennessee and Virginia. The grandfather, Thomas Waddill, was born in the State of Tennessee, and Grandfather William Dull was a Virginian. At an early period Thomas Waddill settled on the site of the present town of Tennessee, and in consideration of granting the railroad the right of way through his land, he induced that corporation to name the railroad station Tennessee, in honor of his native State.

Clarence E. Waddill was reared on his father's farm, and in early boyhood attended the public schools in his neighborhood. From the age of seventeen years he worked during the winter seasons in the coal mines. In 1899 he started a breeding barn, and now keeps three stallions. In politics, Mr. Waddill is a Republican. In fraternal relations, he is identified with the I. O. O. F. and the I. O. R. M.

WALKER, Cyrus, a much respected farmer now living in retirement in Macomb, Ill., was born in the vicinity of Columbia, Adair County, Ky., in September, 1832. He is the son of Cyrus Walker and Flora (Montgomery) Walker, the former born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 6, 1791, and died December 4, 1876, the latter born near Lexington, Ky., in 1794, and died December 5, 1862. The paternal grandfather, Alexander Walker, was a native of Virginia, born in 1765, and his wife's maiden name was Magdeline Hammond. Cyrus Walker, Sr., who was

a prominent and widely known criminal lawyer in western Illinois, first came to McDonough County in 1828, and having bought a section of land in Scotland Township, brought his family there in May, 1833. He was the father of seven children, of whom his son Cyrus was the youngest. He had in all 780 acres of land, which he divided among his children, the subject of this sketch receiving 152 acres of the old homestead, upon which he lived with his parents until their death. Mr. Walker continued to live on the place until his retirement from active labors, when in November, 1901, he moved to Macomb and bought a residence on South Dudley Street. Until then he had been a general farmer and stock-raiser, and had prospered in his undertakings. He has lived an industrious, useful life, and is now enjoying that repose to which many years of faithful exertion have entitled him. Mr. Walker was married September 11, 1860, to Mary L. McGaughery, who was born in Putnamville, Putnam County, Ind., in 1842, where she received her education in the public school. Eight children resulted from this union, namely: John Cyrus, Flora Esther, Cynthia Ann, Arthur, Guy, Grier, Pitt M. and Nancy G. Mr. Walker's political opinions are in accordance with the policies of the Republican party, and in religious belief, he is a Presbyterian. He voted for the first Republican candidate for President, John C. Fremont.

WALKER, John D. (deceased), who was a much respected citizen of Macomb, Ill., for more than sixty years, was born in Athens County, Ohio, March 30, 1805, a son of John and Lydia (Sawyer) Walker. His father was born in Yorkshire, England, and his mother was also of English birth. The subject of this sketch utilized the meager opportunities afforded by the primitive schools of that early period. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed many years, although at various times he pursued other occupations, being a farmer, butcher and tanner. While doing carpenter work he had charge of the building of the court-house at Lancaster, Pa. For two years he made his home in Zanesville, Ohio. Then he returned to his father's home and gathered up a drove of horses, which he took to Virginia and sold. He remained in Virginia eight months, working at his trade and then went to Pittsburg, Pa. In 1832, Mr.

Walker came to Macomb, where his first work was to build a log cabin on the site where the Universalist Church now stands. He subsequently moved to a farm east of Macomb, but returned to town and resumed carpenter work. In 1880 he built the house on South Dudley Street, where his widow now lives. At one time he owned considerable property in Macomb and elsewhere in McDonough County. He was notably generous, and his generosity often caused him financial embarrassment. He was a good shot and very fond of hunting, not having far to go to get what deer he wanted. In politics, he was an earnest Republican and took an active part in party affairs. His religious connection was with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Walker died of old age, December 3, 1892, and was buried in the old cemetery west of Macomb.

Mr. Walker was four times married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Rutan, was born and educated in Ohio, and to her he was married in 1829. Jane Sample became his second wife and bore him five children, namely: Matilda, Mary, Eliza, Lydia Jane and Martha. The third wife was formerly Mrs. Gash. His fourth marriage was to Mrs. Martha M. (Reed) Taylor, widow of J. C. Taylor, who bore him five children, namely: James E., Ella Rosamond, Lucius and Lucian (twins), and Hattie L. By Mr. Walker she had two daughters—Lillian Frances and Galetta Maude. Mrs. Walker's ancestry can be traced to a remote period. The first of the family to come to the United States was William Reed, who settled in Boston in 1630. George Washington was related to the Reed family.

WARD, Quinton C., for many years a highly-respected resident of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., and generally known throughout the county and the surrounding country as a sagacious and successful banker, was born in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, February 14, 1833. He is a son of Samuel and Harriet (White) Ward, natives of Washington County, Ky. His early ancestors on the paternal side came from North Carolina to Kentucky, where they settled and carried on farming. Grandfather Nathan Ward was born in Kentucky, and Grandmother Lucy (Fowler) Ward was a native of Maryland. Samuel Ward brought his family to Blandinsville Township,

McDonough County, in 1833, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. His son, Quinton C., grew up on the farm, attending the district schools of the neighborhood as opportunity offered, and assisting his uncle in farming. On leaving the farm, he engaged in merchandising, at Blandinsville, which he followed successfully for ten years. At the end of this period he entered into the banking business, in which he has since continued with successful results. As a financier Mr. Ward is sound and conservative, and his counsel is often sought in connection with investments.

On July 10, 1860, Mr. Ward was united in marriage with Aura Webb, who was born in Warren County, Ill., where in girlhood she received her education in the district schools. On political questions the opinions of Mr. Ward are in harmony with the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Macomb Lodge No. 17, Morse Chapter No. 19, and Macomb Commandery No. 61.

WARNER, Alfred.—One of the most thorough and reliable farmers of New Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill., is Alfred Warner, who was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., July 7, 1842, a son of James and Densie (Rust) Warner, the former a native of Chenango County, N. Y., and the latter of Connecticut. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of twelve children. In boyhood he attended the common schools and, in 1855, came with his parents to Illinois and settled on a farm in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County. In 1858 he changed his residence to Eldorado Township, making his home with J. E. Harris until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war. He was in the Western Army, operating along the Mississippi River, until September 10, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. On his return to McDonough County, he bought eighty acres of land in New Salem Township, to which he moved a year later and on which he has since lived. He had added to the extent of his farm until it now comprises 160 acres of the choicest farming land in the State.

On October 28, 1875, Mr. Warner was united in matrimony with Priscilla Cox, who was born



F. Kemper Westfall M.D.

in Guernsey County, Ohio, where she attended the common schools in her girlhood. Mr. and Mrs. Warner became the parents of five children, namely: Mary, who lives on the home farm; Alice, Mrs. Horace Harris; and Delphine, Harold and Carl, who remain under the parental roof. In politics, Mr. Warner gives his support to the Democratic party, and for a number of years he held the office of Road Commissioner. Fraternally, he is a member of the G. A. R. He is a man of correct habits and faithful to his obligations, being esteemed by his neighbors as a useful member of the community.

WATERS, Edward.—Among the most enterprising and substantial farmers of New Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill., is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Waters was born in New Orleans, La., June 11, 1843, a son of James and Ella (Keys) Waters, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of New Orleans. The parents of Mr. Waters died in New Orleans, and, when two years of age, he came with his brother to Morgan County, Ill., where he lived ten years, during which period he received a modicum of mental training in the district schools. He then came with William Rutledge to New Salem Township, McDonough County, where he worked four years for Clayburn Kerr, and continued his schooling when opportunity offered. He was afterward engaged in farming for one year and sold out his crop in order to join Company L, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, in which he enlisted September 3, 1861. He served in the Western Army in connection with a scouting expedition, was engaged in several skirmishes, and was mustered out in the fall of 1864. On returning to McDonough County he rented a farm in New Salem Township, which he cultivated for one year. About two years after his marriage, he bought forty acres of land in Section 26, New Salem Township, on which he lived thirteen years. Three years previously he had purchased 160 acres in Section 36, in the same township. He has made all the improvements, including a fine residence and all the out-buildings.

On December 7, 1865, Mr. Waters was joined in wedlock with Lydia L. Kerr, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., and after receiving her elementary instruction in the public schools, pursued a course of study in Bloomington

College. Ten children were the offspring of this union, as follows: Ella J., who died at the age of twenty-eight years; George; M. Het-tie and Gertrude, who are at home; Frank; Edward; Dora, who is at home; Grace, who died at the age of twenty years; Ralph, who died when three years old; and Vera, who is with her parents. On political issues Mr. Waters is a prominent Republican. He is an active partisan, and has served a term as Supervisor and filled the office of Road Commissioner. In fraternal affiliations, Mr. Waters is connected with the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P. Intelligent, energetic and honorable, he is one of the truly representative farmers of New Salem Township.

WATSON, Dugald A., a well-known and substantial farmer of Macomb Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in this county, March 4, 1853. His parents, Alexander and Isabel (Galbraith) Watson, were natives of Argyle-shire, Scotland. The grandfathers, Hugh Watson and Daniel Galbraith, were also of Scotch origin. Alexander Watson and his wife came from Scotland to the United States and, in 1851, located in McDonough County, where the father purchased a farm in Section 12, in Scotland Township. Both are now living retired in Macomb. Dugald A. Watson, who is the second of the seven children born to his parents, pursued his boyhood studies in the public school, after which he attended the Macomb Branch Normal School, remaining at home until he was twenty-seven years old. At that period he bought a farm of 160 acres in Sections 35 and 36, Macomb Township, which he has since successfully operated.

On February 19, 1880, Mr. Watson was united in marriage with Catherine McMillen, who was born in Scotland Township, where, in girlhood, she attended the public schools. The offspring of this union are: Alice C., Edgar and Clarence. As to religion, the subject of this sketch accepts the doctrine of the Presbyterian Church, and gives his political support to the Republican party. In 1895 and 1896 he held the office of Supervisor, and has served as School Director since 1893. Fraternally, Mr. Watson is identified with the M. W. A.

WATSON, Hugh (deceased), formerly one of the most prominent and prosperous merchants of Macomb, Ill., was born near Campbelltown,

Argyleshire, Scotland, March 26, 1851, a son of Alexander and Isabella (Galbraith) Watson, natives of Scotland. Alexander Watson was a farmer by occupation, and, in 1857, came with his family to the United States. Proceeding west to Illinois, he located in the vicinity of Camp Creek, McDonough County, subsequently removing to Scotland Township, the same county, where he bought a farm and carried on agriculture until 1893. At that period he retired from active life and moved to Macomb, Ill., where he and his wife now reside.

In his boyhood Hugh Watson attended the district schools in Scotland Township, and later pursued a course of study in the Branch College, Macomb. Following this he worked for his father on the farm, and afterward he and his brother operated a threshing machine. About the year 1889 Mr. Watson bought the interest of Mr. Brooking, of the firm of Scott & Brooking, hardware and implement dealers, and was engaged in this line up to the time of his death, which occurred June 30, 1892. His untimely demise was the result of an accident which befell him while in the public service and engaged in the discharge of his official duty as Alderman of Macomb. He was a member of the Water Works Committee of the City Council, and was occupied in inspecting the construction of that system, when a scaffolding fell and struck his head, inflicting fatal injuries from which he died a few hours later. Mr. Watson was a liberal-minded and public-spirited man, was a model citizen, and took a constant and lively interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the community.

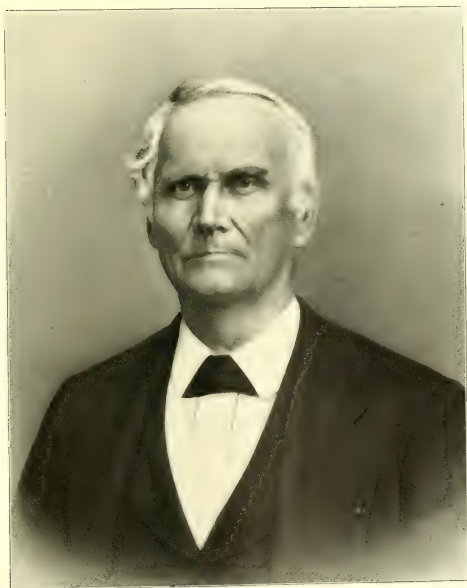
On March 29, 1882, Mr. Watson was married to Jennie S. Blazer, who was born November 3, 1854, near Table Grove, McDonough County, Ill., and in girlhood received her education in the schools in the vicinity of her home. She is a daughter of David and Nancy A. (Cavitt) Blazer, natives of Pennsylvania, where they became husband and wife. The Blazer family came west in 1853, and located in McDonough County. Dr. David Blazer, Mrs. Watson's father, enlisted at Chicago, in 1862, in the Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, in which he served three years. He lost his health during this period, and was honorably discharged. On account of the impairment of his health, he was compelled to retire from the practice of his profession and to undertake the

operation of a farm. He died March 26, 1873, and his widow now resides in Macomb. Dr. Blazer was a Presbyterian in his religious belief, and in politics, gave his support to the Republican party.

To Mr. and Mrs. Watson were born five children, namely: Alza C., a teacher in the public schools of Macomb; Florence M., a stenographer in the Illinois Manufacturing Company, of Macomb; Ruth E., who took a business-college course in Macomb; Irene A., who is a pupil in the Macomb High School; and Hugh Ivan, who died at the age of eight months. The four daughters are especially bright and intelligent young ladies, and their mother, who presides over the domestic circle in their pleasant home at No. 624 East Jackson Street, Macomb, is a most worthy and estimable woman.

In politics, Hugh Watson was an earnest Republican. Besides serving as Alderman, he held the office of Township Clerk for a number of years, and served a long period as Supervisor. While filling this office he was a member of the committee which supervised the erection of the County Poor House. Religiously, the subject of this sketch was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. In fraternal affiliation, he was identified with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A. In all the relations of life he was loyal to the highest ideals. He was a lover of home, a devoted husband and father, and the object of warm regard from hosts of friends throughout the city and county.

WATSON, John, who has been engaged in farming in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., for more than half a century, is a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, where he was born March 9, 1824, a son of Hugh and Jane (McMillan) Watson, also natives of Scotland. Mr. Watson is the eldest of a family of five children, four of whom were boys. He learned the shoemaker's trade in Scotland after finishing his schooling in Glasgow, and worked there until he was thirty-two years old. The family then emigrated to the United States, proceeding directly to McDonough County, Ill., where they arrived in August, 1851. Three years later, together with his brothers and sister, he bought a farm in the north half of Section 12, Scotland Township, and lived with them until 1857. He then built a house and moved to his portion of the farm, to which he added until he had 200



J. O. L. Wilson

acres, eighty acres of which he has sold to his son. At first he worked at shoemaking together with farming, but later abandoned the trade work and devoted his whole attention to agriculture. When Mr. Watson came to this country the land was unbroken prairie, and very hard work was necessary in order to place it in cultivation. The timber used for his fences and buildings was hauled a distance of twenty-five miles.

On January 15, 1857, the subject of this sketch was married to Janette Douglas, who was born in Roxburyshire, Scotland, where she attended public school in her youth. Four children blessed this union, namely: Janette (Mrs. John McAllister), a resident of Scotland Township; Margaret (Mrs. Alexander McMillan), also living in that township; John H.; and Sarah, who lives across the road from the old homestead. Mr. Watson's religious belief is based on the creed of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Republican. He has done his full share in developing McDonough County, and the material and moral conditions, now observable in Scotland Township, attest the earnestness of his endeavors and those of his contemporaries.

WEAR, George M., a successful farmer and stock-raiser, located on his fine farm of 153½ acres just southwest of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Lamoine Township, McDonough County, December 29, 1870, and received a thorough education in the public and Normal schools. He is a son of Hugh and Caroline (Holstine) Wear, who were born in McDonough County, the father in Lamoine Township. The paternal grandparents were Joseph and Mary (Downs) Wear, the former a native either of Virginia or of Tennessee. On the maternal side the grandparents were George and Matilda Holstine, the latter born in 1812. Great-grandfather Wear came to McDonough County in 1832 with his family of three sons and three daughters. Here he pre-empted land, which he cleared and cultivated until 1870, when he died. Grandfather Wear died November 20, 1894, at the age of eighty years. His son, Hugh, one of six children, lives in Lamoine Township on land which the great-grandfather obtained from the Government. George M. Wear, who is the third of five children born on the original homestead, lived there until

1894. He then moved to a farm about half a mile away, where he remained two years, and then moved to grandfather Wear's farm in the same township. There he lived until March 1, 1904, when he bought and occupied his present farm. His main crops are corn and grass, and he raises horses, hogs and cattle. He is an intelligent, energetic and progressive farmer, and his diligent application to the tasks before him, together with systematic methods, is producing most satisfactory results.

Mr. Wear was married December 16, 1894, to Glona Fugate, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Five children have resulted from this union: Fay, Fern, Miriam, Pauline and Helen. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and fraternally, is a member of the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A.

WEIRATHER, George L., proprietor of a flourishing milling establishment in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1869, and there attended the common school in his neighborhood. He is a son of Ferdinand Weirather, a mechanic by occupation, who was a native of Germany, and Natalia (Weidensee) Weirather, who was also of German birth. Mr. Weirather came to McDonough County in 1894. For two years he was engaged in the ice business, and then commenced learning the milling business. In July, 1903, he leased the mill previously conducted by Nagle Brothers, where he does all kinds of milling in hard spring and native wheat, together with grinding corn, etc. The mill, which is of 100 barrels capacity, and located on both the railroad lines here, is equipped with all facilities for successful operation, and handles large quantities of feed. Under the careful and diligent management of Mr. Weirather its patronage is constantly increasing. The subject of this sketch was married in October, 1891, to Anna Albrecht, who was born in McDonough County.

WELCH, William D., who has been for a long time successfully operating his fine farm in Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Tennessee Township, McDonough County, January 17, 1834. He is a son of Jefferson and Adella (Caldwell) Welch, natives of Kentucky. Jefferson Welch and Adella Caldwell came to McDonough County in 1833, and their

marriage took place in that county the same year, making the second wedding ceremony performed in the county. The father, who served in the Black Hawk War, entered land in Tennessee Township, and, after clearing it, followed farming and stock-raising. William D. Welch obtained what mental instruction he could in the common schools of the neighborhood as opportunity offered, while assisting his father on the farm, also attending the college at Abingdon, Ill. He bought his present farm of 160 acres in Section 27, Hire Township, in 1871, and has made all the improvements on it, being the final owner of about 600 acres of choice farming land, all of which he has since sold but 160 acres.

Mr. Welch was married on February 28, 1877, to Eliza Hoffman, of Missouri, a daughter of Payton and Elizabeth (Milburn) Hoffman, natives of Kentucky. The children born of this union are as follows: Frank, Samuel, Anna (Mrs. W. D. Null), who resides in Hancock County, Ill.; Arthur, Jefferson, Essie, Robert and Melvin. Mr. Welch is a member of the Baptist Church, and politically, a supporter of the Democratic party. He has served one term as Road Commissioner and filled other local offices. He is a man of intelligence and strict probity, and has lived an irreproachable life. His success in agricultural pursuits is but the natural result of many years of industrious application to the work before him, and of frugal and upright habits of living.

WESTFALL, Alonzo M., M. D., who is well known to the residents of Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill., and to the people of the surrounding country, as a skillful and successful physician and surgeon here practicing, is a native of Iowa, where he was born August 29, 1844. He is a son of Fielding L. and Malinda (Stapleton) Westfall, the former born in Ohio, and the latter in Indiana. Fielding L. Westfall was also a physician. He and his wife first settled in Macomb in 1845, moving thence to Prairie City in 1856, where he continued the practice of medicine until his death, in 1871, at the age of fifty-three years. His widow is still living at the age of ninety-one years, and makes her home with her son, the subject of this sketch.

After receiving his early education in the public school of his neighborhood, Dr. A. M.

Westfall completed his literary studies in the Prairie City High School, then studied medicine with his father, and commenced practice in connection with him in 1870. He has enjoyed for many years a large and lucrative patronage, and commands the confidence and respect of those to whom he renders professional service, and of the public in general. Dr. Westfall was united in marriage, March 16, 1864, with Mary A. Murray, a daughter of William and Lavina Murray, of Canton, Ill., and the Doctor and his wife have three children: Minnie A., William L., and Frank Kemper, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Macomb, Ill. Politically, Dr. Westfall is a Republican, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being present Past Master of Golden Gate Lodge No. 248, Prairie City; also a member of the I. O. O. F. and M. W. of A.

WESTFALL, Elnathan Kemper, M. D.—Among the veteran physicians of Western Illinois, whose careers have rounded to the credit of the medical profession in that section of the State, Bushnell, McDonough County, may well lay claim to one of the oldest, as to length of residence, in the person of Dr. Westfall, his life there having spanned a period of more than half a century, and his administration of the benefits of the healing art having extended through two generations of patients. His name is familiar as a household word to the people of Bushnell and the surrounding country, and his timely presence has been welcomed as an assurance of relief from the pangs of sickness in many homes. Dr. Westfall was born in Thorntown, Boone County, Ind., on January 8, 1839, the second son of Cornelius and Sarah (Davis) Westfall. His father was born March 7, 1778, in a stockade fort where the town of Beverley, W. Va., now stands. The mother, Sarah (Davis) Westfall, was born in the vicinity of Trenton, N. J., February 16, 1787.

The ancestors of the Westfall family were natives of Westphalia, Germany. During the Revolutionary War, Jacob Westfall, father of Cornelius, was an officer in the Virginia contingent of the Continental Army, and was in command of the stockade above mentioned at the time of the birth of Cornelius. The latter was variously occupied during his career, being successively a teacher, merchant, surveyor and farmer. He served with the troops of General



Adeline G. Wiser

George Rogers Clark during the raids on the Indian towns in 1781, holding the position of First Lieutenant in Capt. George Jackson's company of Virginia State Regiment (Col. Zachariah Morgan). For disability incurred in this service he drew a pension during the last few years of his life, it being continued to his wife, Mary (King) Westfall, from 1838 (when she was eighty years of age) until her death in 1845. Jacob Westfall was also County Lieutenant of Randolph County, Va., in 1792, as such officer organizing and controlling the militia of the county. One of his verbatim reports appears in Volume 5, pp. 575-576 "Calendar of Virginia State Papers," on file in the State Library at Indianapolis, Ind. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Westfall was also a member of the colony which located the present city of Dayton, Ohio, and taught the first school opened there. Under the official authority of Miami County, he platted the town of Troy, Ohio, and as the county's agent, sold the lots thus platted. At one time he attended to nearly all the official business of Miami County, and for twenty-four years served in the capacity of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of that county. At a later period, he founded the village of Thorntown, Ind., on ground which was his property, the place being laid out in 1830. During the War of 1812, Cornelius Westfall was connected with the commissary department of the army which had its headquarters near Fort Wayne, and purchased cattle in the Ohio settlements, driving them through a wilderness beset by hostile Indians, in order to provide the troops with beef. Other supplies he transported on pack-horses. In 1854 he settled in Macomb, Ill., where he died September 8, 1856.

The childhood and early youth of Dr. Westfall were passed under the parental roof, and by the home fireside he received from a dutiful mother the rudiments of his mental education. He went to school in the old, red school-house at Thorntown, Ind., and was afterwards a pupil in the Mount Pleasant country school, near Bardolph, McDonough County, all his elementary education being obtained in buildings containing but a single room. When about seventeen years old the death of his father devolved upon him the care of his mother and sisters, and he was compelled to relinquish the leisurely life he had previously led, and con-

front the necessity of hard work. The next ten years he devoted to farming and school teaching, and these pursuits occupied his time until the outbreak of the Civil War. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under the command of the lamented Capt. D. P. Wells, of which he was elected Orderly Sergeant on its organization. He was afterward promoted to be Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant, and served in the latter capacity until January 20, 1862, when he resigned on account of ill health. After some time spent in study of medicine with his brother, Dr. B. R. Westfall, of Macomb, in the winter of 1866-67, he took a course of lectures in the Hahnemann Medical College, in Chicago, and in May following, commenced the practice of his profession in Bushnell, Ill. In the nearly two-score years that have elapsed since that event, he has become an object of respect and confidence to hosts of people as a skillful and faithful physician, and, despite all the wear and strain of a long and arduous career, is still ready to make prompt and efficient response to the summons of duty.

Dr. Westfall has been twice married. His first wife was Emma Curl, to whom he was wedded in 1873, and who died the same year. On October 16, 1879, he was united in marriage, at Bushnell, Ill., with Irene Wann, who was born in Butler County, Pa., July 19, 1855. Mrs. Westfall is a daughter of Curtis Wann, who removed from Pennsylvania to Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., when she was but a child. Her father located in Bushnell, where he conducted a machine shop and foundry. He died at Salina, Kans., in 1900. Four children were the result of this union, namely: Mary Harriet, born February 28, 1881; Clara Ella, who was born July 4, 1883, and died December 15, 1886; Curtis Cornelius, born July 14, 1886; and Beverly Kemper, born November 1, 1893.

In politics, Dr. Westfall is a Republican. His first vote for a presidential candidate was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he has ever since maintained an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party. For a considerable period he was an influential factor in its local councils, and took an active part in its campaigns. He held the office of Alderman in Bushnell for two terms, and was a member of the County Board of Supervisors. He served as Representative in the Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth General

Assemblies of Illinois, and acted in the capacity of Postmaster of Bushnell three terms. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., K. of P. and M. W. A. He is also actively identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, and a regular attendant of the State Encampment.

Dr. Westfall has made his home in McDonough County for more than fifty-two years, during which period he has not been absent from its borders for any considerable length of time, except on three occasions, viz.: In 1858, when he spent a summer in Kansas; in 1861-62, while serving in the Civil War, and in 1864, when he made a trip to Montana with oxen, in order to regain the health which his experience in the army had impaired. He is hale and hearty at the age of sixty-eight years, and continues in the active practice of his profession. Genial in temperament, with spirits as elastic and buoyant as in life's meridian, he is still a vivacious and cordially welcome figure in the social life of the community with which he has been so long and conspicuously identified.

WESTFALL, Frank Kemper, M. D., a physician of high prominence, who at the outset of his career has already attained a successful practice in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Prairie City, that State, January 21, 1880. He is a son of Alonzo Madison and Mary Ann (Murray) Westfall, the former having been a skillful and highly respected physician in Prairie City, Ill. Macomb was also the home of the paternal grandfather, who was a carpenter by trade, and built some dwellings and stores which are now landmarks of the olden times. He later studied medicine and practiced seventeen years in Prairie City, Ill., up to the date of his death. His widow is still living, and is one of the two or three surviving members of the Universalist Church, of Macomb.

The subject of this sketch graduated from the Prairie City High School in 1898. During vacation he clerked in a grocery, and afterward worked one year in a clothing store. He commenced the study of medicine in 1899, at Ensworth Medical College, in Missouri, where he spent one year. He then went to Chicago, where he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated in May, 1903. In this institution he was favored with an alternate internship. He came from Prairie

City to Macomb in June, 1903, and commenced practice as a homeopathic physician. Within a brief period he has built up a good practice, making a specialty of children's diseases. He enjoys the confidence of his patients to an unusual degree for one of limited experience in the profession.

On September 15, 1904, at St. Joseph, Mo., Dr. Westfall was united in marriage with Dixie D. Hyde, who was born July 20, 1884. Her grandfather was a very wealthy man, and was one of the first settlers of St. Joseph. There he owned at one time, what is now Hyde Park and Hyde Valley. On political issues, Dr. Westfall takes his stand with the Republican party, and in religious faith, is a Presbyterian. He is also a member of the Ustion Medical Fraternity, of the McDonough County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association; is also affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., as a member of Prairie City Lodge No. 248, and with the B. P. O. E. No. 1009. The subject of this sketch is attached to the medical staff of Marietta Phelps Hospital, and is laying the foundation of a useful and successful professional career.

WETZEL, Granville L., who is the manager of a grain elevator in New Philadelphia, McDonough County, Ill., and also cultivates a farm in the vicinity, was born in Fulton County, Ill., September 21, 1849, a son of George and Sarah (Nebergall) Wetzel, of whom the former was born in Pennsylvania, and the latter, in Virginia. The father was, by trade, a cabinet-maker and carpenter, but when he came to Fulton County he engaged in agricultural pursuits. The subject of this sketch obtained his early instruction in the public schools of his neighborhood, and in 1876 came to Mound Township, McDonough County, where he was engaged in farming until 1900. At that period he took charge of Harris & Warren's grain elevator in New Philadelphia, in connection with which he also handles coal. The capacity of this elevator, which is situated on the Toledo, Peoria & Western tracks, is 30,000 bushels. Mr. Wetzel also operates a farm of eighty acres in Section 23, Mound Township. He is an intelligent and methodical farmer and his elevator management is efficient and successful.

On March 20, 1873, Mr. Wetzel was united in marriage with Sarah C. Butler, who was born



HUGH WILSON AND FAMILY

in Virginia. Three children have resulted from their union, namely: Edward L., Orville G. and Sherman A. Politically, Mr. Wetzel is a Republican. He served five years as Assessor of Mound Township, was also a member of the Board of Trustees, and at present is serving a two years' term as Supervisor of Mound Township. Fraternally, Mr. Wetzel is connected with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W.

WHALEN, Thomas P., well known in Macomb, Ill., as the proprietor of a thriving meat market, was born in Colchester Township, McDonough County, February 28, 1871, and there obtained his schooling. His father and mother, Peter and Bridget (Ryan) Whalen, were natives of Ireland, born in County Galway. His paternal grandfather, Peter Whalen, and his grandfather on the maternal side, John Ryan, were also born in County Galway. Peter Whalen came from Ireland to the United States in 1855, and spent a year in Pennsylvania, whence he came to Colchester Township, McDonough County. After remaining here eighteen months, he went to California and was engaged in gold-mining for four years. In 1866 he returned to Colchester Township, and was employed in the coal mines. He died January 27, 1895. He was the father of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth.

At the age of twenty-two years Thomas P. Whalen began working in the clay mines in McDonough County, and continued thus two years. He then married, and was for ten years engaged in farming in Colchester Township. At the end of this period he moved to Macomb, where he was employed in various ways for some time. In December, 1904, he went into the meat business on East Jackson Street, and conducts the only extensive meat market in this part of the city.

Mr. Whalen was married October 3, 1893, to Mattie Upp, who was born and educated in Macomb. Their union has resulted in four children, namely: Adelia, Estella, Deward and Mary. Politically, Mr. Whalen votes the Democratic ticket. In religious belief, he is a Catholic, and fraternally, is a member of the K. of C. The subject of this sketch is energetic, diligent and straightforward in his business dealings and is meeting with that degree of success which such characteristics merit.

WHEELER, Richmond W., a prominent and prosperous manufacturer of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Pleasant Mount, Wayne County, Pa., November 6, 1830, a son of H. J. Wheeler and Marietta (Chittenden) Wheeler, both natives of Connecticut, the father of Winsted and the mother of Guilford.

The subject of this sketch availed himself in early life of the opportunities afforded by the public schools of his locality, and afterward devoted his attention to blacksmithing, carriage trimming, harness making and farming. In 1869, he came to Illinois and located in Knox County, where he followed the trade of a harness-maker. He moved to Bushnell in December, 1871, and entered into business with Nelson La Foutette & Co., who were engaged in the manufacture of pumps. The firm is now known as the Bushnell Pump Company—Mr. Nelson having retired—and makes all kinds of wooden pumps, wind-mills, croquette sets, wooden tanks, etc. It employs about twenty men besides salesmen on the road, who dispose of the output throughout the West and Northwest. The plant is situated on the tracks of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads.

In February, 1857, Mr. Wheeler was married to Clarissa B. Hubbell, who was born in Hancock County, N. Y., and two children have resulted from this union, namely: Thomas H. and Harriet C. (Mrs. Mack Pinckley). Mr. Wheeler is a careful and clear-headed business man and possesses the qualities essential to success. Politically, he is a Republican, and has been a member of the School Board for a number of years, serving also as a member of the City Council; is also an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

WHITE, Samuel M., who is extensively engaged in stock-raising and general farming in Tennessee Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that township July 19, 1850, and there availed himself of the opportunities afforded by the common schools in his vicinity. He is a son of Stephen A. and Elizabeth (McGee) White, and a grandson of Thomas White and Samuel McGee. Stephen A. White, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, came to Tennessee Township in 1840 and worked on a farm, marrying shortly after his arrival. Before his marriage he lived with the parents of

the lady who became his wife. He purchased land, in which he dealt for a number of years, and in 1885 retired from active efforts, moving to Colchester, McDonough County. He died in Macomb, Ill., in 1895.

Samuel M. White is the fourth of a family of ten children—seven boys and three girls. He lived with his parents until he reached the age of twenty years, when he married. He bought eighty-one acres of land in Chalmers Township, McDonough County, where he lived until January 1, 1877, when he sold out and bought a little over ninety acres in Tennessee Township, where he lived until February 1, 1894. He then moved to a farm of 400 acres which he owned in the same township. To this property he has added until he now owns 747 acres, all in Tennessee Township. He is considered one of the most substantial and successful farmers in this portion of the State.

Mr. White's first wife was Susan Burford, a native of McDonough County, to whom he was married November 4, 1869. The children of this union were Gertrude (Mrs. Harry Moon), and Maude (Mrs. O. A. Bolles). Some time after he was left a widower Mr. White took, for his second wife, Mary Frances Mort, who was born in Hancock County, Ill., where she enjoyed the advantages of the common schools. Four children are the offspring of this union, namely: Ernest L., Erwin N., Harry L. and Ina, all of whom are at home. In politics, Mr. White is a Democrat, and fraternally, belongs to the A. O. U. W.

WHITTLESEY, Simeon, a stationary engineer, of Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Kenyon, N. H., May 14, 1845, a son of John R. and Ann (Whittier) Whittlesey, natives of New Hampshire, the former also born at Kenyon. John R. Whittlesey came with his family to Canton, Ill., at an early period, journeying by water. He was engaged in farming near Canton for eight years. Subsequently he located in the vicinity of Walnut Grove, Ill., where he bought eighty acres of land in Section 16, Walnut Grove Township, on which he continued farming.

Simeon Whittlesey is the fifth of a family of eight children, six of whom were boys. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-five years old, when he went to work at boiler-making in Bushnell, Ill. He was afterward

employed as engineer in a brick yard. He has worked in Bushnell and in its vicinity since 1864, except during a period of four years spent as an engineer in Iowa. His eldest brother, Duran, was fireman on the first coal-burning locomotive that was run through Macomb on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. He first came to Macomb as engineer for the old Eagle Pottery Works, in which he was employed five years. On May 10, 1896, he went to work for the Macomb Pottery Company, where he is still engaged. His brother, Duran, is running a flouring mill in Canton, Ill., and Rush W., the brother next in age, who was a farmer in Creston, Iowa, died in 1880. The third brother, William A., was formerly Superintendent of the Bushnell Water Works. His eldest sister died in California in March, 1903. The sister next in age lives in Beatrice, Neb. His youngest brother, Alfred, who was an engineer in Bushnell, Ill., died June 22, 1891.

On December 6, 1878, Mr. Whittlesey was married to Mary A. Young, who was born and schooled in Walnut Grove Township. Two children, Osie May (Mrs. Ray Brooking) and Margaret A., resulted from this union. Mr. Whittlesey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, politically, a Republican, and fraternally, belongs to the I. O. O. F.

WHITTLESEY, W. H., former Superintendent of the City Water Works, of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., is a native of New Hampshire, where he was born in 1840. Mr. Whittlesey settled in Fulton County, Ill., in 1859, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1880. In 1893 he took charge of the Bushnell Water Works as Superintendent. These works were established in 1889, and are owned by the city. The system was organized for the purpose of supplying the city with water for domestic and fire-extinguishing uses. It includes three wells, each 100 feet deep; one well, 1,351 deep; two reservoirs, with a capacity of 36,000 gallons each, and a 40,000-gallon standpipe. The water comes through sandstone. Two pressure pumps are used, having a capacity of 400 gallons per minute, with two boilers of sixty-horse power each. There are from three and one-half to four miles of main, and fifty hydrants for fire protection. The works pump 150,000 gallons per day, and the operating expenses are \$100 per month. Mr. Whittlesey resigned his posi-



C. H. Wright

tion as Superintendent of the Water Works in the spring of 1906, and the City Council adopted the following preambles and resolution as an evidence of the public sentiment regarding him and his official labors:

"WHEREAS, Mr. W. H. Whittlesey has served the City of Bushnell for nearly thirteen years in the official capacity of Superintendent of Water Works, to the entire satisfaction of the City Council and citizens of the city, but is now determined to retire; and,

"WHEREAS, This city is justly proud of its system of Water Works, the efficiency of which depended largely upon the watchful care of the Superintendent; and,

"WHEREAS, The said task has been very arduous, involving service all days during the year, besides many night calls on account of fires; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this council, in accepting the resignation of Mr. W. H. Whittlesey, hereby tender him a vote of thanks and respect for his long, faithful service in the capacity of Superintendent of Water Works."

Mr. Whittlesey married Abbie J. Hersey, who was born in McDonough County, and the children (all sons) resulting from their union are: Abdellah, Ward and William.

WILSON, Hugh, one of the oldest living residents of McDonough County, was born in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., April 4, 1832, and in his boyhood here obtained what education was afforded by the primitive schools of that period. He is a son of John and Martha V. (Vance) Wilson, natives of Jackson County, Tenn. They came to McDonough County in 1826, and were the first settlers in the county, which then constituted a part of Schuyler County. They were married in 1828, being the first white people wedded in the county. After marriage they settled on a farm where they spent the remainder of their lives. Hugh Wilson was one of a family of twelve children, six boys and six girls, of whom all the boys and one girl are still living. He is living on the quarter-section of land on which he was born and reared, and has never had any other residence, with the exception of one year, when he lived in the village of Industry. He has, however, made three trips to California, spending a year on each trip. Mr. Wilson has been afflicted with rheumatism since 1885, but aside

from this is well preserved and hearty, as is also the companion who has shared his joys and sorrows for half a century. Two noble types of the hardy pioneers, who have together confronted many dangers and together endured untold privations, still together they abide in the old homestead envired by the affectionate care of a son and a daughter, who count it among their chief pleasures to minister to the comfort of their parents.

Mr. Wilson was married January 14, 1855, to Harriet Hobart, a native of Oneida County, N. Y., where she received her early education. The children resulting from their union are as follows: Nancy Ann (Mrs. W. P. Skiles), of Nebraska; Milo, at home; Traverse, also of Nebraska; Marilla B. (Mrs. J. P. Young), who died at the age of thirty-eight years; Mortimer, of Industry, Ill.; Carr, of California; Edward, of Colorado; Minnie (Mrs. C. E. Burnham), of Industry; Carrie, who is at home; Guy, of Industry; Roy, a resident of Alma, Neb.; and William, of Headrick, Okla. Politically, the subject of this sketch upholds the doctrines of the Prohibition party. He has held the office of constable for three terms. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M.

The parents of Mrs. Hugh Wilson were William Hobart, a native of Ireland, and Achsah Ingraham, of New York. They came to Industry Township, McDonough County, in 1850, removed to Iowa in the fall of 1859, and both died in that State. They were the parents of eleven children, Mrs. Hugh Wilson being the third. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson celebrated their golden wedding anniversary January 14, 1905. It is the devout prayer, not only of the children of this worthy father and mother spared from the pioneer period, but of their hosts of friends throughout McDonough County, that they may long survive as exemplars of those virtues which distinguished the early settlers of this region.

WILSON, James Vance, a veteran farmer of McDonough County, Ill., where he has lived for seventy years, was born in Industry Township, McDonough County, December 11, 1835, and is the fifth of twelve children born to his parents. In boyhood he attended the district school in his vicinity, and remained on the paternal homestead until he reached the age of nineteen years. He then worked for two years

on various farms, after which he kept a grocery in Industry village for the same length of time. In 1861 he bought a farm in the southwest part of Industry Township, on which he lived five years. This he then sold and bought the place where he now resides. His first purchase was eighty acres, to which he afterward added another eighty acres, and continued making additions until his present holdings amount to 400 acres. On this property he has erected the buildings and made all other improvements. He is quite a traveler, having made trips to California and Mexico.

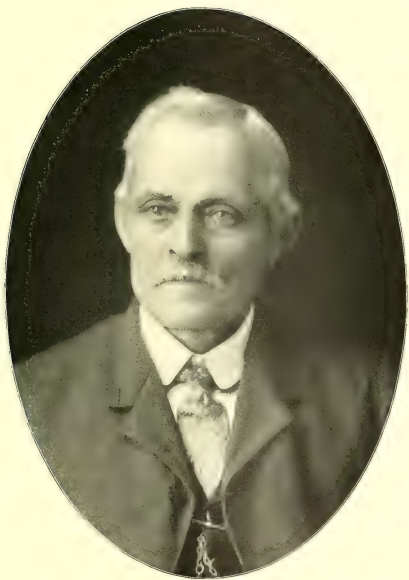
On January 22, 1856, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Permillis Adkinson, who was born and schooled in McDonough County. Two children were the offspring of this union, namely: Paris, born in 1856; and Thomas who ly: Paris, born in 1856, and died February 17, 1858. The mother of these children died February 10, 1858. On October 11, 1859, Mr. Wilson married Clara S. Adkinson and the issue of their union was fourteen children, as follows: John A., born September 16, 1861; Leroy, born August 17, 1863; Amaranth, born November 1, 1865; Price, born December 21, 1867; Veronia, born December 7, 1869; Marguerite, born February 20, 1872; Eva, born February 22, 1874; Bernice, born October 3, 1876; Alva, who was born March 20, 1879, and died August 4, 1880; Nova, born May 1, 1881; Calvin, born March 12, 1884; Melvin born on the same date as Calvin, and Dottie, born September 25, 1887. On political questions Mr. Wilson is in accord with the Democratic party, has served one term as Supervisor. Fraternally, he is a member of the A. S. & A. M. The agricultural career of John Vance Wilson clearly demonstrates what measure of success is possible to one possessing the traits that have dominated his life—honesty, industry, energy and indomitable perseverance.

WILSON, John O. C. (deceased), one of the earliest residents of Macomb, Ill., as he was one of the worthiest, and the first of its citizens to perform the functions of Mayor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 12, 1805, and died in Macomb, March 18, 1880. He was a son of Robert and Elizabeth (O'Connor) Wilson, natives of Ireland. An ancestor of his mother, also named John O'Connor, was supposed to be akin to the royal blood of Ireland.

The O'Connor castle still stands. Both of his parents were very young when they came to the United States. His mother, when a little child, came to Philadelphia with her brother, who died six months after their arrival, leaving her without kindred. By occupation his father was a shoemaker. Although the subject of this sketch enjoyed but meager facilities for school instruction in his youth, he contrived, by dint of close application to his studies, to secure a fair common-school education. After his school days were over he learned the trade of a hatter, at which he worked from place to place. He was fond of visiting new scenes, and, with this inclination, traveled over a greater part of the country, tarrying briefly in one town and then journeying to another which attracted his attention. After his marriage in Kentucky he came to Illinois in 1833, buying a farm on which he lived eighteen months, and which is now owned by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Hettie Wilson.

On May 12, 1829, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage, at Lebanon, Ky., with Adeline L. Purdy. Her grandfather came from Ireland to the United States at an early period. He purchased a farm for each of his six sons, and presented each one with a slave. Some of these farms were situated on the site of the present city of Lebanon. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of ten children, four of whom died, unnamed, in infancy. The others are as follows: Cincinnatus, deceased; Elizabeth Ann (Mrs. Clark), deceased; Cornelia, who lives with her mother; Dr. Robert Henry, a dentist in Kentucky; Samuel P., deceased; and Charles, who died at the age of one year. The mother of this family, commonly called "Grandma Wilson," was born January 28, 1810. She lives in Macomb, does her own work, and is as sprightly and interesting as many persons at a much younger age. In her ninety-sixth year, her mind is clear and her memory retentive.

Politically, Mr. Wilson was in early life a Whig. After the Civil War, he espoused the cause of the Democratic party. He served as Assessor of his township, filled the office of Deputy Sheriff, under "Dan" Campbell, was School Commissioner and School Superintendent, and was elected the first Mayor of Macomb. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. Religiously, he became a member of the Presbyterian Church about six years



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before his death. John O'Connor Wilson was a man of keen intellect, broad information and strong force of character. He was, withal, a person of kindly nature and cordial sentiment. He possessed in a large measure the precise qualities essential to a civic official in the pioneer period, and left the lasting impress of his life on the early history of Macomb.

WILSON, John W., who, for the past ten years, has been engaged in farming operations in Emmet Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Leeds, England, March 8, 1836, a son of Mark and Bessie (Naylor) Wilson, both natives of England. The grandfather, Robert Wilson, was an Englishman, who married a lady named Willis, also of English birth. In early life, after finishing his school studies, John W. Wilson learned the trade of a molder. In his twenty-first year, he came to the United States and worked at his trade in Boston, Mass., until the following year, when he went to St. Louis, and was there employed as a molder for two years, afterward being engaged in coal-mining for several years. When he came to Emmet Township he bought an eighty-acre farm, to which he soon after added forty acres more, which contained a vein of coal called the Randolph Mine. The mining portion he subsequently sold and purchased forty acres additional, and on this tract of 120 acres, he is engaged in general farming and raising cattle, hogs and horses. He is an industrious, careful and thrifty farmer.

On September 27, 1859, Mr. Wilson was married to Mary Teasdale, who was born and educated in Kendall, England. They became the parents of the following named children: George (deceased), Mark, John, Albert, Willis M., Mary (deceased), Laura and Frederick. In his religious associations, Mr. Wilson is a Methodist, and politically, has cast his fortunes with the Populist party. He has held the office of School Trustee and Director, and has also served as Justice of the Peace.

WILSON, Mark, who is successfully engaged in cultivating a farm of 110 acres which he owns in Sections 32 and 33, Emmet Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born June 2, 1862, in St. Louis County, Mo., a son of John W. and Mary A. (Teasdale) Wilson, natives of Eng-

land, which was also the native land of the grandfather, Mark Wilson. John W. Wilson, the father, was by trade a molder, and was also engaged in coal-mining until the subject of this sketch was one year old, when he moved to a farm in McDonough County containing coal land, upon which he operated a mine. Mark Wilson, the son, lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, when he went to California and worked in the red woods at Humboldt Bay for a year and a half. He then returned home and bought a farm in Emmet Township, McDonough County, where he lived five years. At the end of this period he sold out and bought another farm in the same township, which he cultivated for six years. This he also sold and removed to Macomb, where he spent one year, and then purchased his present farm, where he has lived since 1899.

Mr. Wilson was married January 24, 1889, to Mary L. Rorer, who was born in McDonough County, where she attended the public school. Three children have blessed their union, namely: Ralph Ernest, Mark Earl and Claude Frederick. Mr. Wilson is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, politically, is a Republican, and has held the office of Town Collector two terms. He was elected Supervisor in the spring of 1904, and has rendered faithful and efficient service in both positions. Fraternally, he is identified with the I. O. O. F.

WILSON, William, Jr., an enterprising and successful farmer of Bethel Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Industry Township, McDonough County, August 13, 1878, a son of Hugh and Harriet (Hobert) Wilson, the former born in McDonough County and the latter in the State of New York. The paternal grandfather was John Wilson, and the grandfather on the maternal side was William Hobert, a native of Ireland. Grandfather John Wilson was the first white settler in McDonough County, where he was engaged in farming on pre-empted land in Industry Township.

William Wilson, Jr., was the youngest of a family of twelve children, and lived at home with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-one years. He then married and was engaged in farming on the home place for two years. Later he bought 380 acres of land in Bethel Township, on which he is engaged in

general farming and raising cattle, hogs and horses. His crops are chiefly corn, small grain and grass.

Mr. Wilson was married, August 22, 1899, to Maria Lillian Chipman, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill., where she attended the public schools. Two children are the offspring of this union, namely: Erma Rose, born June 14, 1900; and Gordon Earl, born September 14, 1901. Mrs. Wilson is a daughter of Levi and Maria Elizabeth (Swink) Chipman, born, respectively, in the State of Delaware and in Schuyler County, Ill. Her grandparents were Levi and Julia Chipman, and Peter and Elizabeth (Bechtol) Swink—the two last named having been natives of Kentucky.

Politically, Mr. Wilson is a supporter of the Prohibition party, and in religious faith, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he is connected with the M. W. and I. O. O. F. Few of the most prosperous farmers of Bethel Township have made a better record within so brief a period as has the subject of this sketch.

WINSLOW, Melvin T. (deceased).—Versatility and broad usefulness characterized the career of Melvin T. Winslow, who was a resident of Illinois from 1855 until his lamented death in Galesburg, December 23, 1904. Preferring a commercial life to a professional one, Mr. Winslow became known as a bookkeeper, banker, furniture and real-estate dealer, and holder of important Republican offices. Mr. Winslow came from a family of which much might reasonably be expected. His forebears were among the colonial settlers of New England, and had the thrift and practical traits fostered by their surroundings. He was born in Leroy, Jefferson County, N. Y., August 7, 1824, a son of Ansel Winslow and grandson of Benjamin and Rebecca (Ellis) Winslow, all natives of Rochester, Mass. His mother, formerly Lucinda Tainter, was born in Sommers, Conn., a daughter of Jonathan and Jemima (Root) Tainter.

The profession of medicine, around which centered the early ambitions of Dr. Winslow, seems to have proved an unsatisfying outlet. From the public schools he entered a medical college in the State of New York, and, after graduating, located in Clayton, in the same State, where he practiced until 1855. The de-

sire to identify himself with a growing community then took possession of him, and he came to Quincy, Ill., where he was bookkeeper for a large department store for about a year. In 1856 he entered the banking establishment of Randolph & Company, of Macomb, remaining with that firm for five years, and for the following few years he was connected with the bank of M. L. Holland. In 1871 he obtained a charter for the Union National Bank, capitalized the same for \$60,000, and was teller and bookkeeper of the institution until 1876. He then became Cashier of the savings department of the First National Bank, and in 1882 resigned his position and purchased the furniture stock of B. F. Martin & Son. In 1892 he sold out his furniture business and became interested in real estate, conducting the same until the beginning of the illness which terminated his life.

Mr. Winslow's well-known integrity and public-spiritedness created a demand for his political services, and he creditably filled the office of City Treasurer of Macomb, member of the Board of Education and member of the City Council. For years he was a member and earnest supporter of the First Baptist Church. His first marriage, which occurred in Jefferson County, N. Y., November 22, 1849, was with Sarah Blunt, of Jefferson County, who died in February, 1856, leaving three children: Myra Rosalind, of New York; Percy Ambrose, of Clayton, N. Y.; and Joseph Melvin, of Quincy, Ill. Mr. Winslow was later united in marriage to Sarah A. Wolberton, of which union three children were born: Eliza, Sarah A., and Walter. Mr. Winslow was one of the solid, substantial men of Macomb, and his name invariably was associated with conservative and reliable business methods. He both made and kept friends, and his influence was felt in many avenues of city life, all of which were dignified by his uprightness and simplicity of character.

WISSLEAD, James Edward, who is the owner of a fine farm in Sciota Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Lincolnshire, England, on December 25, 1850, a son of Edward and Mary A. (Loise) Wisslead, natives of England.

Edward Wisslead came to the United States with his family, and proceeded to Illinois, where, in 1856, he settled in Blandinsville



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Township, McDonough County, and locating on Section 13, there engaged in farming and stock-raising. In the spring of 1856 he bought 480 acres of land in Section 7, Sciota Township, to which he moved, and on which he spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He died April 25, 1900, his wife having passed away March 12, 1886. James Edward Wisslead is one of a family of five children, four of whom are still living. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood when he was a youth, and remained under the paternal roof, assisting his father in the work of the farm until 1877. In that year he commenced farming for himself. He now owns 240 acres of the home place in Sciota Township and 132 acres in Hancock County. His general farming and stock-raising are carried on in a thorough manner, and with successful results. On November 15, 1877, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hodges, a daughter of William and Mary (Watts) Hodges, natives of Somersetshire, England. Mrs. Wisslead, who is eighth in order of birth of a family of nine children, was born and educated near Roseville, Warren County, Ill. Two children—Alfred E. and Frank Levi—are the offspring of this union. Politically, Mr. Wisslead supports the principles of the Democratic party.

WOERLY, Alphonso, proprietor of a successful machine shop, in Macomb, Ill., was born in Alsace, Germany, March 16, 1860, and there underwent his mental training in the public school. His father and mother, George and Mary A. (Von Rosbach) Woerly, were also natives of Alsace. Having learned the machinist's trade in Germany, the son came in 1883, to the United States, locating in McDonough County, where he was engaged in farming for ten years in Chalmers Township. He then moved to Macomb, and worked in various shops in that city for ten years longer. In 1902, he purchased the machine shop of George R. Cooper, on East Calhoun Street. This shop does all kinds of general repairing in the machine line, making a specialty of engines and threshing machines. Mr. Woerly is a thoroughly competent machinist, careful and painstaking, and the work turned out at his shop is such as to give general satisfaction.

The subject of this sketch was married in 1884 to Florence Ulrich, who was born in Al-

sace, Germany, and attended school in this country. Nine children have been born to them, namely: Annie, Leo, Albert, Catherine, Louis, Martin, Lena, Bertie and Francis. In politics, Mr. Woerly supports the principles of the Democratic party. His religious connection is with the Catholic Church.

WOLFE, E. T., a highly respected farmer and stock-raiser, now living in comfortable retirement in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1847, his father and mother, Jacob and Mary Jane (Tyner) Wolfe, also being natives of that State. In his early youth, the subject of this sketch enjoyed the advantages of the common schools in his locality, having been brought, when an infant, from Indianapolis to Prairie City, Ill. In that vicinity and near Walnut Grove he was successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising until his removal to Bushnell in the fall of 1904. His farm, consisting of 320 acres, is located on Section 25, Bushnell Township. There he has served as Road Commissioner, School Director and in other official positions. On moving into Bushnell he purchased a residence and retired from active business life.

Mr. Wolfe was united in marriage in 1872 with Permelia Clark, a native of Illinois, and their union has resulted in three children, namely: Edward C., Charles (deceased), and William. By many years of unremitting toil and careful method, the subject of this sketch has entitled himself to the agreeable leisure which he now enjoys, while still in possession of his physical and mental faculties unimpaired.

WOODS, Edward, who was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits in McDonough County, Ill., and is now a highly respected resident of Macomb, where he is living in comfortable retirement, was born in New Salem Township, McDonough County, July 4, 1832. His parents, Salem and Cornelia (Grow) Woods, were natives of New York, the father having been born in Madison County, in that State, and the mother in Norwich, Chenango County. His grandparents on both sides, Samuel and Phoebe (Holton) Woods, and Jacob and Sarah (Mead) Grow, were all born in the State of New York.

Mr. Woods' father and mother came to Mc-

Donough County in the fall of 1831, and their son, Edward, here enjoyed the advantages of the public school. He was the youngest of five children, and remained with his parents until their death. His father died September 17, 1880, at the age of eighty years and four months, and his mother passed away in August, 1893, aged ninety-eight years and seven months. Mr. Woods inherited eighty acres of the home farm and purchased eighty acres more, which he subsequently sold, still retaining the eighty acres of the homestead. He retired from active business in the fall of 1892, and built a fine residence in Macomb, which he now occupies in ease and contentment, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Woods was married January 8, 1857, to Sarah A. Adcock, a native of Kentucky, where she received her early training in the public school. Three children have resulted from this union, namely: Manford; Lawrence, who died at the age of fourteen years; and Orel. In politics, Mr. Woods supports the Republican party. His religious faith is that of the Universalist Church.

WOODS, J. B., a prosperous and substantial farmer of New Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born at Pennington's Point, New Salem Township, March 19, 1850. His father, Daniel D. Woods, was a native of New York State, and his mother, Jemima (Hammer) Woods, was born in McDonough County, Ill. The paternal grandparents, Salem and Cornelia (Grow) Woods, were natives of the State of New York. The grandparents on the maternal side were J. E. D. Hammer and Nancy (Pennington) Hammer, of whom the former was born in Kentucky. Daniel D. Woods lived with the subject of this sketch from 1899 until March 2, 1902, when he died, his wife having passed away April 3, 1897.

J. B. Woods is the second of a family of five children, three of whom were girls. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, when he began farming where he now lives. At the age of twenty-five years he bought forty acres of land to which he has added until he now owns 315 acres in Sections 8 and 9, where he moved at the time of his marriage. He carries on general farming, raises horses and hogs, and feeds other stock.

In December, 1878, Mr. Woods was married to Luella Seaburn, who was born in New Salem Township, and in her youth attended the public and high schools. Two children are the offspring of this union, namely: Dovie Irene (Mrs. James Rexroat), born February 23, 1881; and Guy R., born October 2, 1883. Politically, Mr. Woods is a Republican, and fraternally, is a member of the K. of P. and the M. W. A.

WRIGHT, Charles H., who is successfully engaged in the milling business in Blandinsville, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Huron County, Ohio, on June 21, 1855, and there, in his youth, attended the district schools. He is a son of James and Eliza (Wakefield) Wright, natives of England. Mr. Wright was reared on a farm and engaged in agriculture until he came to McDonough County, his experience in this line covering about eighteen years. Previously he had been conducting an extensive stock ranch in western Kansas, where he raised and fed large numbers of cattle. On August 24, 1904, he located in Blandinsville and purchased the mill of W. P. Wright, which he has since operated. He does all kinds of custom milling, and is engaged in the manufacture of flour. The capacity of his mill is fifty barrels of flour per day. He is also interested in an electric light plant, for lighting houses and for municipal purposes. The same power is used for both the electric light plant and the mill. On December 28, 1880, Mr. Wright was married to Jennie Ryder, who was born in Huron County, Ohio, on September 29, 1859. Their union resulted in one child, Lillian (Mrs. Fred Bowman), who resides in Liberal, Kans. Politically, Mr. Wright is a Democrat, and fraternally, is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. of A.

YARD, Thomas C.—It is impossible to follow the long career of Thomas C. Yard without feeling the uplift of encouragement and renewed appreciation of those qualities which, since the beginning of time, have led men to wealth, honor and noble citizenship. The advantages of good birth and good training were included in the equipment of this early pioneer. During the brief sojourn of his parents in historic Stamford, Fairfield County, Conn., he was born December 4, 1830. His father, Job Yard, was a native of Somersetshire, Southwestern



Arvid L. Gjerstad

England, and as a young man came to the United States and lived for a time in New York City. He later married Frances Chorley, also born in Somersetshire, England, a daughter of William Chorley, and with his wife moved to Connecticut, settling on a farm near Stamford for a couple of years. His next venture was as a merchant in New York City, and while thus employed he contracted the western fever and decided to identify his fortunes with the prairies of the Central West. Reaching McDonough County April 18, 1833, he found a great expanse of sparsely settled country, offering unlimited opportunity to men of courage, patience and forethought. Purchasing 160 acres he set himself to the task of turning its primeval sod to the light of the sun, of putting in seed, and in the fall gathering his harvest. With this went the privation incident to living in a pioneer home, of subsisting on few articles of diet, and depending largely upon the game that fell before the marksmanship of the settlers. The work of improving the land was necessarily slow, and at the time of his death in 1839, six years after his arrival in the county, Mr. Yard had but forty acres under the plow. His wife survived him until 1875, having bravely performed her task as helpmate and mother of succeeding pioneers. She had seven children, of whom Thomas C. is the third in order of birth. A resident of McDonough County since he was three years old, Thomas C. Yard has witnessed every stage of growth in the heart of a splendid agricultural region. He has seen towns arise and lend vigor and vitality to the prairies, and witnessed the failure and success of new arrivals, according as they were strong or weak in weathering the storms of adversity. For a few months each winter, when his labor was not in demand at home, he attended the crudely built school some distance from his father's farm, but in later life the meagerness of this opportunity came to him with insistent force, driving him to add to his scant knowledge whenever opportunity offered. To-day he is a well informed and keenly intelligent man, abreast of the times and able to renew his youth in a contemplation of the aims and ambitions of the rising generation.

Upon the marriage of Mr. Yard and Louise Phelps, of Oneida County, N. Y., December 28, 1854, a change was effected in his plans, the young people starting up housekeeping on

a small farm of fifty-four acres, which then represented the extent of their purchasing power. As a money maker this property did not long meet the demands of its occupants—a difficulty easily remedied, as their harvests were abundant and their household conducted with strict economy. More land was purchased from time to time until Mr. Yard was the possessor of 730 acres, 210 of which comprised the old homestead in Emmet Township. From the time of his marriage until June, 1895, Mr. Yard lived on the same farm, and during that time a transformation took place which seems hardly possible to the boys of today who witness the unexampled prosperity surrounding them. In June, 1895, Mr. Yard removed from the farm to the home he had purchased in Macomb, where he still lives, and near where he owns another house and lot. He has one of the largest incomes from personal property of any of the retired farmers of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Yard are the parents of nine children: Frances Elizabeth, William C., Emma L., Leander F. (all deceased); Clara A., wife of H. L. Booth; Thomas A. (deceased); Edmund L., of Florence, Colo.; Truman P., of McDonough County, and Jessie O., wife of J. Ledgewood, also of that county. Mr. Yard is a Republican in politics, and in early life was an active local worker. His fine personal qualities have drawn to him the friendship of many and the good will of all, and his career of great usefulness, of integrity and worth, stands clearly outlined on the history of this fertile and well favored county.

YEAST, Andrew.—The reputation for excellent farming and broad citizenship established by that early settler, John Leonard Yeast, is being maintained by Andrew Yeast, son of the pioneer, and one of the most successful of the younger generation of agriculturists of Sciota Township. The elder Yeast, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work, carved his prosperity out of small beginnings, and at the time of his death in 1900 left one of the best equipped farms in the township.

Andrew Yeast was born on the farm he now occupies in Sciota Township, in December, 1875, and received his education, with many attendant disadvantages, in the district schools of his neighborhood. He was reared to work and economy, and to a scientific knowledge of

soil-culture and stock-raising. He has 160 acres devoted principally to stock, raised and fed for both market and breeding purposes. He has a well built and comfortably furnished home, presided over by his wife, formerly Pearl Henry, whom he married in Macomb in 1904, and who is a daughter of Levi and Nellie (Alexander) Henry, early settlers of McDonough County. To Mr. and Mrs. Yeast have been born a daughter, Greta Darline, a bright and promising child, now in her second year. Mr. Yeast devotes himself to his farm duties to the exclusion of outside interests, and has no time or inclination for political or other honors. He is energetic and business-like, honorable and obliging, and is regarded as a stable and promising factor in the community.

YEAST, Edgar L. (deceased).—Among the agriculturists of McDonough County, Ill., a worthy representative of the younger element was the well-known gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch. Mr. Yeast was a native of McDonough County, having been born in Mound Township, November 30, 1867, a son of John Leonard and Nancy Yeast, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The occupation of the father was that of a farmer, and he was thus engaged in Mound and Sciota Townships for many years, and in this pursuit his labors were rewarded by well-merited success.

The early education of Edgar L. Yeast was obtained in the district schools of Sciota Township, McDonough County, and he remained at home, assisting in the working of the paternal farm until he reached the age of twenty-one years. At that period he applied himself to farming on his own responsibility, in Section 12, Sciota Township, where he was successfully engaged until his death July 31, 1906. Mr. Yeast was the owner of 160 acres of land, on which all the improvements were made by himself. He carried on general farming, and devoted considerable attention to the raising and feeding of cattle, making the breeding of Short-horns a specialty.

On March 2, 1893, Mr. Yeast was united in marriage, in Henderson County, Ill., with Cassie Sanderson, who was born in that county, and there in early youth received the benefit of public school advantages. Mrs. Yeast is a daughter of James and M. E. Sanderson, her

father being among the early settlers of Biggsville, Henderson County, Ill., where he has been a prosperous farmer. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Yeast resulted in four children, as follows: Nannie, Marie, James and Enid. In politics, the subject of this sketch was a supporter of the Democratic party, although he was not actively interested in political campaigns. He was careful, systematic and diligent in his farming operations, and as a citizen sustained all measures tending to promote the welfare of his township. His death was a cause of deep sorrow to his near relatives and a large circle of friends, as well as an acknowledged loss to the community.

YEAST, John, a prominent farmer in Sciota Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, Ill., August 18, 1863, and received his elementary education in the public schools of McDonough County. He is a son of John Leonard and Nancy (Griffin) Yeast, natives of Pennsylvania. John E. Yeast came to McDonough County in 1867, and bought 160 acres in Section 13, Sciota Township, from Hugh Ling, later increasing his land interests until he was the possessor of 640 acres. He was a Democrat in politics, and served creditably in several township offices.

The subject of this sketch is one of a family of eleven children, of whom nine are still living. He was brought by his parents to McDonough County in 1867, and remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-three years old. He then commenced farming for himself on Section 14, Sciota Township, where he owns 120 acres of land. He built his present residence in 1901, and has made other improvements.

On December 26, 1886, Mr. Yeast was married to Agnes James, who was born in McDonough County. The children born of this union are: Nina, Chester, Jessie, Guy and Davis. Religiously, Mr. Yeast is a member of the Methodist Church, in politics he is a Democrat, and was elected Township Assessor in 1905. Fraternally, he is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

YEAST, John Leonard (deceased), formerly a prominent and prosperous farmer in Sciota Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Grantsville, Md., April 4, 1836, a son of

Adam and Susan (Morley) Yeast, both of whom were natives of that State. Mr. Yeast left his home in Maryland when he was about twenty-one years of age, and coming to Illinois, located in Fulton County, where he was engaged in farming for several years. Subsequently he followed his customary occupation at a point just south of Bushnell, McDonough County, for about four years. In 1868 he settled on a farm of 160 acres in Section 16, Sciota Township, on which he made the necessary improvements and there spent the remainder of his life. Ultimately, he became the owner of 560 acres of land, and was considered one of the most extensive and successful farmers in the county. He was engaged in general farming, but in later years devoted his attention principally to raising stock. He departed this life in 1900, having made an admirable record as a farmer and as a citizen, and leaving behind him a spotless reputation. He was a man of remarkable energy, strict integrity and conscientious fidelity to the dictates of duty.

Mr. Yeast was united in marriage, in Fayette County, Pa., with Nancy Griffin, a most estimable woman, who was born in that State, a daughter of William and Emeline Griffin, also natives of Pennsylvania. There her father died, her mother afterward removing to the West. Mr. and Mrs. Yeast became the parents of the following nine children, namely: William Leroy, who lives in McDonough County; Carrie and Emma, who are with their mother; John D., who occupies the home farm; Edgar, George and Andrew, who reside on the homestead; Harry, who lives in Good Hope, McDonough County; and Leonard, whose residence is in the same county, just south of Macomb. In 1903 the mother of this interesting family, together with her daughters, moved to Good Hope, where she built a comfortable and attractive residence.

In politics, Mr. Yeast was a supporter of the Democratic party, and was prominent and influential in its councils. He served as Road Commissioner, and in 1882 held the office of Supervisor of Sciota Township, in both of which positions he acquitted himself with efficiency and to the entire satisfaction of the people of his township. Religiously, Mr. Yeast adhered to the faith of the Methodist Church. He lived a useful life, enjoying the respect and

confidence of all who came in contact with him, and his death was deeply lamented, not only by his family and intimate friends but throughout the entire community.

YETTER, Fred L., a prosperous farmer and at present County Treasurer of McDonough County, Ill., now residing at Macomb, was born December 15, 1867, and in his youth attended the public and central preparatory schools. He is a son of Johnson Yetter, born near Philadelphia, Pa., and Samantha (Davidson) Yetter, born in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio. His paternal grandfather was John Yetter, and his grandfather on the maternal side was John Davidson—the latter a native of New York State. Fred L. Yetter is the fourth of the children born to his parents, among whom was but one sister. He was reared on a farm and, his father having died in 1887, continued to live and work there until 1903. At that period he changed his residence to Macomb, retaining, however, his farming interests.

Mr. Yetter was married September 11, 1890, to Saloma Dowell, who was born in the vicinity of Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, and received her early education in the public school. The children resulting from this union were H. Rex and Bernice, who died at the age of eighteen months. Politically, Mr. Yetter is a Republican. He was appointed census enumerator of Blandinsville Township in 1900, in 1903 was elected County Treasurer of McDonough County, and assumed the duties of that office on December 1st of that year for the term expiring December 1, 1907. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his fraternal affiliations are with the I. O. F. (Military Tract Lodge No. 145), M. W. A. and Macomb Lodge No. 1006, B. P. O. E. Mr. Yetter is a man of sound judgment and superior intelligence, has served the public to the satisfaction of his constituents and is popular in the community.

ZIMMERMAN, Charles E., a well-known farmer and stock-raiser of Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in McDonough County in 1861, a son of John and Eliza (White) Zimmerman, the former of German birth and the latter a native of Ohio. John Zimmerman, who was a farmer by occupation, came to the United States with his parents

when he was four years old, and first arrived in Hire Township, McDonough County, in 1853. Here he grew to manhood and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. During his residence here he was very successful and acquired from 500 to 600 acres of farming land.

Charles E. Zimmerman is one of a family of six children born to his parents, five of whom are still living. He obtained his early mental training in the common schools of his neighborhood, and after he reached years of maturity, applied himself to farming. He has a farm of 160 acres in Section 32, Hire Township, which he has been engaged in cultivating, and on which he has been raising stock for eighteen years. He is also interested in buying and shipping stock. The improvements on his farm were all made under his management.

In 1882, Mr. Zimmerman was united in marriage with Iva E. Parker, a native of McDonough County, and nine children have been born to them, namely: D. D., Ralph E., John R., Charles H., Iva C., Fred, Cliff, Clyde and Hervey.

The religious belief of Mr. Zimmerman is that of the Baptist Church. He served for two years as Assessor of Hire Township. Fraternally, he is a member of the M. W. and the I. O. O. F. Mr. Zimmerman is a straightforward, upright citizen, full of vital energy, well informed in his vocation, and represents the best agricultural element in McDonough County.

ZIMMERMAN, George M., a well-known farmer of Hire Township, McDonough County, Ill., was born in that township on March 16, 1859, and obtained his early education in McDonough County. He is a son of John and Eliza (White) Zimmerman, natives of Ohio, in which State the paternal grandfather, John Zimmerman, was also born. John Zimmerman, the father, came to McDonough County in 1846 when a youth. His father took up land there and followed farming. When about twenty-one years old our subject started farming for himself, first on a place three and one-quarter miles west of here, and afterward in Hire Township, in 1881. In 1885 he bought eighty acres of land in Section 35, Hire Township. He now owns 300 acres in McDonough County, on which he has made all the improvements, and carries

on general farming, feeding and stock-raising. He operates all the farms himself—fifty acres in Section 36, Hire Township; 100 acres in Section 31, Emmet Township; some land in Colchester Township, and ninety acres in Hancock County, Ill. At one time the elder Zimmerman owned about 500 acres in Tennessee and Hire Townships. He died August 21, 1903, and the mother October 9, 1905.

On February 27, 1881, Mr. Zimmerman was married to Lizzie Bright, a native of McDonough County, and daughter of William and Almyra (David) Bright. The father was a native of England and the mother of Fulton County, Ill. The children resulting from this union are as follows: John F., Ray Thomas, Nellie May, William, George Glynn and Marie. John F. married Maud Young and resides near his father, and Nellie May is the wife of Frank Wisherd, who lives in Indian Territory. They have one child, Iva. Politically, Mr. Zimmerman is a Democrat, and fraternally, he is affiliated with the M. W. A. and Mystic Workers.

ZOOK, John N., who, in partnership with William H. Dawson, is successfully engaged in the grocery and provision business in Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, Ill., June 25, 1846. His father was David Zook, who was a native of Pennsylvania. In his boyhood the subject of this sketch received his education in the district schools of his neighborhood, and afterward followed farming until he was thirty years of age. Subsequently he was engaged in carpenter work for about three years, and the next three years spent at work in a brick yard, for a like period being employed as a salesman on the road. In 1897 Mr. Zook went into partnership with William H. Dawson in the grocery and provision line, under the firm name of Zook & Dawson. The firm handles a full line of staple and fancy groceries and all varieties of provisions, and from a very small beginning its members have built up a trade that is second to none in this vicinity. Mr. Zook has good business qualifications in this direction, and merits the success which he has attained. The subject of this sketch was a soldier in the Civil War, having served in the Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry from 1864 until its termination.

On June 25, 1885, Mr. Zook was united in marriage with Mrs. Theresa Hamilton, a native of Connecticut. Politically, he is a member of the Republican party, and always votes a straight ticket. Fraternally, he is connected with the A. F. & A. M., M. W., K. T. and G. A. R., and is a Past Commander of Carter Van Vleet Post No. 174.

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